

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Dec. 14, 1891.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

through the committee. Is it any wonder that these propositions were rejected? For by the grace of Typographia No. 9 only 25 of our entire force were to be allowed to remain in our employ, while the rest were to be sold like so many slaves by Typographia No. 9 to any second-hand job office or to some newspaper which has bankruptcy staring it in its face. In other words; faithful and honest employees, who have been with us for nearly a quarter of a century, were to be sent wherever a few hot-headed anarchists might dictate. This resolution on the part of our employees was communicated to the committee of the Typographia by our foreman, Mr. Krumme, in a respectful manner.

The Illinois Staats - Zeitung believes in the eight hour law. It has always paid the highest prices for labor. It complies in every respect with conditions existing between the English Typographical Union No. 16 and the English papers. The Illinois Staats - Zeitung believes in labor organizations and is an advocate of the principle expressed in "In Union there is strength". It interferes in no wise with the right of any man in its employ to join any union or organization, (and if any of our employees desires to join any Typographical union they have a perfect right to do so); but we can not and will not dismiss an old employee

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simply because he will not do what some cranky outsiders, who desire to ruin our business, dictate. It appears to me that the time has come to cry "halt" and that the honest, hardworking and thrifty laborer should separate himself from those, who are constantly plotting strife and trouble, in order to magnify their own self-importance, and at the same time profit thereby. This is a free country. The laborer is worthy of his hire and must be protected. No organization has any right to interfere with him. No union must attempt to dictate what he shall do, at what price, nor where he shall work. When his personal liberty is interfered with, when he loses his right to act as his free moral agent, then the law must be appealed to.

The compositors of the Staats - Zeitung can join a union or not; that is their business and not ours. If, however, they do not wish to associate themselves with law-breakers and hair-brained anarchists they will be allowed to remain at their cases in the future just as in the past. If they decline to be ruthlessly torn from work they have been accustomed to perform for many years in order to be sold into servitude, then the Illinois Staats - Zeitung will protect them. The honest laborer will always find the strong arm of the Staats - Zeitung raised in his behalf; he will always find it a defender against the arrogance of mischief-makers and against the interference of meddling political schemers.

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II B 2 d (1)

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GERMAN

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If our men at any time desire to join the Union, I say, "God speed". If they believe in "letting well enough alone", they shall be protected in that belief.

Washington Hsing.

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I H

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 22, 1891.

LABOR UNIONS VS. NEGLECTED CHILDREN

It is doubtful that it is the duty of labor unions to take care of neglected children, but it is an absolute mistake to think that to train these poor boys to become useful tradesmen, is detrimental to the unions. The labor assembly expressed the opinion that these boys so trained would constitute competition for the labor unions.

It has been proved long ago, without successful reputation, that the greatest obstacle for the labor movement is not the excess number of trained workers, but to the contrary, the too great number of untrained ones.

People that have no vocational training are compelled to accept most anything at any price they can get. Since they have not learned a trade, they do not recognize trade unions. They can not become members of any of these unions, because they do not understand anything and consider the labor unions as their greatest enemy.

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I D 2 a (2)

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GERMAN

I D 2 a (3)

I H

Abendpost, Sept. 22, 1891.

Out of the mobs of the untrained laborers come to a great extent the "Scabs."
Therefore it is a shortsighted attitude of some union men, if they try to
make it hard for boys to learn a trade.



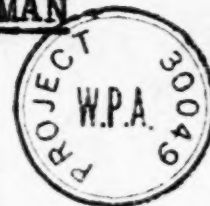
Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sep. 8, 1891.

LABOR DAY.

The army of organized workers marching through the streets of Chicago yesterday, represent the pioneers of all human progress. Mental work is unthinkable without manual labor. Although the efforts and exertion of the inventors, of the heads of large industries and commercial institutions not only create work, but make it also more profitable, the fact remains, however, that the products of manual labor only make the existence of all so called mental labor possible.

The gigantic progress in all departments of industry, the substitution of the individual masters of the crafts and trades by corporations and the individual skill of the worker by machinery, the seclusion of the guilds substituted by the unrestraint and the free movement of the modern factory workers have endangered that which was justly called the "dignity" of labor. Instead of the guild, which included the employer, and consisted of workers who entertained the prospect of becoming a master tradesman sooner or later, we have the trade unions, which are now the representatives of the large masses of skilled industrial labor.

Nobody will question the right nor the necessity for such organizations. No intelligent and thinking worker will fail to recognize today that organized



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labor in their fight with heartless corporations and capital achieved and maintained with force, higher wages shorter working hours, and a better standard of living in general. Politicians and so called national economists have tried very hard to convince the American worker of the infallible effects which "free trade" or "protective tariffs" would have upon their living conditions. Free trade we have never tried; but as far as the effects of an extreme protectionism is concerned which is embodied in the McKinley bill, it can be ascertained that highly protected industrialists sing the praises of excessive tariffs, but the workers know that they must fight for better wages in spite of high tariffs, and that organization is the only method to secure a decent living, where the short sightedness of the employers can see an advantage only by oppressing the producers.

Such colossal demonstrations, however, as we saw in Chicago yesterday, such vast masses of organized workers parading not only here, but in all larger cities of the United States, may arouse in the heads of many all sorts of absurd and untenable ideas. Even if we agree with our Socialist friends and concede the recognition of the theory of the right to work we must, nevertheless, admit that such a right involves the responsibility to accept work under conditions how and where it is offered. The economic liberty of the people should



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go hand in hand with political freedom. The worker has a perfect right to strive for independence, just as we try to regulate our political affairs without kings or emperors, but economic liberty can not be achieved by blind submission to the dictates of labor leaders or certain organizations; it is just as impossible as to find political freedom in the servitude of party politics.....

The future belongs to the organized workers, unquestionably, but their responsibility increases with their power, and the individual worker must be increasingly alert, not to sacrifice the welfare of the people as a whole to the personal interests of individual labor leaders, or to the stupidity and absurdity of individuals or fanatics.

I D 2 a (2)

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 22, 1891.

[THE PAINTERS AND DECORATORS' BROTHERHOOD]

The German branch of the Painters' and Decorators' Brotherhood is holding meetings every Thursday night at 8 P.M. in Greif's Hall, 54 W. Lake Street.

At the last meeting a resolution was passed to take part in a general demonstration on September, demanding higher wages and better working conditions.

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GERMAN

Abendpost May 4, 1891

(GERMAN WAITER'S CENTRAL ORGANIZATION)

The three German bartenders' and waiters' clubs--Columbia, Germania and Bartenders' Waiters Welfare Society--formed a central organization at their meeting the 2nd of this month in the hall at 164 Michigan Avenue.

The object of this organization is to try to get social and financial improvements in the position of the German waiter by united action. The three above-mentioned clubs represent 860 members.

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II D 1

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 10, 1891.

[THE GERMAN HOD CARRIERS]

The German Hod Carriers' Union has constituted itself also as a benevolent society and heartily invites all German hod carriers to cooperate. The benefits of the Union for the welfare of their members are very great, and they will also give their members a further benefit in the form of sickness insurance. The monthly contribution is only 25¢; in case of sickness a weekly allowance of \$5.00 will be given for the first half year and \$2.50 for the second half year.

The families of Union members who have an accident at their work receive, in case of death, a premium of \$50.00. The membership contribution is \$3.25.

W.A. (111) PROJ. 3125

Abendpost, Jan. 22, 1891.

[GENERAL BUREAU FOR WAITERS]

Delegates of the German Waiters' and Bartenders' Columbia Association, The Chicago Waiters Union Germania, as well as the Charles Sumner Association of the Colored Waiters Union were attempting to decide whether it would be advisable to have all of the 4,000 members sign up to one organization.

In this way they would consolidate the various unions into one organization.

A committee was appointed to have reports ready by the following meeting. If the reports are favorable to have all of the unions unite, then it is felt the organization ought to be operating fully by spring.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 5, 1891.

GERMAN WAITER'S UNION

The Old German Waiter Lodge, held their general meeting yesterday, at the same time an officers' election took place at 133 N. Clark Street.

The wealth of the Union at the present time is \$1545.90. This money is entrusted to the well known owner, W. H. Jung, 106 Randolph Street.

To sick members the Union paid last year \$275. Considering that the Union has only a membership of fifty-five members it was felt that the Union was progressive as well as successful in its activities.

The officers election gave the following results: Pres. Henry Ulrich; Vice Pres. W. H. Jung; Treasurer Robert Biegel; Fin. Sec. Fritz Heuber; Rec. Sec. Fritz Boehm; Finance Committee Aug. Muessingbroodt, Will Suhr and George Rowe.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Aug. 1, 1890.

AGAINST THE ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG

Yesterday when several representatives of progressive organizations interviewed the business management of the Illinois Staats Zeitung in regard to the German Typographers' Union, they were advised that there was no time now for deliberations. Besides, all printers of the Illinois Staats Zeitung were doubtless satisfied with their lot and apparently do not wish any change of their present conditions. Against this statement one may note the decision of the organized German Typographers to demand the recognition of the unions schedule by the Staats Zeitung. This schedule has been already accepted by many business concerns and will be again the subject of a discussion during several mass-meetings planned by the Press-Committee for the near future.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30225

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Mar. 12, 1890.

GERMAN WAITERS' ASSOCIATION

In the large salon of Brand's Hall, a jovial crowd congregated to enjoy the German Waiters' Club's great annual masquerade. There were numerous original and splendid masks.

The dance program which consisted of eighteen numbers, was temporarily interrupted so that dinner could be served to all participants.

The bar also obtained liberal patronage, and throughout the night till the grey dawn of the approaching morning, the crowd appeared well content.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 10, 1890.

THE GERMAN WAITERS' UNION

German Waiters' Union held its general meeting and election yesterday. Pres. Otto Picht, Vice President Paul Masulen, Treasurer W. H. Jung, Secretary of Finance Herman Kugal and Sec. Henry Mueller. There are 75 members. The association was founded in 1878, capital \$2,000.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 11, 1889.

ATTENTION GERMAN BRICKLAYERS AND STONEMASONS!

A very important meeting of the union will take place to-morrow evening. It concerns a revision of some sections of Art. 3 of the constitution, which state the collector's duties of the president of the union.

A certain party is trying to separate the collector's duties from the president's duties, in order to create a new office, that of a collector, and thereby raise the union's expenses to about \$1000 a year.



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 11, 1889.

Ex-president Mulraney is the power behind this movement and hopes to fill this new job.

The German members of the union should therefore be on their guard, so as not to be taken advantage of.

Some union members assured our reporter, that the collection job could be reduced to a minimum and could easily be taken care of by the present president, providing that the union adheres strictly to its rules and regulations.

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GERMAN

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Mar. 23, 1889

A TEMPLE OF LABOR

Yesterday, about 1,000 members of the United Order of Bricklayers' and Stone Masons paraded from their old headquarters to their own new hall at Peoria and Monroe St. After Mahoney's speech the vice-president Erhardt gave an address in German which emphasized the necessity of a closer union among the German members.

The Arbeiter Zeitung also acknowledges that the ownership of such a magnificent hall is a credit to the Bricklayers' Union, and is it endorsing the contents of all the speeches made last night.

However, one item was lacking: Not one word was mentioned about Comrade Grottkau being the one who organized the bricklayers and who freed them from long working hours and low wages, and who

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Mar. 23, 1889

finally brought them to the point where they received half-way decent wages, at least in comparison to other unions.

The new hall alone will not do it, but let us hope that a different spirit will reign there. Not the holy spirit of the clergy or of reaction, but the spirit of progress, liberty, and enlightenment.

If this wish is fulfilled, then Grottkau will feel richly rewarded for all his labors and troubles.

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GERMAN

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 3, 1889.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

To the German Bricklayers of Chicago:

Brothers, Friday, Jan. 4th, at 8 p. m., the election of officers of our union will once more take place. We German members for well-known reasons - have always wanted to have a German president and treasurer in office. This wish can become reality next Friday evening.

It is furthermore to the interest of every member to see that the elected officers justify their confidence.

I do not want to mention any person already nominated as I could then be accused of partisanship. However, I want to request you, German brothers, to be all there tomorrow evening and stand up for our union and its best interests.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 3, 1889.

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Get rid of your indolence and take care of your own affairs. Think that you have to sow first before you can reap.

Our union needs a complete reorganization and if this is not started soon by determined, intelligent men and we do not give to this work our whole, active support, we can easily today prophesy that the new hall will become our own burial place - and that this year. The tombstone would bear the following inscription: "Here once lived the bricklayers from Chicago - they succumbed to indolence and indifference."

Voice of the people.

W. L.

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GERMAN

II E 3

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Dec. 28, 1888.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

LABORERS ASSOCIATION AND THE POLICE.

The trial of the laborers' union versus the police of the city of Chicago was continued yesterday before Master in Chancery Windes.

Kraft and Greenacre, representing the union, argued that the Constitution guarantees all the inhabitants of the United States the right to publicly assemble to hold lawful discussions and that the police should not infringe upon this right.

Regarding the meetings of the laborers' union, the police might have at most the right to dissolve them in case anything unlawful should happen there - but to prohibit them altogether is illegal.

It was interesting to watch the stupid faces of Messrs. Bonfield, Hubbard, Knight and Green when the answer from the police was read and it reached the passage about the "adherents of the above murdered Spiess."

Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung, Dec. 28, 1888.

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The gentlemen of the police declared immediately it was a deplorable error in writing and should read "above mentioned."

Green and Knight, the corporation counsel and his assistant, insisted in their answer that according to city ordinances the mayor possesses authority to suppress meetings which he considers revolutionary or otherwise illegal.

But they did not seem to have too much confidence in their case as they stressed the fact that this case did not appertain to the chancery's court which deals only in civil suits. The present case - they maintained - concerns the prevention of a crime.

Master in Chancery Windes declares finally that he would render his decision next Thursday.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung, Dec. 28, 1888.

We are informed that stool-pigeons of the police have given the members of the union the "well-meant" advice to organize under a different name and that then everything will be all right.

Roche, Hubbard and Bonfield know very well that the Citizens' Association would not blame the laws but would blame them - should they lose the fight against the laborers' union.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Nov. 12, 1888.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

WORKERS AFFAIRS.

Bakers' Union #49.

Saturday evening the bakers' union No. 49 intended to hold a memorial celebration in Mueller's Hall, N. Clark Street, for the martyrs of the judicial murder of November 11th. Because the gang of rogues, supposedly entrusted with keeping up order, has a tremendous horror of such meetings, many obstacles were imposed.

The innkeepers, for instance, were informed that to rent their premises for the celebration in question would result in the revocation of their licenses. In order not to subject the innkeepers to police persecution or expose them to loss of their licenses - it was decided to desist from a celebration on these premises.

A public celebration was therefore out of the question, and the union had to hold a secret meeting. The same took place that evening in a large hall, the location of which has not been made public. We have been asked, however, to publish the report of the meeting.

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The celebration was most dignified. The Choral Society of Union #49 contributed by singing several liberty-songs in an excellent manner. Mr. Christensen extolled the merits of the martyrs of Waldheim and Joliet and showed in what manner the last will of the departed ones must be understood and fulfilled.

The common opinion was that the celebration could not have been more beautiful and impressive.

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GERMAN



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 10, 1888.

[GUS BELZ DEAD]

I E

We received telegraphic news yesterday that our co-worker and well-known agitator Gus Belz died of consumption in Bockenheim, near Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany.

He was 31 years old and lived for seven years in the United States, having left about four weeks ago. He lived first for two years in New York where his name became associated with the working class. With letters of recommendation to August Spies and others he moved to Chicago, five years ago, where he worked in the McCormick plant and where he played a prominent role in the great McCormick strike of 1885.

It was principally to his merit that this strike was finally won so excellently. During the second McCormick strike he was working for a contractor and had to travel around a lot. He founded the Metal Workers union in Milwaukee from where he returned to Chicago, the latter part of April, to join the eight-hour movement.

Belz was one of the few who helped to rebuild this paper after the stormy May days and thereby became a journalist.



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 10, 1888.

He succeeded in every respect in this his new line of work and was on the job day and night, partly in the editorial room, partly as a reporter and later as an agitator. He overestimated his strength and after a year was found to have developed tuberculosis. With the aid of friends he was sent west as the doctors advised but did not show any improvement, but on the contrary, came back in even worse condition in spring.

Within a short time friends of Belz again had enough money collected to send him back to Germany and take care of him for the rest of his life. He died, however, in the arms of his mother soon after he arrived at his old home. Honor to his memory!

[LABOR DAY]



It is impossible to find out why the first Monday in September should be called "Labor Day". If this day is supposed to be a review of the labor movement, there cannot be much said against this title, but how many believe so?

However, this review showed no satisfactory results in Chicago, the masses having been absent, and there cannot be a demonstration without masses.

The laborer's parade on Sep. 3rd in Chicago has proven, especially for this city, that the labor unions are at the present weaker than three years ago, before the eight hour movement. They are at only numerically smaller but also slacker towards the unions. The workers can not put the entire blame on humbug leaders like Rodgers, Cameron, Mulraney, Crawford, etc., but have first to blame themselves for their indifference.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 8, 1888.

GERMAN

[THE SADDLERS UNION]

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The German Saddlers Union proposed in its meeting a short time ago the founding of a professional school for saddlers during winter time.

It is a fact when agitating against the sub-contract system that the English saddlers reproach the German for not being able to dress. In order to meet this reproach the school will be founded and the handling and tricks taught which are most important.

Every expert will confirm that a well placed stitch or correctly laid fold on a gig saddle does wonders and gives an entirely different appearance. Besides it is hoped to use this school as a means for agitation.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 4, 1888.

GERMAN



[LABOR DAY]

Yesterday's labor demonstration was a really important one. Remarkable was the total absence of any political character which is the more important on account of the coming November elections.

The Central Labor Union wholly achieved its purpose not only to prove that it still sticks to its former platform but also was able to give the whole festivity an appearance unfriendly to capitalistic ideas.

If the bricklayers and blacksmiths unions could have joined this demonstration it would have been about the strongest Chicago has ever seen from its workers.

The picnic in Ogden's Grove was orderly; it was attended by about 20,000 people.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 4, 1888.

GERMAN

[THE BRICKLAYERS' UNION]

The attendance of members of the bricklayers union at the laying yesterday of the corner stone foundation of their meeting hall was remarkably large.

It is known that the present time the bricklayers union is managed by Irishmen only, who do all arranging, ordering and collecting and disposing of the funds of the Union.

This is the reason that this union, in accord with other labor organizations being run in the same manner, had a separate Democratic side show while the majority of the city's working class celebrated Labor Day.

During the laying of the foundation stone the German members of the organization were in a large number present.

After hearing Congressman Mason's speech about the country of equality, fraternity and liberty, and that a working man has the same rights as President Cleveland and all that nonsense about the rights to organize, the German laborers left for home.

Frank Lawler intended to make a similar speech but gave up after noticing that

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the assembly was on the way to dissolving.

The picnic was attended by only a few hundred people, mostly men with about 150 women and 75 children, and the place looked therefore rather bare.

Americans, Germans and Norwegians were not to be noticed among the crowd; it was an entirely Irish affair.

If Mason and Lawler take it upon themselves to represent the union and if the Irish part alone decided what the union is to do, and if they carelessly manage the funds and credits of the members, then the fault lies with the German members, as they are strong enough to prevent a thing like that.

In order to do this the German faction would not only have to pay the dues imposed upon them by the Irish faction but also attend the meetings and participate in business and resolutions of the union which they have irresponsibly neglected lately.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 4, 1888.

GERMAN

[THE BAKER UNION ORGAN]

We received today the first issue of the Chicago Baecker Zeitung. This paper is carefully edited and its typography is good. We hope that all bakery workers in Chicago will support this paper.

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GERMAN

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 27, 1888.

[THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION]



A well attended meeting of the CLU, (Central Labor Union), was held on Saturday, Aug. 25, in Craf's Hall, 54 W. Lake Street.

The Carpenter's Union, #240, started a strike-fund with a weekly per capita assessment of five cents.

Carpenter's Union, #241, is against the foundation of a strike fund on account of having had bad experiences with the brotherhood.

While the Tailors Progressive Union and the Saddler's Union are in favor of a strike fund, the Carriage and Coach Builders Union is against it for the reason that more and more strikes are being lost because there are too many jobless to occupy the vacancies.

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GERMAN



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 27, 1888.

The division of labor is being more and more extended and it would be more rational to turn our attention to international labor movements than to expect any betterment out of strikes.

/SHOEMAKERS' ORGANIZATION/

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The master workman of the National District Assembly, No. 216, K. of L., H. T. Skeffington is in Chicago at present to organize the shoemakers who are either not organized at all, or are split in various unions, into his own assembly.

In his opinion the danger lies in the fact that shoe manufacturing is controlled by foreign working men in Chicago who are being opposed by native working men. In most factories the laborers are under the supervision of foremen who came from the same country as the laborers, and who regulate the shops according to their own ideas and in addition receive a commission from the owners.

This procedure will last as long as foreign labor is kept out of the labor organizations or is treated with hostility.

American labor should try to elevate foreign labor to its own standard instead of fighting and suppressing it.

Although there is a lot of truth in Skeffington's words, in many trades and crafts it is just the American, the native working man, who competes

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and who helps to depress wages if he cannot otherwise take advantage of his foreign fellow worker.

This we find with the saddlers, for instance, and in the case of the C. B. & O. railroad.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, July 30, 1888.

GERMAN

[SCABS AND ORGANIZED LABOR]



The committee of the carpenter's council which was ordered to request from the Republican National Convention the employment of union members for finishing the Auditorium reported last Saturday that the Republican Party was fooling and not playing ball with organized labor and the building would be constructed by scabs.

This case shows again that the corrupt Republican party is friendly towards the working class only in words but never in deeds.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, July 29, 1888.

GERMAN

/THE PLIGHT OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR/

How long do the Knights of Labor intend to monkey around with their Powderly? Although it is a well known fact now that this man has sold and delivered the order - it seems that the K. of L. can't get rid of him.

The news came out lately that he traded the so-called secret circulars to the capitalistic press before they reached their place of destination and still the order wants to start an investigation instead of firing him instantly.

The intention seems to be to give him enough time so as to amass the rest of the fortune in order to indemnify him for his long loyal services.

When will the working class ever get to reason and understand that



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GERMAN

every centralization necessarily leads to corruption. Just give us the name of one prominent leader who did not enrich himself at the expense of the working class when he had the opportunity.

The working men should and must organize but in no other way than on a federative basis and without any authority to their executives as Van Patten had, for instance, and not like Powderly, Arthur and others possess at present.

These so-called executives are a center of corruption - and nothing else.



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GERMAN

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, July 28, 1888.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

APPEAL TO ALL ORGANIZED WORKERS
IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO!

To notice that only beer barrels with the stamp

B F K U
Chicago

are union made and all those not bearing this stamp on both ends are made by
scabs.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 6, 1886.

POWDERLY AND POLICE.

The chief organizer of the Chicago labor party, Mr. Powderly, has been trying hard, for several months, to place the labor movement on a strictly law abiding basis, by avoiding anything related to radical, socialistic or communistic elements. In spite of this fact, the New York police deemed it necessary to watch every one of his steps in New York when he came for short visits: Powderly was invited to attend a meeting at Cooper Union, which just then gave up an unsuccessfully conducted strike. Powderly was supposed to examine the case and investigate particularly the behavior of the strike leaders.

The meeting had hardly started, when suddenly a squad of police entered. Regardless of Powderly's repeated protest, the policemen refused to leave and told Powderly, they had strict order from Police Chief Murray to stay. Powderly finally adjourned the meeting and immediately filed a violent protest with the New York police department. The latter doubtless is illadvised, as otherwise it would not interfere with meetings of labor unions, which have severed every contact with anarchists and communists. As a fact, a secret meeting of Free Masons is just as much a law abiding affair as is a secret meeting of a labor union. The one - sided interference by a police force is just as brutal as acts of terrorism committed by anarchists. The American police has shown lately at several successive occasions an unreasonable persecution of harmless labor leaders,

GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 6, 1886.

who are justified to call the overzealous, provoking actions of police officials
the beginning of a deplorable, political reaction.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, November 10, 1885

MUSICIANS AND PLAYERS

The article "Art and Trade" which appeared recently in this paper did not have the good fortune to meet with Mr. H. Sigel's (Milwaukee Freie Presse) approval. But the fact that the "foreign" oboe artist was not permitted to join the Union during the first six months of his residence in this country is even understood by Mr. Sigel as "not only stupid, but brutal and barbarous". But he does not believe that musicians by organizing and joining unions, descend to the level of the wage laborer. Mr. Sigel asks:

"Why should intellectual workers like musicians, dramatists, teachers, physicians, scientists, writers, journalists etc. not become organized like the handicraftsmen? Do not they have at least as much reason to organize as the wage workers have? In Europe we find Artist-Societies as well as Theatre-Associations, Writer and Journalist Societies and Teacher and Musician Societies. Why is this, which is considered appropriate and even necessary in other lands of no importance here?....."

Artist Societies further art only when they encourage a noble competition among artists, meaning excellent execution of their art. But if such organizations

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, November 10, 1885

are here only for the purpose of forcing equal wages, regardless of the merits of the performer, then we decidedly oppose such action....

In addition, we reprint an excellent item from the Anzeiger des Westens which fully agrees with us:

"At the time when law has barred the importation of contract workers, musicians were not included in this category, for they were considered artists. This was of course supposed to be an honor, but the New York musicians care very little for honor. The treatment accorded Mr. Thomas and his new oboeist implies that they don't wish to be artists, but players only. It is easy enough to understand why the handicraftsman fears foreign competition, but musicians, at least those who are members of good orchestras, were considered so far as artists, whose work consists principally, to grasp and interpret the great composers' thoughts, talents and genius.

The present stand of the Musicians' Trade Association in regard to the foreign musicians, is by far, worse than what it was under the know-nothings, who were



GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, November 10, 1885

concerned only with the political rights of foreigners. The present know-nothings of the Musicians' Trade Association, themselves largely immigrants, insist that the immigrant artist be deprived of a half year's livelihood....

This Musicians' Trade Association compelled Mr. Theodore Thomas to pay a fine of \$750. when he chose not to disappoint the audience already gathered for the concert....

Is this any better than an ordinary street holdup?....



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, November 7, 1885

Art and Trade

As the knightly descendants of "mime-singers" of the middle ages became in the course of time skilled master singers of German cities, so it appears that our musicians, men of a free country, are being forced into a trade union which has been established here, and which regards every non-union musician as being a "scab". Even Theodore Thomashad to feel the intolerance of the Union, when he presented at his concerts a non-inion oboe artist, to whom the Musician's Union objected. The New York Staats-Zeitung says: The Musician's Union bitterly denounces Mr. Theodore Thomas, who dared on his concert tour throughout the United States to present a German oboe artist. No protest was heard on his coast-to-coast tour until he reached New York. Then, just a few minutes before the beginning of the concert, the union officials thundered their "so far and no further". One of their paragraphs demands not only the exclusive employment of union musicians, but that any artist from foreign lands has to reside in this country six months prior to joining the union. In order not to disappoint the audience, Mr. Thomas had to consent to pay a large sum as a fine for violating the Union's rules. A warning was given him that on the repetition of such a



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, November 7, 1885

violation the Union's statutes would double the punishment, and a disregarding of it for a third time would man the expulsion of all Thomas's musicians from the Union.....

Whatever improvements the Twentieth Century may bring, the large majority of sane thinking people in the last quarter of this century are still of the opinion, as they have been for thousandsof years, that there is a vast difference between art and handiwork, and if musicians descend to the level of day laborers they cease to be artists.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, June 17, 1884.

GERMAN CARPENTERS TO ORGANIZE

The German Building Carpenters held a meeting yesterday at 71 W Lake Street, and made the following resolutions:

1. Founding of a new German Union.
2. Same should remain in the Brotherhood.

An temporary officers the following were elected: Zanger, President: Poche, Secretary. It was further resolved, to hold a meeting Thursday, June 19, in Seamen's Hall, 99 W. Randolph Street, to notify all members of the old German branch and to elect officers on that occasion.

WPA (ILL.) PROC.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 5, 1884.

[A CARPENTERS AND JOINERS' UNION MEETING]

In Folz's Hall, there was held a workingmen's meeting with an attendance of 200 to 300 people, which was called by the Carpenters and Joiners Union to discuss the question of wages. Brother Ebert presided, instead of Paul Grottkau, who was prevented from appearing. Michael Schwab gave a lecture in which he stressed the necessity of the workingmen organizaing. McGinnis spoke after him calling attention to the fact that it is necessary to ask the contractors to pay \$3.00 instead of \$2.50 per day. All carpenters should insist that they get \$3.00 per day. Zuierlein and Poch gave more information about the regulations of the Carpenters and Joiners' Union. After a considerable number of new members joined the union, Mr. Schombel of the Furniture Joiners Union announced that should they compel the carpenters to strike, no member of his union would work in the place of the strikers. Among others, one of the following speakers said that during the whole week there would be evening meetings in Seaman's Hall, 99 W. Randolph St., where matters pertaining to the carpenters will be discussed.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 4, 1884.

[A CIGARMAKERS' UNION BALL]

The first yearly ball of the Cigarmakers' Progressive Union will be held Saturday, January 5, 1884, in the Northside Turner Hall.

All friends are cordially invited.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 3, 1884.

[THE CIGARMAKERS' UNION]

The Progressive Union of the local Cigarmakers, which was founded only lately, and as the name implies represents the progressive element of this trade, is holding its first entertainment and Ball in the North Side Turnhalle next Saturday evening. The Union deserves the assistance of all progressive workingmen, the more because they just emerged victoriously from a hard fight with the reactionary element.

We strongly recommend the attendance to our friends.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 2, 1884.

[CIGARMAKERS' BALL]

First annual Ball by the Cigarmakers' Progressive Union No. 15 of Chicago.
Saturday, January 5, 1884, in the Nordseite Turnhalle.

MPA (ILL) HQJ.30275

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GERMAN



CHICAGOER ARBEITER ZEITUNG, Friday, June 23rd, 1882.

Typographia # 9.

The Society of German printers in Chicago decided recently to follow the example of most of the other unions, and to ask in consideration of the high price level, a raise in wages. Without much resistance from all important newspapers and printing companies, an increase was granted of 2 cents for the space of 1000's, so that from now on they will receive 40 cents (instead of 38 cents up to this time.)

What is the position of our Illinois Staats Zeitung that so frequently brags of its generosity?

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GERMAN

CHICAGOER ARBEITER ZEITUNG, May 16th, 1882.

Voice of The People.

Fellow Union Members!

In last Saturday's edition the Illinois Staats Zeitung criticizes our Union alleging that we are interfering and trying to prevent local boys from learning the mason's trade.

To this accusation we can only answer that the Bricklayer's Union has never interfered with any young man eager to become an apprentice. How can any youngster have any intention of working hard when he continually sees and hears, how all the wealthy have become rich through laziness, robberies and speculation. They leave hard work to the "Dutchman."

I therefore ask all masons who subscribe to this paper, to immediately terminate their subscription. I will also move at the next meeting to boycott the Illinois Staats Zeitung and hope for your support. Signed George Muller.

Chicago Tribune, August 27, 1881.

GERMAN SHOP BUTCHERS

A meeting of the German shop butchers of the city was held last evening after hours in Merhle's Broadway Hall, Nos. 369 and 371 State Street, for the purpose of organizing a German branch of the Butchers Union. The chair was occupied by Mr. Thomas Greif. The Chairman stated that the object of the proposed new Union was to shorten the working hours, many of the shop butchers being obliged now to work from fifteen to eighteen hours per day, also to provide a fund for the relief of members.

A committee was appointed to report a constitution and by-laws at the next meeting, which will be duly announced. There was a good attendance, and those present went to work as though they meant to make the New Union a success.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 13, 1881.

GERMAN BAKERS ORGANIZE

We have often published items about the German bakers, who have good reasons to be dissatisfied with conditions prevailing in their trade. We append a statement from their committee which explains clearly the demands of the recently organized union.

"The undersigned, in complying with the Chicago Bakers' Helpers' Union, herewith enclose a copy of the organization's resolutions. We should appreciate it very much if you would send an acknowledgement to the address given below.

"The Bakers' Helpers' Union has resolved to eliminate the two outstanding evils in the trade; excessively long working hours and boarding at the employer's house. We therefore ask you that you notify your employees as soon as possible that you will discontinue boarding your help, and that you will pay them four dollars per week additional so that the men may obtain room and board elsewhere at their own expense.

"This would eliminate all complaints from this source. By adopting this policy

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 13, 1881.

(as the English speaking bakers have done) the fair employers will avoid being placed in the same category with their inhuman competitors and will not suffer public disapproval. This request may be objected to by many employers, and if it is, that will be definite evidence that a reform is urgently needed.

"It cannot be denied that there are ignorant and brutal bakery owners whose shortcomings cast a stigma on others. Particularly the better class of employers, those who are fair should discontinue the old system and with the help of the union compel their competitors to follow suit; that is the only way to avoid public disapproval.

"Those bakers to whom this criticism does not apply do not make anything by boarding their help and can therefore well afford to discontinue the practice. However, in the case of those who profit by furnishing room and board to their employees the complaints of the workers are justified. There can be no halfway measures. Therefore, let us do away with this room-and-board business altogether. Fair pay for fair work is a proper labor relationship.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 13, 1881.

"Besides the reasonable demand detailed above the union also asks for the establishment of a twelve-hour day. Such a schedule can be adopted anywhere without loss to the business. This last request is surely so obviously well justified that no sensible, broad-minded employer will demur to it. We therefore ask that you inform us promptly about your decision in the matter, and if we do not hear from you by the sixteenth of this month, then we shall take it for granted that you abide by the demands of the union.

"Very respectfully,

"The Labor Committee of the
Chicago Bakers' Helpers' Union:

George Christ

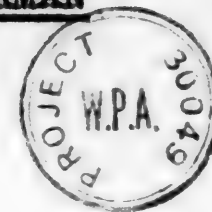
John Bandholz

Charley Reinschmied,

Lorenz Schade

Adam Kurth

"Intelligence Office for Bakers
[verbatim, given in English]
119 Fifth Avenue, Room 3, Chicago,
Illinois."



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, July 9, 1881.

The Bakers.

The union of the Bakers is active in its quiet but energetic way, in putting an end to the most undesirable conditions, to which this group of workers have been subjected. - - - - The establishment of a registry office, has proven a great success, and both parties, the employer as well as the employee, recognize the advantages of this office. Many of the most repulsive conditions, have already felt the activity of this new institution, especially the one, of the boarding system.

Conditions of this kind, can be remedied only, not by hiding them, but by exposing them. In case of any reform, the important factor is, to know the truth, which is also time saving in the end. With this in mind, the Labor Committee of the Bakers-Helpers Union, motivated their demands in a written document, which stated nothing but facts, and as such brought to the knowledge of Chicago's employers. This document reads in parts: In the name of Chicago's Bakers - Helpers Union, the undersigned take the liberty to inform you of the Union's decisions, and beg of you for a reply. The conditions of the Bakers helpers in German bakeries, compared with the working conditions of workers of other branches, and even compared with the conditions of the English Bakeries of this city, are unjust and disgraceful. --- We expect, that our demands, for the abolition of the boarding system, and shorter working hours will be met with your approval.

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GERMAN

DIE FACKEL, June 19th, 1881.

Yesterday's Meeting.

The Bakers meeting, which was held yesterday at 70 North Clark Street, did not have as large an attendance as it was expected. After the president Mr. Eschenbach opened the meeting. The minutes of the last meeting were read, and accepted. Thereafter Dr. Ernest Schmidt was requested, to deliver the speech, which has been announced some time ago, dealing with the question: "What is the influence of nightwork and heat, upon the human organism?"

Black slavery has replaced white slavery, but the worst slavery is still with us, and the time will come, when it will be abolished. During the 25 years of my practice as M.D., I can not recall one instance, when an employer had taken enough of interest in his employee, and would say to me: Here is a man who has worked for me about ten years; do what you can for him, and I will pay the bill.

The owners of black slaves, have to pay a good deal, before they get into the possession of human material, but the white slave drivers are only interested in their workers as long, as they are well and can be driven. All these conditions have to be changed. He was interrupted many times during his speech, with a wild



GERMAN

DIE FACKEL, June 19th, 1881.

applause. He earned the gratitude of the bakers, which was expressed by the President Mr. Eschenbach. Following ensued a debate, as to the proper procedure in making their demands.

One speaker proposed a 12 hour working day, which was accepted by general voting. The abolishment of the boarding system, was also accepted by a majority of votes. Then the wage question, and the establishment of a registry office, have been discussed. All these demands have been generally accepted, and the president of the Union requested, to work out the plan, and submit such for an approval, at next Saturday's meeting.

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GERMAN

Die Fackel, May 29th, 1931.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Baker's Meeting.

The Baker's Meeting which was held at Steinmueller's Halle, 45 North Clark Street, was very well attended. The extreme heat, which prevailed yesterday, could not effect the animated spirit of the audience. Mr. Brandholz opened the meeting, after which the appointment of officers took place.

Mr. Gustav Eschenbach was proposed for the presidency and elected by a large majority. Mr. John Metzkes was elected secretary and Mr. Chr. Schade treasurer. The next act was, the unanimous acceptance of the proposed constitution. After organizing the Union, by appointing all of its' officials, the agitation for a proposed establishment of a registry office, for procuring work, and a shorter working day, regulation of wages, and the objectionable boarding system by their bosses, have been the questions to be discussed.

All of this, created an animated debate. It has been decided, to appoint a Labor strike Committee, at the next meeting. As for the agitation itself, it is important, that all the comrades join the Unions.



GERMANT

Die Fackel, May 29th, 1881.

The English Baker's Union, pledged its support, to the German Bakers. The speaker of the English Committee pointed out, that Chicago's Bakers, have received much higher wages formerly, and only through their German bosses, who require a 14-18 hours work day, and the pay, - Oh, ridiculously small, they all have to submit to such conditions.

Mr. Grottkau has been requested, to speak his opinion in this matter. He proposed, that the Bakers print a pamphlet and distribute it throughout Chicago, thus all the Bakers may learn the true conditions, and therefore find it necessary to join the Union. This proposition has been accepted. Many new members were enlisted.-

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, September 25th, 1880.



[TO THE CHICAGO UNIONS]

The "Arbeiter Zeitung" which is a paper for the laboring class, and as such, took upon itself the representation and promotion of the Unions labor organizations; but our task can not be successful, unless the Unions themselves take a hand in this matter, and supply us with the necessary material, meaning trade conditions, which we in turn would bring before the public's eye. We would advise the Unions to furnish us with statistics as to the machines in use, and how many workers have lost their jobs, on account of installing new and better machines.

Only in this manner, can the public be informed of existing conditions. The workers themselves are urged to keep track of the number of accidents and, the cause of such. They also have to keep statistics, as to the number of days, unemployed during the year.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, September 25th, 1880.



All of this, requires very little effort, for which the Unions would qualify much better than, any person who could not give correct information. What other aim could an organization of clear thinking people pursue, but to eliminate undesirable conditions, and to work toward cultural progress in general. By this we mean, the welfare of all people, with first consideration for the oppressed and needy. The oppressed ones, are the working men, and as their interests are contrary to the interests of the capitalists, it is important that Labor unities because only through strength in unity, can they fight against the capitalist interests.

We have noticed the mistake made by the Union organizations, that the active members engage in preaching, to get organized, etc. but dont take any step to effect, what they preach. Become active in the sense, we have pointed out. This will create an interest of workingman outside the Unions, and eventually cause them, to join and work toward one goal. To action! Chicago unions, get to work for your own salvation, and the support of the "Arbeiter Zeitung" is yours. If you will, success will not be lacking:

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, July 13, 1880.

PROGRAM OF THE COPPERSMITHS' UNION OF CHICAGO

Experience has taught us that the cost of living for the last decade has greatly increased, also that the prices of raw materials and goods have considerably advanced; while on the other hand no change of increase in wages is noticeable. Therefore, in order to equalize the wage conditions with the daily necessities of life, we decided to follow the example of other unions and found a union too, so that we could get in touch with others, in order to obtain, in a peaceful way, an increase in the present wages.

As there is no danger of overproduction in our business, and consequently our employment is only a temporary one, we feel that we are even more entitled to obtain better wages, than other lines. At the same time, it is not our object to try to reduce the employers' profits, but to persuade them to obtain higher prices for their products, and by doing so to be in a position to pay the workers such wages which would enable them to lead a more humane existence.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, June 17, 1880.

(COPPERSMITHS)

All coppersmiths of Chicago should consider it their duty to join our Union, which was founded on June 5, and do their utmost to help make this enterprise a success. So far, about thirty members have joined, and the following officers were elected:

Clais Feadin, President
Richard Lies, Vice President
Gustav A. Fehr, Secretary

It is important, that no one should fail to attend Saturday evening at 54 W. Lake Street in Zepp's Hall, because the principal work, reading of the Constitution and the acceptance of same, will be the order of the day. It is, therefore, desirable that everybody should be present, to participate in the debate of the different paragraphs.

Gustav A. Fehr, Secretary,

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, July 7, 1879.

[THE TYPOGRAPHIA UNION NO. 9]

The Typographia No. 9, a society of German printers in Chicago, held yesterday its semi-annual meeting. According to reports of officials, the society is enjoying a membership which is steadily growing and financial progress as well.

The following officials were elected:

August Winiger-----	President	Wm. Medow-----	Vice President
Robert Schwenke-----	Prot. Secretary	A. Krumme-----	Secretary of Finance
W. Vollmar-----	Treasurer		

Board of Directors:-

F. H. Bauers, Hugo Flasch; Delegates for the Mining Society's Central Body,
Heinrich Bonnefoi, Otto Mavugg, Wm. Urban.

REPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30271

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 26, 1879.

THE AFTER-EFFECT OF THE RIOT
Continuation of the Investigation

/Translator's note: See Illinois Staats-Zeitung, April 25, 1879. It describes the beginning of the court trial./

The case of Harmonia vs. Hickey was continued yesterday morning in Judge McAllister's court in order to shed more light on the alleged transgressions of the police during the Turnhalle raid on July 26, 1877.

Gym Instructor Gloy

Gym Instructor Gloy was the first witness at yesterday's session. He spoke in German as he is not well versed in English. He is physical culture instructor of the Turnverein Vorwaerts. The gist of his testimony follows. He was at the Turnhalle at ten o'clock in the morning on July 26, 1877. A meeting of cabinet makers /Translator's note: This is the first instance in which

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 26, 1879.

the word "cabinet makers" appears in the article. Before they have been classified as "carpenters"] was being held, and the witness stayed there for about ten minutes. The proceedings did not interest him, so he went to the barroom below, and then to the street. There he saw a police wagon going westward. Shortly afterward it returned, and stopped before the Turnhalle. The police jumped from the wagon, rushed past him, and ran into the hall upstairs. About three or four seconds later he heard several shots and a frightful noise in the hall. A moment later the members of the assemblage were fleeing pell-mell down stairs. Upon reaching the bottom of the stairway they were clubbed by the police. In the middle of the street, opposite the entrance of the building, stood a policeman who fired repeatedly at the fleeing people.

Shortly afterward he, the witness, went into the hall. He noticed a large pool of blood near the door toward the east, and found all the furnishings of the hall in complete disorder.

About half an hour after the raid he [the same witness, Gloy] saw a baker's

W/PA (ML) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 26, 1879.

wagon, bearing an unknown dying man, on Twelfth Street, near Newberry Street, in the vicinity of his Gloy's home. The wagon went westward. It appeared to have come from the Turnhalle. He also corroborated the statements of other witnesses regarding the peaceful conduct of the assemblage, which consisted of from about two hundred to three hundred men. In detailed account he showed that no missiles could have been thrown at the police from the windows of the Turnhalle.

William Remien

William Remien, a cabinet maker by trade, was the next witness. He was at the meeting which the police broke up, he said. When the police rushed into the hall, everybody ran toward the stage and there the police, without giving warning or orders to leave the hall, shot at and clubbed the assemblage. When the hall was fairly empty, he further testified, he saw a man dressed in a dark suit lying in the center of the hall, and a policeman, standing about twenty feet away, shooting at his body. He, himself, was so fearfully beaten, the

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 26, 1879.

witness said, that he almost fainted from the loss of blood. Cross examination did not change his testimony.

James Geschke

James Geschke said the police began firing as soon as they entered the hall. He was on the stage and served as a target for a policeman standing near. The aforementioned officer, however, did not injure him because his pistol jammed. The witness said to the officer, he declared: "If you want to kill me, shoot through the heart!" He, the witness, saw a man lying on the floor. The police gave no one an opportunity to leave the hall. As they rushed in they began shooting and clubbing.

Frank Shippeck and Theodor Zander made similar statements.

Henry Strasler

Henry Strasler said that he stood "next" to Carl Tessmann three or four minutes

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before the police attack. The police rushed into the meeting, shouting: "Get out, you sons of bitches" [verbatim], while swinging clubs with one hand and discharging pistols with the other.

Jacob Schnoepfel

Jacob Schnoepfel testified that he was severely hurt; that at least six policemen trounced him, and six or eight shots were fired at him, which resulted in three broken ribs and injury to his lungs. He protected himself, he said, by holding a chair in front of himself. A bullet actually struck the chair.

Mr. Ruhlen

Ruhlen testified that he observed disturbances on the street.

Wilhelm Michlan

Wilhelm Michlan saw Tessman lying on the floor of the hall, and another man

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near by felled by the police. The witness was beaten by policeman Householder.

Jacob Beiersdorff

Jacob Beiersdorff saw the police rushing into the hall and heard shots.

Hermann Stroelle

Herman Stroelle saw the police clubbing mercilessly everybody on the street who happened to be near them. People trying to save themselves by climbing over fences were beaten as they swung themselves across, he said.

This closed the testimony in so far as the plaintiff [Harmonia] was concerned, for the time being at least.

In rebuttal, the Corporation Counsel presented a member of the police force.

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Policeman Householder

Policeman Householder said he was a member of the division which, under command of Sergeant Brennan, left the Central Station and went to the Twelfth Street Station on July 26. The division was driven to the location in two wagons. Arriving at the Twelfth Street station, the men were sent to the Turnhalle, which they had just passed. The witness could not remember if there was any disturbance in front of the hall, but stated his belief that people on the sidewalk threw stones at the police. [Translator's note: It is not explained whether he meant the police riding in the wagon, or the police walking on the sidewalk opposite the Turnhalle, who were supposedly pelted with chunks of coal by a few youngsters, according to the issue of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, April 25.] The witness did not know how he came to be sent to the hall. He heard no shots, nor did he see anyone being struck with clubs. He may have swung his club, but he struck no one. He carried a revolver [elsewhere the weapon is called a pistol], but did not use it. When he came into the hall the place was nearly empty.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 26, 1879.

On the stage were several people, among them Danziger, who apparently had intended to make a speech. The witness knew nothing further concerning the affair, and denied having seen any transgressions on the part of the police. He asserted he was not involved in any fight.

During cross examination the witness [Householder] said that he was very excited when he reached the hall; that he believed, after all, he heard a shot in the hall, but that he could not say who did the shooting. He struck no one with his club--there was no occasion to warrant its use. The witness said he was not ordered to break up the meeting. No one gave him orders except Sergeant Brennan, and he did not know whether or not Sergeant Brennan issued orders to raid the hall. He saw a few people being struck by the police, but saw nothing of a serious nature.

The next witness in rebuttal was Ex-Sergeant Brennan, who also showed poor memory.

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During direct examination the witness said that he and thirty men were sent from the Central Station to the Twelfth Street Station to take orders from the captain or lieutenant in charge. His [Brennan's] division rode in two wagons and passed the Turnhalle where several policemen and a special police force appeared to be suppressing a disturbance. The witness was ordered by Captain Seavey or Lieutenant Callaghan to go to the Turnhalle because of "trouble" at that place, so he and his men proceeded to it. He was given no particular orders. He gave no orders to anyone to raid the hall. The witness claimed that he did not use his revolver or remove it from his pocket [holster?] that he used his cudgel only to threaten; that he struck no one. He said that Wassermann told him on the evening before [Verbatim. Translator's note: The original is not clear on this point; it does not define, "yesterday evening"; but it may mean just that]: "If you are not the policeman who was shooting while on the corner of Union Street, then somebody resembles you very much." After that Wasserman did not insist, he said, that he [Brennan] was shooting.

Brennan insisted that he did not know whether Seavey or Callaghan ordered him

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to the Turnhalle; that he received no order, except to go to the hall with his men because there was trouble there; that his superiors probably had enough confidence in him to think that he would know what to do.

Upon reaching the hall he admonished his men, Brennan stated, to act in a quiet manner, and ordered them to clear the sidewalks. He gave no special orders, because all the men knew their duty. He did not enter the hall and gave no order to raid it. He knew by hearsay only that some of his men were in the hall. He saw none of the officers using clubs and heard no shots near the hall.

A man threw a brick and struck him in the stomach, he said; whereupon he pursued him, but could not catch him. He saw no small boy trying hard to lift up a heavy stone. He saw no large crowd coming from the hall, nor did he see anyone fleeing from the premises. He noticed no one who was injured. He was in front of the hall before the clash of the police and rioters started. He made no report concerning his activities before the hall, he said; and did

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not know whether a written report of the occurrence was in existence or not.

The case was then postponed until Monday, when further evidence will be taken.

[Translator's note: See "Where Was Tessman Shot?" "Judge McAllister Will Give a Decision According to the Evidence Presented by Witnesses"; Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 29, 1879].

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

**2. Labor Organization
& Activities**

a. Unions

(3) Industrial

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 12, 1935.

to work. It is evident that this evil cannot be removed by laws nor will the Guffey Bill bring about a change in the situation. Nevertheless, the administration is demanding that Congress pass the Bill immediately. The fact, then, is really that the miners' union is threatening to call a general strike, in order to force the passage of the Bill.

The situation is extremely precarious. If Congress can be forced by a strike threat, to pass certain legislation, then that honorable body has forfeited the right to its existence, and should confer the duty and authority of enacting laws upon the union officials. The Guffey Bill contains several provisions that are probably unconstitutional. Even the Attorney General of the United States thinks so. Despite these facts the President wants it enacted.

His motives deserve credit, he wants to prevent the outbreak of a strike; but his method is questionable, to say the least. The President wrote the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee as follows:" I hope your

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Committee will not be persuaded to vote against acceptance of this bill by objections with reference to its constitutionality, no matter how well such objections appear to be founded." That advice is good. If Congress has reasons to doubt the constitutionality of the Bill, it should not accept it before thoroughly revising it.

The situation seems to be much more serious when one considers that the administration could invoke the Wagner Act to prevent the strike, since that law was passed just for that purpose. It has been passed by Congress and signed by the President. It is already in force, and there is absolutely no reason why the Government could not avert the strike through the work of a board of arbitration, as provided for in the Wagner law. There is good reason to suspect that the union is demanding that the Guffey Bill be made law because it gives their organization a wide control over the industry, and that the President has acceded to this demand. That was much too high a price to pay for having the strike postponed.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 13, 1934.

NEW METHODS OF ORGANIZATION

(Editorial)

The Convention of the American Federation of Labor which is now taking place in San Francisco, has attracted more attention from the press this year, than it has for a long time. The reasons for this are clear. Since the beginning of the New Deal, and since the enactment of legal measures for the improvement of the economic situation, the Federation has become extraordinarily active. Often the prediction was made that under the N. R. A. the unions would slowly but surely die out because the Government had taken over most of their important functions. The leaders of organized labor have been aware of this danger. They turned the tables and have made use of the new measures to recruit more members, and have pursued this course with unswerving energy.

Nevertheless, only a small part of the working class belongs to the Federation. At present it has only about two and three-fourths million members. In com-



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parison with other industrial countries, this is a surprisingly small number. The Federation attained its greatest membership, immediately after the war, when its membership rose to more than four million. Since then the membership has been rapidly falling off. One of the reasons why many workers consistently avoid joining the Federation is that it does not allow its members to work side by side with unorganized labor. At present, a large building is being erected in Washington. A few days ago several hundred laborers left the structure because a handful of laborers were employed in the cellar who did not belong to a union. This regulation which, from the standpoint of the Federation seems theoretically justified, has, in practice, many disadvantages, because most of the laborers have no inclination to forego work and wages because a few other people are employed in the same building who do not belong to unions. For that reason there has been established in this country the institution known as the "closed" and "open shop," which is unknown in other countries.

To remedy this bad situation, the Convention of the Federation of Labor has decided to establish so-called vertical unions. These are organizations which

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Abendpost, Oct. 13, 1934.

include all the workers of a given industry. The principle of craft-unionism will not be completely given up. It is to be the regular way to organize workers, as in the past, but exceptions are to be allowed for certain industries. The Convention has ordered the immediate organization of vertical unions for a number of the largest industries; namely, for the iron, steel, automobile, aluminum, and cement industries.

With this decision, the Federation has adopted an organizational principle of the I. W. W., who for some time were quite successful with their slogan: "One Big Union". Otherwise, no comparison can be made between the two organizations, because the I. W. W. was thoroughly political, and on the radical side. Its political creed was the revolution, while the Federation of Labor is politically conservative.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 3, 1934.

IN THE JUNGLE

(Editorial)

"Our stores were bombed forty times. The union charged us three thousand dollars for halting the strike. The police, the States Attorney, and the United States District Attorney refused to act. That is why we appealed to a man who was able to protect us--Al Capone".

Thus Morris Becker briefly and clearly described the terrorism which prevailed in the chemical cleaning industry of this city for many years. Becker made these statements during the trial of Dr. Benjamin M. Squires and seventeen other persons who are accused of conspiracy to obtain control of the whole industry by violence.

In reality Becker's statements revealed nothing new to the public. It has

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

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Abendpost, Feb. 3, 1934.

long been generally known that the cleaning industry, in conjunction with an employers' organization, has waged a merciless war against the Becker Company, because this firm has charged lower prices than the organized companies. And for years the press has regularly reported deaths and destruction of property by bombs, the favorite weapons used in this fight.

It is a disgraceful fact that Becker was finally forced to engage Al Capone, whom he knew as a neighbor, for protection. The attacks ceased when Al Capone espoused the cause of Becker. Thus Chicago's worst criminal became the protector of a perfectly legitimate business enterprise. And why? This question was also fully answered by Becker: "Because the authorities, whose duty it is to protect citizens, did nothing."

So the law of the jungle ruled in this industry for many years. The firms engaged in the cleaning business were forced to charge exorbitant prices

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30775

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Abendpost, Feb. 3, 1934.

for their services, because they had to make large payments to the union racketeers who in turn pledged themselves to ruin competitors who charged lower prices. As a result, the entire industry was finally discredited; more and more people sent their cleaning work to other cities; and the local firms incurred great losses.

In order to avoid any wrong conceptions, we point out that these events transpired during the previous administration. States Attorney Courtney deserves credit for his honest and forceful endeavors to drive out the racketeers, to call the guilty to account, and thus to restore the good name of Chicago.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3077

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 8, 1934.

THE THIRTY-HOUR WEEK

(Editorial)

Before the National Recovery Act had become very old, or the forty-hour week had been established in every part of the country, the American Federation of Labor, at its last annual convention, declared itself in favor of a thirty-hour week. While this action was far-reaching in its scope, it was by no means intended as mere propaganda to gain the established quota of twenty-five million new members, but from the very beginning the idea was set forth as a goal that should be attained. No sooner had Congress begun its work this month, than the American Federation of Labor appeared with its demand, and its representatives at Washington are working with might and main, forging the iron while it is hot. The House Committee on Labor Issues will consider the problem, and thus Congress may be confronted with one more task.

Of course, if one gives the matter only superficial consideration, it appears

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Jan. 8, 1934.

that Congress will legalize the thirty-hour week by an appropriate act. However, if one studies the situation more closely, some quite serious objections appear on the surface. One need have no great knowledge of economics to be able to imagine that a thirty-hour week cannot easily be introduced schematically. A literal application would involve detrimental consequences for many branches of business, because they would be financially unable to operate under a thirty-hour week, since they are sustaining losses even under the forty-hour week. For according to tentative plans, not only the working time is to be decreased by ten hours per week, which would mean a decrease in production, but the present daily wage rate is to be maintained. That would increase production costs in no small degree, and would make the operation of small and medium establishments unprofitable, and force many of them to close their doors. Thus the thirty-hour week would not have the effect which its sponsors intend it should have; moreover, it would have just the opposite of the intended effect; it would increase unemployment, instead of diminishing it.

And so many people are inclined to agree with Senator Wagner, of New York,

Abendpost, Jan. 8, 1934.

the Chairman of the Labor Board, who has given his official opinion on the matter. He is opposed to enacting a thirty-hour law, and recommends that it be introduced gradually through our code authorities who could serve as the best source of advice for their branch of industry, since the various branches of industry are represented in their code office by very able men. These men, all experts in their line, would not be so apt to make mistakes, for they are well informed on all details pertaining to their particular branch. It is to be expected that they would classify industry and would permit those establishments that would be forced to suspend business under the thirty-hour law to retain the present work schedule, whereas the act desired by the American Federation of Labor would hardly sanction such exceptions. So it is a matter of adapting a desirable fundamental innovation to existing economic conditions prevailing in our country, which could easily be ruined by the schematic application of dead formulas.

Is is not yet determined, what kind of an act will be adopted. It would

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Abendpost, Jan. 8, 1934.

be better for our economic life, if our Government would confine itself to such experiments as are considered absolutely necessary, for conditions are too grave to make unnecessary experiments, and there is danger that the rabbit that is used for experimental purposes will die. And it will be the task of the more circumspect representatives in Washington, who have not been deprived of their sense of economic realities by the events of the past year, to see that this does not happen.

REF ID: A610 PROJ. 3027

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GERMAN

Abendpost, May 21, 1919.

[RELIGION AND LABOR]

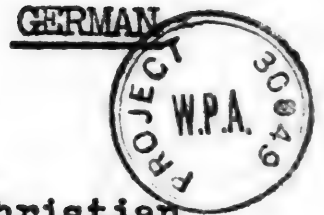


To the Editor of the Abendpost:

The article by "One from the ranks of the workers" touches upon a very important matter. Similar molestations of workers by radical union men in European factories led to the union of all workers who wish to prevent having the union movement used as a tool by antireligious persecutors. Union men who favor the Christian religion could not tolerate the shameless attacks which were made upon their religious convictions by the trade journals and organization publications which they helped to establish and maintain. Railroaders and miners started the organization of those who opposed the antireligious tyranny of the radicals. Before the war, the Christian Association of Miners in Germany had a membership of more than 100,000. Soon the Christian Union of Workers was organized and the number of charter members was over 350,000. More than a million Christian workers

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Abendpost, May 21, 1919.

were represented at the second convention of the Christian Union. Christian organizations in Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, and Austria joined with those in Germany and formed the International Association of Christian Unions. In many areas these societies are so strong that no strike is successful without their co-operation. It is advisable that Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish unions of Chicago meet to discuss an eventual merger in order to counteract the antireligious activity in individual organizations.

Abendpost, May 6, 1919.

PROTEST AGAINST SNOOPING LAWS

[Translator's note: Paragraphs one to five of this article are irrelevant]

I. W. W. Convention

Yesterday the city council voiced the opinion that meetings and conventions of the Industrial Workers of the World should not be permitted in Chicago. Alderman W. P. Steffen introduced a proposal ordering the mayor and the chief of police to report Wednesday to the police committee on the Industrial Workers of the World convention which is in session, and to disperse it as soon as an unlawful act is noticed. Steffen declared that it is a shame to permit such meetings in Chicago, which had previously suffered enough on account of meetings of notorious elements. There was strong opposition to his proposal. Aldermen Cullerton, Coughlin, L.B. Anderson, Schwartz, and Armitage stated that the whole matter should be disposed of by the committee. Thereupon Steffen's proposal was amended, and the council went on record as being against allowing the Industrial Workers of the World to hold meetings in Chicago.

Abendpost, August 25th, 1910.

Protective Tariff and the Workers.

Undoubtedly the workers are today better organized than ever before. The workers are closely organized in local and national unions in many industries, where ten years ago no unions existed. The number of unions is increasing and the individual unions have a larger membership than before. Their treasuries are well filled and their influence and power has steadily increased. Everywhere they are recognized as important economic factors. In most of the larger and the largest industries they control the situation to such an extent, that it becomes a necessity for workers to join the unions, and that employers are under obligation to hire union members only.

One can think about the question of the "open" and "closed" shop as he pleases, but the recent crushing defeat of unionism by the Steeltrusts is rather deplorable. If there is an industry, where a strong union is necessary, it is the steel industry. There is no industry, where workers are less paid and more exploited, than this one. No other industry, on the other hand, enjoys such a high protective tariff, or in other words, in no other large industry is it made possible by means of high tariffs,

Abendpost, August 25th, 1910.

to extract such high prices from the public, because of their being organized in trusts. Their industry is favored by nature; they gain larger profits, pay less to the workers on the average and exploit them more than any other one.

They told us that protective tariffs means protection for workers. Since the idea of protection attracted attention, the defenders argued that high tariffs are essential for the protection of workers.

They asserted that only high protective tariff would make it possible to keep wages on such high levels in order to assure the free American worker a high standard of living. Will the workers and the public in general again listen to the defenders of high protective tariffs? No doubt this will happen in as much as the great Colonel Theodore Roosevelt-himself will be for it. In all the seven years of his administration he never said a word against high tariffs.

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IV

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Feb. 22, 1890.

[THE EIGHT HOUR DAY]

The 8 Hour Demonstration to be given to-day at the Armory of the Second Regiment, on Michigan Avenue will undoubtedly be a great success. Robert Nelson, President of the Chicago "Gewerkschaftsrathes" (Labor Union Advisory Board) will preside and Judge Altgeld will deliver the principal speech. The names of the other speakers have been previously mentioned.

Joe Cannon sent a note wherein he regretted that he could not appear. All labor organizations will be present at to-day's demonstration.

After the official proceedings a ball is on the program. The proceeds will be used to organize the unorganized workers so that the 8 hour day can be generally enforced on May 1st.

Die Abendpost, Jan. 24, 1890.

PROCLAMATION TO THE STOCKYARD LABORERS

Voice of the People (Responsibility for articles under this caption
denied by editorial staff).

Co-workers And Friends:

You are all aware, that the "Union" of the Stockyard Workers, known as the "United Workmen" has been founded on January 19th. The constitution was read and accepted because of the provision that no official is enabled to cheat or perpetrate frauds. The aforementioned Union is to remain independent and will not be associated with other Unions, as many newspapers asserted. Initiation fee is \$1.00 but, will be increased after April 1st. A sickness-pension fund has also been started. All co-workers who wish to assure their own welfare and create a safe human existence for themselves, should be present at the coming mass-meeting, Sunday, 3 PM. at the Freiheit Turnhalle (Liberty Turnhall) 3609-11 S. Halsted Street and join this Union, as only in organization can we achieve

Die Abendpost, Jan. 24, 1890.

salvation from the "Exploitation Class". Do you know that capitalists are thoroughly organized to decrease the workers' wages, to maintain the price of products at a high level and to subdue the small business man forever? Demonstrate next Sunday, prove that you are men, or that you already feel the slave-jacket, which has been pulled over your ears.

Come ye all, old and young.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 19, 1889.

GERMAN



OUR LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Nothing to do is playing havoc among many labor organizations. Out of pure tediousness, the members start a fight among themselves or abuse absent persons, mostly co-fighters.

This procedure, however, amuses reasoning on-lookers only once or twice; the third time they stay away. Then the originators kick about a weak attendance.

We could name a local organization that only a year ago held impressive meetings but which folded up a few months ago because nothing was done at its meetings other than kicking and fighting.

How much better it would have been to put up a present-day question for discussion or, in the absence of people who can speak publicly, read some articles out of a good book.

The office of the Arbeiter Zeitung is able to furnish such books free of charge, as a loan, in such huge quantities that every Arbeiter Verein can be provided for many years. We are sorry to state that the demand, however, is very small.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Feb. 2, 1889.

EXPENSIVE CHARITY

What charitable people are not our highly esteemed German notables! What sacrifices do they not make in the performance of their benevolent duty!

Not only do they once in a while contribute a quarter to the Relief Fund of the Deutsche Gesellschaft, and thereby purchase that peace of conscience which proceeds from the fulfillment of the biblical commandment: "Do good and share what you have, for it pleases God," but they also undergo bodily discomfort and forego entertainment for the sake of charity!

Just imagine sixteen well-fed gentlemen for more than an hour kept away from the card tables in the cozy Weine Stube yesterday, and gathered in the conference room of the Deutsche Gesellschaft in order to look over the monthly statement of their agent, and to pass resolutions for the welfare of the institution.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Feb. 2, 1889.

They listened to a long statement describing the misery of the people who had been supported by them and felt somewhat compensated for their exertion.

A satiated person always gloats over pictures of suffering and misery.

He might put on a serious face and he might even shed some "crocodile tears," but inwardly he laughs, because he is glad that he is better off than the others and he becomes proud of his success.

The Deutsche Gesellschaft is a "benevolent" society. Just listen to this: Last month the receipts were \$438.50 while the expenditures amounted to \$436.29. A total of one hundred twenty five persons was given aid by them.

The sum disbursed for relief amounted to \$198.64. This means that the average monthly subvention by the Deutsche Gesellschaft to these one hundred twenty-five needy persons amounted to \$1.59 a person.

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GERMAN

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Feb. 2, 1889.

If one deducts the relief money from the total expenditures \$237.65 should be left, but where is this money?

Well, it has been spent for wages of employees, or for sundry expenses of the office.

It is true, and really amusing that in order to deal out charity to the amount of \$198.64, the expenses exceeded the charity fund by \$39.01. There must be a method even in relief, and methods cost money. The monthly account states, furthermore, that only \$256.50 was collected in dues from the members of the Society.

The balance, therefore, was solicited from other sources, for those in need, or for the officers of the Society.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Feb. 2, 1889.

One hundred two workers the statement continues proudly, obtained jobs, while ninety-six employers called on us for labor help.'

This means in other words that one hundred two poor people, unacquainted with local conditions received an opportunity to be exploited by good friends of the Society.

The Deutsche Gesellschaft, from this standpoint, is a pretty profitable institution. The "greenhorns" can be "hooked" by it like fish in a pond.

The "benevolent gentlemen" also resolved yesterday to loan money to the Society in the future, but only on double security.

The Finance committee was ordered to apply this ruling to \$5,000 which had accumulated during the last months in the so-called Charity Fund.

Much misery could be alleviated by the good use of this \$5,000. but the

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GERMAN

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The poor ones could then stand on the street in front of the building and fill their stomachs by looking at it, provided that the police do not object.

Enjoyment of art is supposed to have a satisfying effect on the stomach also.

We see that these notables are not as dumb as they look!

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, June 12, 1888.

GERMAN

[THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR ORGANIZATION]

The decline of the Knights of Labor is mainly due to the inability, treachery, and cheating of that big mouthed good for nothing former blacksmith Powderly and his four partners who dominate that organization in spite of producing only blunder after plunder.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Friday, May 5th, 1882. WPA (ILL.) PROJ 50275

TANNERS- ATTENTION

The German section of the Tanner's Union has 1821 members already.
Regular meetings are held every Saturday evening at 533 Milwaukee Avenue.
The initiation fee is \$1.00 until June 1st, after that date it will be
raised to \$5.00.

We soon expect to initiate about 1000 more, to join our organization.

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GERMAN



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Monday, March 27th, 1882.

The Union Council Meeting.

The Union Council meeting was held yesterday noon at 193 Washington Street. It was its semi-monthly session with about 25 delegates present. President Rodgers acted as chairman.

Delegate Cain could not see why Chicago's workingman should not have the same privilege of getting some property at the lake front to build a large Union Hall, as our militia Regiments possess, for the purpose of shotting down discontented wage slaves. Delegate Murphy reported that in the name of the organization-committee, he has called a meeting for all Brewery employees, but, was not able to build up an organization, because none could master the English language and there was no German-speaking delegates who could have made himself comprehensible to both sides. At the conclusion of this, two Germans were assigned to the organizing committee and thereupon a second meeting of the Brewers was called. The delegates Bonnefot and Schmalbach were added to the committee.

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I D 2 a (3)

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 14, 1879.

THE "BIG SURPRISE"

(Editorial)

After July Fourth a day's work will be eight hours. That is the resolution of the "punks" who call themselves labor leaders. We wouldn't say anything about it, if these would-be dictators could at least prove that they actually worked for eight hours.

To work eight hours out of twenty-four is not objectionable; the question is, "Who pays the piper?" One does not receive the same wage for eight hours as for ten; or, do the gentlemen believe the wage will be the same, or will even be increased?

But, regardless of whether wages will increase or whether one works fewer hours, the price of necessities will rise. And what have the workers gained by that? Do the workers believe that the citizens can be

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 31

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 14, 1879.

bamboozled by the labor agitators, and that the consumers will willingly pay higher prices?

We would like to know how these dictators intend to enforce their plan. If they repeat their acts of two years ago, they may find a fly in the ointment.

Yesterday's Volksstimme Des Westens makes the following statement:

"As our readers probably know, a movement was started to obtain a shortening of the working day; it is to be eight hours after July Fourth.

"Obviously, eight hours at present; then, later this will be reduced to six hours and--finally--no work at all."

WPA (ILL)

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III A

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 19, 1874.

MEETING OF STONECUTTERS

In answer to a request signed by Fred Schweitzer, John Hecker, John Perz, Fritz Olendorf, Albert Rapp, Gottfried Sendlinger, Martin Frankenberg, Georg Stenge, and Charles Arnold, approximately forty-two German stonecutters met at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at 487 South Canal Street to discuss the attitude which they will assume toward their employees during the coming building season. The meeting was very well conducted.

Mr. Isermann called the meeting to order. Mr. H. F. Riepel was elected chairman, and Mr. Olendorf, secretary.

The chairman opened the meeting with a few introductory remarks. The reporter of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung (the only newspaper that published a notice of the meeting) was granted permission to be present.

Mr. Isermann: "Present conditions demand that we stand together. In a few

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 19, 1874.

months the coming building season will open, and we must now determine what our relations to our employers shall be. Apparently they intend to continue in their old ways, and, unfortunately, there are some workers who do not act in the interest of all workers. The German employees should at least unite more closely to effect an agreement with their employers, and then they should abide by the agreement, no matter what course the English unions may take."

Mr. Paetz: "The proposed union should take as its object the increase of our sick-benefit fund. It should also protect itself against attacks and schemes of other nationalities. We Germans have only suffered when we have fought to keep the promises which we made to others. We must organize to protect ourselves against other workers."

Mr. Williams: "I have followed the trade of stonecutting for many years in Chicago, and I have had contact with two German associations. I am opposed to exclusion of other nationalities. All stonecutters, without respect to

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 19, 1874.

nationality, must organize. Then, and then only, can we 'dictate' to bosses." Mr. Isermann: "I do not agree with Mr. Williams. All nationalities may join our present association and how has it used our money? The high wages which we received last year were a result of economic conditions and were not brought about by the activity of our association. Up to the present time our union has raised six thousand dollars and has squandered the money. We Germans contributed two thousand dollars of that amount, and had we administered the fund, we would still have the money and could purchase a building where we could have our meetings and our social activities. I do not object to working hand-in-hand with our English co-workers; but I do demand that the money which is paid by Germans be administered by Germans."

Johann Meyer: "I know that during the past eighteen or twenty years the German members of our association have been slighted by the English members. However, the fault lies with the Germans who did not attend the meetings although their membership is numerically stronger than the English membership. Had they done their duty, the former Treasurer would not have been able to

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 19, 1874.

abscond or squander the money of the Union."

Chairman: "I know from observation that the Germans could completely control the affairs of our organization if they would act as a unit. The principal offices were entrusted to the Germans for five years. It was not until 1869 that participation in the business matters of the union by the Germans began to decline. It is true, they alone are to blame, because they failed to assert their influence. However, if we Germans again organize an independent association, we will have to take active interest in its success, if it is to be of any benefit to us. I am opposed to any rash procedure and advise that we give this matter very careful thought before we take action, for there are unreliable men among the Germans also."

Mr. Stephan: "I protest against the statement recently made by German stone-cutters who are working on the new post-office--that they are the only respectable representatives of the craft. I think that much dishonesty is being practiced in connection with the erection of this Government building,

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 19, 1874.

and that we ought to demand a rigid investigation."

Mr. Isermann: "I would like to call your attention to the way the cabinetmakers and masons administer the affairs of their associations. They have special sections for Germans, and we ought to make a similar arrangement. The dishonesty prevailing among employers who are building the new post-office is one of the reasons why this meeting was called. They must cease discriminating against the German element. We are full-pledged citizens of this country and pay taxes, and therefore we have just as much, if not more right to work than the Canadians who were enemies of the Union during the Civil War and who sheltered Rebels."

Mr. Loss: "I have worked at the Federal Building for twenty-two days, and I know that the stonecutters have elected a committee to investigate the alleged dishonesty."

Mr. Schweitzer: "I believe that if those stonecutters employed at the Federal Building who are not citizens of the United States would be dismissed, the

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 19, 1874.

number of employes would be decreased by eighty-five per cent."

During the course of the debate many very uncomplimentary things were said about Mr. Selius, a stonecutter employed at the Federal Building, who stated that Germans would rather sit at the bar and drink beer than work.

Mr. Isermann recommended that a committee be appointed to draft a program for a future meeting. This recommendation was accepted. The following men were chosen to serve as members of this committee: Hanno Isermann, Friedrich Schweitzer, Johann Meyer, John Williams, Adam Stephan, H. F. Riepel.

Adjournment followed.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 23, 1872.

GERMAN



[COAL YARD STRIKE]

Last Friday, the workers, who load and unload coal in Robert Law's Coal yards, struck...

The striking workers were satisfied with their wages, but did not want to tolerate workers not belonging to the Union.

Mr. Law has now engaged 150 workers who belong to no Union, who work for less than the strikers, namely \$3 and \$4 a day.

Those who he employed, heretofore, were all Irish, now Mr. Law is trying it with Germans and Scandinavians exclusively.

I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization.

2. Labor Organization & Activities

a. Unions

(4) Strikes

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GERMAN

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and has accepted the stand of the Administration. As private industry is forced gradually to hire more people, relief work is to be decreased, until the depression is ended.

Work relief is merely a substitute for direct relief, and is provided because we, like all other nations, experienced that the weaker characters are encouraged to remain idle and avoid work, if they are not asked to do something in return for the aid that is given to them. Work relief is not necessary under normal conditions, and could well be dispensed with. It has been introduced solely for the purpose of giving the unemployed, who want to work, opportunity to do so. Hence, the Government is not obligated to pay as much for work relief as private industry would normally pay for the same kind of work.

We should not forget that the wages paid to unemployed for work relief do not come from any profits derived from the enterprise, as is the case in private industry, but from the pockets of the taxpayers.

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Congress has appropriated a very large, but a very definitely limited sum of money for work relief, and the Government is trying to give work to as many unemployed as the sum allotted for the purpose will permit. However, even the billions appropriated are not sufficient to provide work for all of the unemployed. It is estimated that three and one-half million will be put to work. If the Government paid all of them according to the scale prevailing in private industry, not nearly three and one-half million people could receive the benefits of work relief. And nobody has said that the majority of those who are willing to work and will have the opportunity to do so under the plan of the Government, are dissatisfied with the small wage offered. Certainly the most of them are happy that their period of unemployment has passed and, since they are confident that work relief is only temporary and that they will soon obtain a job in private industry and receive union wages, they are content with the small remuneration which the Government pays. No doubt there are some dissatisfied persons among them. They are to be found everywhere and the agitators of the radicals will see to it that the number of discontented relief workers is increased. Perhaps

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this kind of political baiting is responsible for the relief workers' threat to strike. These agitators have an easy life. They are not relief workers. Their job is to create dissatisfaction. They do not lose anything through a strike, nor do they care if the people who strike suffer losses. They have no interest in the strikers. Their object is attained when they have succeeded in disturbing the business of the country and in preventing the return of normal business conditions.

The strike which the relief workers threaten to call is a very foolish idea. Nobody is forcing a single one of the relief workers to do relief work. They have merely been offered an opportunity to earn money. If they do not wish to avail themselves of this opportunity--they need not. In that case, however, the state is relieved of its obligation to support them. President Roosevelt is right. Anybody who follows the suggestion of agitators is merely harming himself. While describing the "blessings" of communism, these agitators are very careful not to tell their prospective victims that the highly praised bolshevik government of Russia also pays only those who work,

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and not wages equivalent to those paid in America, but rather starvation wages, "too little to live, and too much to die". Those Russian workers would think that they were in paradise if they could change places with our people who are performing relief work. A family cannot live "high" on an income of twenty dollars a week, but that sum is sufficient to provide necessary food, etc., and there are many American families that are not on relief and would consider themselves fortunate if they had twenty dollars to spend every week. We are very much surprised that the president of the American Federation of Labor, generally looked upon as a very sensible and levelheaded man, who tries to avert any strike that is not justified, should support the claims of the misguided relief workers.

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EMULATING FAMOUS PATTERNS

(Editorial)

It is still within the memory of many how the labor leader, Doak, one of the outstanding members in Hoover's cabinet, combated unemployment. Doak permitted his henchmen to arrest thousands of persons. When the latter could prove that they were American citizens or lawful immigrants, or could bring proof of good conduct, they were given back their freedom. If, however, it turned out that they had immigrated illegally, then they were deported. In this manner, the intelligent Mr. Doak reduced the number of unemployed by a few dozen.

One is reminded of that brutal and stupid method on learning in what manner certain local authorities intervene in industrial struggles. During strikes or lockouts it is the duty of the authorities to suppress disorders and

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violence. Otherwise they have to remain absolutely neutral. It is known, however, that the authorities are very much inclined to take sides in such issues. At times they are in favor of the worker, but in most cases in favor of the employer. A striking illustration of this was given by the commissioner of immigration, Daniel W. McCormick. He was recently heard as a witness before the so-called Dickstein committee.

McCormick reported that, during the strike of the longshoremen in San Francisco, 373 persons were arrested as "radical aliens." The arrests were made by the police, who later delivered the victims over to the federal authorities. The latter instituted a thorough investigation which showed that, of the 373 strikers, 262 were American citizens whose record was completely irreproachable. Their only crime consisted in the fact that they struck. Of the others, 97 were not citizens, but they had immigrated legally and nothing incriminating was against them which might give the authorities a reason to take steps against them. They were, not unlike the 262 American citizens, immediately

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set free.

There were still fourteen remaining. Of these, thirteen had immigrated illegally, but during the time of their stay they had done nothing wrong. All the same, they were deported, as the law demands it. Then only one remained, and he was a genuine communist. The result of the raid was, that of 373 workers who made use of the right to strike, a right guaranteed them by the Constitution, one was a communist. All others could prove that they had neither communistic tendencies nor did they belong to the Communist party. It was perhaps appropriate in this connection that it is no crime to be a communist, that the Communist party has an official standing and is printed on the ballot at presidential elections.

The police of San Francisco, however, saw fit to interfere one-sidedly, and to show bias with respect to the strike. They arrested 373 strikers as communists, and subversive elements and the press all over the country

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announced that the longshoremen's strike was plotted from Moscow and its emissaries. The depositions made by the commissioner of immigration are clear in their explanation that reports of this nature, to be seen daily in the newspapers, are clearly inventions.

Besides, it is quite remarkable that these depositions were made before the Dickstein committee rather than some other. Mr. Dickstein has been traveling for years all over the country to scare up Nazis, Communists, Socialists, and other revolutionists. Such practices as exercised by the authorities are more apt to contribute to the bitterness, and discontent within the population, probably much more so than all the propaganda activities conducted by the so-called emissaries from Moscow.

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THE STRIKE IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

(Editorial)

The strike of the textile workers has lasted more than a week, and no end is yet in sight. With respect to the extent of the strike, so many conflicting reports have been sent out that the public cannot form an accurate picture of it. Meanwhile, no one is in doubt that the struggle is being conducted with great bitterness. This is shown by the repeated clashes and by the number of dead and wounded. That our whole economic life is made to suffer gravely beneath the strike needs no proof.

The efforts of the reconciliatory board nominated by the President have been, until now, in vain. Taking the issues of the struggle under consideration, it becomes inconceivable that no understanding can be achieved. George Sloan, president of the Institute of Cotton Textiles, named five points as having to do with the struggle. It seems, however, that only the second is of actual importance. This point may be formulated in the following manner: Can the

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employers be compelled to deal with any workers' organization concerning their employees if those employees have not authorized that organization to represent them--either by joining said organization or by voting it their spokesman?

This question is answered by various employers with a decisive "No". In answer to this, the leaders of the strike contend that Sloan gave a false wording to the issue involved in the strike. According to them, it should be shaped as follows: Can employers compel their workers to abandon their right for collective bargaining by insisting that they should join a "company union" (so-called) which is in reality nothing but a make-believe union, instead of joining a union which is actually in a position to represent the employees and to protect their rights?

Thus, the issue of the strike is fully and clearly defined. The employers intend to negotiate with the employees only when the latter are organized in company unions. The leaders of the strike insist that the workers join unions belonging to the American Federation of Labor. Judging the situation impartially,

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one must needs arrive at the conclusion that both are wrong. Neither the employers nor the strike leaders have the right to decide what sort of union the workers should join. This right should be solely reserved to the workers themselves.

It accordingly becomes apparant that the cessation of the strike could be brought about with no great difficulty, provided a sincere desire for peace exists on both sides. In such a case, it might be sufficient for the board of conciliation to arrange for a vote by the workers, the result of which would show what sort of union they prefer. Naturally, no unanimity may be expected to result, but in such cases the majority always decides, just as happens in all organizations.

The leaders of the strike, however, contend that company unions are no true unions, but here, too, the decision should not rest with the strike leaders, but with the workers exclusively. If the majority of the workers prefer company unions, no one has the right to compel them to join other unions. On the other hand, should the workers decide in favor of unions belonging to the American Federation of

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Labor, then the employees should yield, for the right of the worker to organize must under no condition be denied.

If the board of arbitrators should not succeed in bringing about an understanding on this basis, the struggle will have to be continued to the bitter end. This would have catastrophic effects upon the textile industry and upon the economic life of the whole country. Much attention is given in England to the outcome of this strike; the textile industry there is already figuring on exporting to countries which get those goods from the United States. Once these markets are lost, it will be almost impossible to regain them.

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A DELICATE SITUATION

(Editorial)

It is reported from Washington that Harry Hopkins, chairman of the Federal board for relief of the needy, has asserted that the commission will support the textile workers who suffer want because of the strike. The strike of the textile workers is scheduled to begin on September 4th. On that day, it is alleged, a half-million persons employed in the textile industry will lay down their work. According to other reports, their number is 850,000. The national union of textile workers has a strike fund of a round million dollars. This sum is so scanty that there is only a little more than a dollar for every striker, or two dollars at most.

Some of the local unions have special strike funds, but these are likewise supposed to be small. It is therefore a foregone conclusion that the strike will break down within a short time unless the strikers receive financial

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backing from other sources. This backing is to be given them by the government. That is a very delicate affair. The funds were put at the disposal of the commission to help the needy, and it goes without saying that they should, in first place, accrue to the needy unemployed. Strikers, however, are not among the needy unemployed; they could work if they wanted to; but they prefer to go on strike.

If this plan materializes--and to judge from Mr. Hopkins' statements there is no longer any doubt that it will--then the relief funds will be converted into a war chest for striking workers, and this was by no means intended when these funds were appropriated. Hopkins further stated that needy strikers will be supported from these funds only until the Labor Department or the National Board for Industrial Relations decide that the strike is unjustified. He further declared that, up until now, all strikers have been supported when in need, and the authorities have never yet declared that a strike was not justified.

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Mr. Hopkins takes the view that there is nothing else for him to do but to ascertain whether the persons seeking relief are or are not in need. If they are in need, they will be helped. This is quite a magnanimous attitude but it harbors the gravest perils for industrial peace and for the national economy. Should this procedure be consistently applied, workers will be able to paralyze industry at the expense of the taxpayers.

Until now, the principle was adhered to that the authorities may only mediate in industrial struggles. If the mediation is without results, the government withdraws and lets the parties fight it out. Now this principle is to be thrown overboard; the government is taking its stand on the side of the strikers from the outset, and plans to help them financially in their struggle. This is certainly not in the interest of the vast majority of the American people. It smacks of crass partiality in favor of the strikers, and even the intelligent and thoughtful among the workers will shrink back from such a step.

For if the government helps the strikers obtain a victory by supporting them

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financially, it is natural that it support the employers as well. This implies that it must, by deliberate raising of prices, put them in a position to meet all demands of the strikers. In other words, it must nationalize the whole industry. No other way out would be possible under the circumstances, and what is more aggravating is that the problem in some strikes is merely that of organization. In such cases, the authorities are still less entitled to intervene.

It must be left to each worker and to every group of workers to decide whether they want to belong to a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor or to a company union--or whether they want to belong to any union at all. Every worker must decide this for himself; it must be left to the choice of every worker as to whether he wants to recognize an organization or not. Either party, employers as well as employees, must have a free hand in this respect; they must both carry the responsibility for their decisions, and alone bear the consequences.

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Mr. Hopkins' procedure is not prompted, in this case, by social or humanitarian considerations, it is, rather, tantamount to interference with economic life, which is bound to result in complete nationalization of industry. The American people are not ready, as yet, to take such a step.

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THE GREAT STRIKE

(Editorial)

The great strike in San Francisco is attracting the attention of the entire country, because everyone tells himself that what is going on there now could be put into another scene elsewhere tomorrow or the day after. The country is seething with unrest, and social and political agitators do not find it particularly hard to drive existing discontent with living conditions to insensate explosions. There is no reason for dealing here with the motives of the original strike of the dock laborers. They have in the meantime become more or less irrelevant. The working conditions which were there and which led up to the strike were presumably not much worse than they are in many other places in this country, and, in the face of the economic state of affairs, could hardly be otherwise. Unemployment and the inability to cope with it by artificial means naturally provokes dissatisfaction among those affected by it--they are not only the unemployed proper, but also those whose incomes depend on the former; they

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are merchants and artisans as well as farmers. The present administration sincerely endeavored to bring succor, and it even succeeded to a certain extent, by the use of billions of dollars. However, a radical removal of unemployment is unthinkable until the entire economic situation of the world is on the road to sanity. This road still seems to be far distant.

Under normal conditions it is difficult to satisfy all the people. Under the present economic and social conditions, the difficulties accumulate in ever-increasing measure. Added to them are certain political influences whose aim is to increase the existing discontent with the purpose of making a good catch while the waters remain troubled. These influences spring from two different sources. The year 1934 is an election year. The fall season will see an unusually sharp campaign of the two major parties. That of the opposition has already begun. The Republicans make use of every opportunity that presents itself to sow distrust in the measures of the administration, hoping as they do to make better gains from the harvest of votes at next November's elections. The attacks of the Republicans upon the Democratic government have already begun

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to extend beyond all measures of decency, distinguishing themselves by so much ruthlessness that the consequences are certain to be unfortunate.

It goes without saying that the Democrats, on the other hand, are eager to defend their administration and its measures for the upbuilding of industry, but they will also have to defend themselves against the charge that they have squandered willfully and have practiced the spoils system. It is clear that the object of the dispute, confused by the good and ill will of the parties quarreling, is presented to the public in a distorted shape, and unlike the viewing of a thing first in a concave and then in a convex mirror. The object of the quarrel is here taken to include all measures introduced by the Democratic administration and by the Democratic Congress for the removal of unemployment and for the curbing of industry. All the forces answering to the name "Democratic" give fulsome praise to the N. R. A. and all the dictatorial innovations, whereas the Republicans blacken them as breaches of the Constitution or worse. That for this reason the administrative machine is made to work in an ever-increasing vacuum is only natural.

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It is just as natural that the discontent among the people is thereby nurtured and the soil is prepared for passive and even active resistance. As soon as the people become receptive to it, a second political influence begins to predominate which, in the majority of instances, originates from irresponsible, mostly foreign radicals who serve as advance guards for Communism and Bolshevism. Wherever bigger strikes occur in the United States, there will also be found these homeless Communist leaders who do not give a whoop whether the workers receive what is right, but have one aim in mind: to fortify existing discontent, justified or unjustified, and to goad the strikers as much as possible to deeds of violence so as to weaken the authority of the government.

Everyone who works for wages in the United States has a right to lay down his work if the conditions under which the work is to be done are no longer suitable to him. The workers also have the right to unite and to lay down their work in common and, by means of this pressure, to obtain better conditions of work. They have, furthermore, the right to explain the situation to those who are

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willing to work or are made to take the place of the workers on strike and to make them come over to their side by means of personal persuasion. But they have no right to use violent means for that purpose, and they have, of course, no right to damage the shops in which they laid down their work. Not only the worker, but the employer, too, has some rights. Just as the state concedes to the worker the right to strike, at the same time it also guarantees protection to the employer as well as to the disinterested public against violence.

Many San Francisco unions joined the strike of the harbor workers not because they had any grievances of their own, but purely out of sympathy for the harbor workers. So far they are fully within their rights. But wherever there are large masses of strikers assembled, there is danger that the masses, incited by agitators and political demagogues, may be given to violence. This danger exists in San Francisco as well. To avoid this, the governor sent a large part of the state militia to the Golden Gate. The strikers attempted to prevent the bringing of food to San Francisco. The authorities could not

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tolerate that. With this attempt, however, the strikers lost a great deal of sympathy on the part of the public which they may have had at the outset. Should violence occur, then we may be certain that the governor of the state will protect the rights of the public. It is futile to attempt a prediction as to the possible outcome of the strike. As a rule such mass walkouts have brought the strikers more harm than good.

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INDUSTRIAL STRIFE THREATENS

(Editorial)

At present there is serious danger that the industry of this country will be faced with strikes. The workers in the automobile industry, and in related branches of industry, as well as the railroad workers, are making preparations for a great struggle. The railroad workers demand higher wages, while the railroad companies want to lower pay. With the workers in the automobile industry it is a question of the right to organize; specifically, they want to form organizations of the type prescribed by the American Federation of Labor.

When the N. R. A. appeared on the scene, with its attempts to shorten the hours of labor and to increase pay, the opinion was often expressed that

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it would result in the destruction of the unions, since these were rendered superfluous by the act. The heads of the American Federation of Labor were of quite another opinion, however. They have made very strenuous efforts to organize the workers in various industries. Now they want to make the same attempt with workers in the automobile industry.

William Green, president of the Federation, emphasizes the fact that Section 7 A of the National Recovery law explicitly gives workers the right to organize, and that workers in the automobile factories are determined to exercise this right. On the other hand, the automobile companies insist that, unfortunately, the object of the Federation's activities is to force workers to join the Federation against their will. Furthermore, they point out that for decades they have had no serious disputes with the workers, that they [the companies] consistently pay higher wages than most other industries, and that in general their people enjoy more favorable working conditions.

The national chamber of commerce of the automobile industry, which includes

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all the larger manufacturers of automobiles and related products except the Ford Company, insists that its members have scrupulously complied with all the instructions of the N. R. A., that they pay higher hourly wages than in 1929, and that they give so much work to their employees that the average wage payment is ninety per cent of the wage paid in 1929, while the cost of living is only eighty-three per cent as high. The manufacturers also state that they have never denied the workers the right to organize and to engage in collective bargaining.

For all these reasons the chamber of commerce feels justified in making the assertion that the American Federation of Labor is not seeking higher wages or better working conditions by the threatened strike, but is attempting to make use of the N. R. A. in securing more members, and in this way to increase its income. For this reason the manufacturers have refused the demands of the Federation. The representatives of the Federation of Labor have already started preparations for organizing a strike to secure their demands. They

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maintain that most automobile workers are on their side, while the manufacturers maintain that the opposite is true.

In the case of the railroads the situation is quite different. President Roosevelt personally proposed to the railroads that the present wage agreement be extended to April 30, 1935. This proposal was rejected by both parties. The railroad companies demand a further wage reduction of fifteen per cent, while the employees insist on a wage increase of ten per cent. Even if it is assumed that both parties are prepared to modify their demands, it is difficult to see how, in this case, a compromise can be reached. Naturally the Federal Government is attempting to mediate in this case, also.

For the Administration the threatened strikes are especially disquieting, because they are liable seriously to interrupt the revival of business which has started in so promising a manner. It is generally asserted that strikes are a sign of prosperity. In normal times this assertion is probably justified, but at present the economic situation is, unfortunately, still far from normal.

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It is obvious that right at this time both strikes will have a disastrous effect upon the whole economic life of the country.

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Jan. 14, 1934.

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A SURVEY OF THE MILK STRIKE

(Editorial)

During the last two weeks much milk has been spilled and much has been written about it. In line with its NRA plan the Government had tried to force an official code which involved price fixing upon the milk industry. This experiment was undertaken despite the fact that economists have long known, and other people should have learned, that price fixing is possible only if the Government itself assumes control over the manufacture and sale of the specific article--in other words, if business is socialized.

Within a very short time a general fight ensued in which each participant accused the other of taking advantage of his unfortunate situation. The farmers who furnished the milk, the dealers, the deliverymen, and the

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consumers, were the participants. The large organized dairies could not continue to retail the milk at the price agreed upon with the Government, because other dealers sold at lower prices.

In order to eliminate the latter dealers from competition the farmers went on strike; whether voluntarily, or after some friendly persuading, we cannot say. Thus the large dairies and the organized deliverymen were apparently in complete accord, for the former immediately closed their establishments and furnished milk for children and sick people only, and the deliverymen and farmers succeeded in preventing deliveries to the City from the country.

The strike was marked by many acts of violence, and, strange to say, neither the State authorities nor the National Government took effective measures to stop them. The task of ending the strike, and bringing about

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an armistice between the fighting factions, was reserved for the Mayor of Chicago, and he was equal to that task. Thus Mayor Kelly proved conclusively that Chicago is well able to take care of its interests. The people in Springfield ought to put that down in their "memory book" for future reference.

And now, what is the result of the strike? Was it worth-while to start a fight and deprive 4,000,000 inhabitants of a city, among whom are many thousands of children, of milk? What was gained could have been accomplished just as well by peaceful negotiations. The strike aroused angry feelings, because it was accompanied by violence, and it has harmed the reputation of the authorities, because they permitted unlawful abuse of nonpartisan citizens. Thus the meager respect for the law has suffered a further decrease. And nobody bothered about the interests of the consumers during the course of the entire strike. The consumers are not even represented in the committee which is trying to bring about a settlement during the armistice.

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If the price is to be lower, as is reported, then it is owing to the fact that the law of supply and demand has again asserted itself. All of the persons concerned in this matter must make allowances; the producers, the dealers, and the consumers, and the sooner they recognize this fact, the better it will be for the people who have been forced to serve as objects of experimentation. Artificial price fixing on a basis that is contrary to the law of supply and demand is sheer nonsense, unless it is done in a country or state where socialism rules.

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THE MILK WAR

(Editorial)

The milk strike is assuming more acute forms, and it seems that the authorities are not very much inclined to suppress violence, as their duty demands. This is a delivery strike, carried on by the farmers who are members of the Pure Milk Association. They have the right and privilege to refuse to deliver milk. On the other hand, the independent farmers also have the right to bring milk to Chicago, and if they are prevented from doing so by the striking farmers, they have claim to the full protection of the law. It is strange that the authorities who are obligated to preserve peace and security are often inactive.

Heretofore the organized dairies paid the farmers \$2.10 per hundred pounds for basic milk--that is, for that part of the milk which the dairies accepted daily at full price. They paid less for the rest of the milk, which they were

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IV (Jewish) obliged to accept by agreement. The independent dairies
IV (Bohemian) paid farmers a straight rate of \$1.90 per hundred pounds and
accepted all the milk at that price. The net income which
the farmers received for their product was about the same in both cases.
Perhaps the independent farmers received just a trifle more than the others.

The independent dairies sold their milk at a lower price than the organized dairies demanded, partly because the poorer people were given an opportunity of calling for their milk at stores, instead of having it delivered to the individual homes, and partly because they were satisfied with a smaller profit. Now the organized dairies are trying to eliminate the competition of the independents. To attain this purpose they have employed the simple means of greatly reducing the price which they pay to farmers. Thereupon the farmers decided not only to cease delivering milk themselves, but also to prevent those farmers who do not belong to the Pure Milk Association from delivering milk to independent dairies.

Thus the organized dairies have attained their object. They are so well situated,

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Jan. 10, 1934.

I L

IV (Jewish) financially, that they can easily endure a long milk strike,
IV (Bohemian) while the independent dairies cannot. Just a few weeks ago
the Federal Government tried to regulate the milk business
in Chicago and vicinity, through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.
The attempt was not successful, and Secretary of Agriculture Wallace attributed
the failure of the attempt to the "greed of the large dairies." He also de-
clared that an examination of the books of these corporations showed that their
profits are exorbitant. Now negotiations are under way to end the strike by a
compromise, and at the same time to confer a kind of dictatorship over milk
deliveries, prices, etc., upon the Federal Government.

In connection with this whole affair, it is strange that the farmers are
working hand in hand with the organized dairies, against which they allegedly
are fighting. For, while the farmers are doing everything they possibly can
to prevent the delivery of milk to Chicago, the employees of the organized
dairies are constantly committing acts of violence against independent dairies.
This extraordinary state of affairs can, perhaps, be explained by the statement

WPA (LL.) PROI 30275

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Jan. 10, 1934.

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IV (Jewish) (coming from a well-informed source) that the leaders of the
IV (Bohemian) farmers are in the pay of the organized dairies. [This
appears to be true for] on Monday there appeared in several
newspapers a notice which was supposedly signed by the striking farmers, but
its origin is dubious and the wording is strangely confusing.

Congressman Adolph Sabbath has stated that he will see to it that the entire
delivery strike is investigated by the Federal Department of Justice. This
investigation should be started immediately. Local authorities in Cook County
and vicinity have **forfeited** the exercise of their power. As far as the milk
strike is concerned, policemen and sheriffs do not exist; but it seems that
the Federal authorities also have resigned in favor of the striking farmers
and the deliverymen of the organized dairies. The strikers are halting auto-
mobiles, freight trains, and even mail trains. They are endangering the lives
of thousands of people and are destroying hundreds of thousands of dollars'
worth of property. Apparently law and order have been suspended, and general
anarchy is the order of the day.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 30, 1933.

INDUSTRIAL STRUGGLES

(Editorial)

Things are always different from the way you think they are. When the government announced its plan to regulate the country's industry, the assumption was made by many that this would mean the end of the unions. This assumption was apparently justified because, since the government regulates wages and time of work, the unions appeared to be superfluous. But even in this case it turned out differently for, from the reports we receive from numerous parts of the country, it appears that the unions are using the opportunity to strengthen their position and to solicit new members, It is obvious that they are successful.

One might suppose that labor struggles are out of the question under the domination of the N R A, and that all the workers are now peacefully en-

I D 2 a (4)

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GERMAN

I D 2 a (3)

I E

Abendpost, Sept. 30, 1933.

camped beneath the pinions of the blue eagle. But this is by no means the case. Reports come from Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, New York, Illinois, and many other states telling of furious struggles in the industries. Especially in Pennsylvania, with its large coal and steel industry, strikes are the order of the day. It is reported that workers crowd together, go from one mine or steel mill to the other, and call upon those willing to work to join them.

Strange that neither the leaders of the workers nor the proper authorities should be clear as to the causes of the strike! It is reported from many directions that communist agitators are in back of the movement, but this is always claimed in this country on every similar occasion, and it never sounds particularly plausible.

According to other reports, strikers are, in the majority of instances, union men and especially persons who only recently joined the organizations.

I D 2 a (4)

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GERMAN

I D 2 a (3)

I E

Abendpost, Sept. 30, 1933.

The statement was made that organizers have been zealously active in recent months, making it clear to the workers that they could reap the best advantages from **N R A** if they belonged to the American Federation of Labor. The new members, it seems, are now disappointed with the advantages they expected by joining the federation. There may be some trouble caused by radical elements in it.

It must, of course, not be overlooked that there is such a thing as strike fever. There are malcontents at all times and they are naturally prepared to agitate and to take advantage of the upheavals that came in the wake of the introduction of the **N R A**. Others are permitting themselves to be infected, and a general strike is on its way. Henry Ford, too, is giving the heads of the **N R A** much to do. He has not yet signed the code for the automobile industry, and this was obviously regarded by many workers of several Ford factories as sufficient ground for a strike.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30775

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 30, 1933.

The chairman of the labor relations board, Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, has issued a number of venomous statements which seem to refer to the **obstreperous** flivver magnate of Detroit. But, until now, nothing of importance has been done against him. The government has sent men to the various strike areas to try to bring about a settlement. Senator Wagner himself designates the strikes as children's diseases which were to be expected from the upheavals, and which will shortly disappear.

It is quite remarkable that little or nothing is reported concerning the demands of the strikers. In some instances, the strikers seek to enforce their right to organize. Many of the miners apparently went on strike in an effort to induce their comrades who work in other mines to join the union. At all events, it is quite clear from what happened that government regulation is one insurance against workers' wars. It even seems that, in some cases, they were incited by the regulations.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 12, 1919.

ARMISTICE AND VICTORY

(Editorial)

Armistice Day, 1919, dedicated to the memory of the eleventh day of November, 1918, a day which brought to the world a declaration of armistice and a hope for peace, also conveyed to the American people a new armistice and a new peace hope--but there the parallel ends. On November 11, 1920, we will not have to look back upon an armistice year full of disappointments and breaches of trust, unrest and struggle, but we will enjoy the benefits of a prosperous peace, which yesterday's armistice has given us. That is our hope and aspiration, for the victory which led to this armistice is a twofold one: a victory of enlightenment and good will on one side, and a victory of right and justice on the other: a victory of right over might, and in the final analysis, a victory of the State of Illinois and a victory of the national interest over individual and group interests.

The leaders of the mine workers' union have decided to abide by the court

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Nov. 12, 1919.

order, to call off the strike, and have requested the mine workers to return to their jobs. They realized that the right of the majority was more valid than the right of the individual, and that they would not be able to resist successfully the power of the State--the will of the people. By their submission they have won; they have gained definite rights, and now the State is obligated to them. The mine operators and companies were forced to subordinate their individual and group interests to the interests and rights of the majority. The Federal Government is fully aware of the obligation which the State has assumed. President Wilson and his Cabinet have instructed Labor Secretary Wilson to call the representatives of all soft coal operators as well as all mine workers' unions to a conference in Washington for Friday/November 14/, to sign a new working agreement. This will be done and the mine workers will be dealt with fairly; so will the operators, although the latter will probably have to "sacrifice" a lot--and we hope they do. It will hardly be possible to settle definitely all controversies, but ways and means will certainly be found to guarantee a general return to work and an undisturbed and efficient operation of the mines.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 12, 1919.

After that, there should be, and probably will be, a committee of trustworthy men appointed to study the situation thoroughly and to work out a plan that will do justice to both parties involved; one that will safeguard permanent and undisturbed operation. That must be possible, and we believe it can be done. It is possible now, even though it seemed impossible yesterday. Because the Government now can speak the final word in case either party should obstinately insist on unjust demands and refuse to settle on an agreement that will serve the best interests of all the people.

The supreme and sovereign power of the State/nation, people/is today recognized in America as never before. The German doctrine of the State rules in America.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Dec. 30, 1910

STRIKES

The relationship between employers and employees is unquestionably far more favorable now than it used to be. We are far ahead of the average of European nations. We may definitely assert that during the last few years we have had comparatively fewer strikes and boycotts than any other industrial country.

In England, France, and Italy the workers planned general strikes, and many of their important industries have records of big and long-continued strikes and boycotts. With the exception of a few local ones, we have been comparatively free from strikes, and the idea of a general-strike seems to be considered as entirely out of order. Strikes are being considered unfavorably in the United States, and great national and general strikes seem to be out of question. In this respect we are ahead of the European nations. We have outlived the age of strikes in the United States.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Dec. 30, 1910

There are, of course, plenty of local strikes and some of them are extensive and long-lasting, but for the most part they happen in industries, where workers have been newly organized, or where these organizations are of comparatively recent origin.

The old labor unions have lost their desire to strike long ago. They depend now upon open discussions and negotiations and the results seem satisfactory. Of course, there is still considerable talk of strikes, but this is for the purpose of giving emphasis to their demands. They may "pretend" before the public that they intend to strike, but by negotiations reach an understanding and thereby give other industries a good example how it is done properly.

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I D 2 a (4) (Bohemian)

GERMAN

Record Herald, May 7, 1905.

TURNERS OFFER TO AID TEN THOUSAND GERMANS AND 3,000 BOHEMIANS READY FOR
STRIKE DUTY.

Ten thousand members of German Turner societies have offered their services to Mayor Dunne for the purpose of maintaining order in the streets while the strike continues. The offer was made yesterday by Emil Hoechster, a leading Turner and a deputy sheriff. With him was Charles J. Vopicka, who tendered the services of 3,000 Bohemian Turners for the same character of service.

Mr. Hoechster told the mayor that the Turners are men who could do effective work in preserving the peace. He declared that they are well trained and in excellent physical condition, and he offered to organize 1,000 of them at once if the mayor requested it. Mr. Vopicka also offered to organize 1,000 men at once among the Bohemians. Mayor Dunne thanked both of the representatives and said he would avail himself of their offer should the necessity arise.

WPA (L.L.) PROJ. 30275

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I D 2 a (4) (Bohemian)

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GERMAN

WPA (LL.) PROJ. 30275

Record Herald, May 7, 1905.

Calls It Good Offer.

"That is a good offer," the mayor said. "It does me good to receive news like that. It certainly shows that Chicago is in a position to furnish all the protection that its citizens need and that order can be preserved without troops. With our citizens volunteering to help we need outside assistance. I do not expect that I shall be obliged to call upon the Turners, but should it become necessary I am glad to be able to do so."

Out of 100 employes of the city water pipe extension division who were called out by Mayor Dunne yesterday only thirty-eight were found available by Chief of Police O'Neill. Nearly all of the men were below the height needed, under weight, or could not speak the English language and were therefore not available.

I D 2 a (4)
I D 2 a (4) (Bohemian)

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GERMAN

Record Herald, May 7, 1905.

Schuetzler Is Optimistic.

Assistant Chief Schuetzler declared yesterday that apparently the days of violence in the strike are over.

"Everything is quiet, " he said. "Every demand for help asked by the employers is being met and every wagon is properly guarded. There are 1,200 wagons moving today under police protection. The most trouble we must look for is in the outlying districts, and it is here where the wagons will be the most heavily guarded."

For harboring strike rioters and defying the police John Doornech was forced to close his saloon at 421 Twenty-sixth street yesterday upon the order of Chief O'Neill. Complaints have been made that Doornech's saloon, which is opposite of the barns of the Peabody Coal Company on Twenty-sixth st.,

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I D 2 a (4)

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GERMAN

I D 2 a (4) (Bohemian)

Record Herald, May 7, 1905.

has been the resort of strike disturbers and their refuge when scattered by the police. The trouble makers are said to have gathered in front of the saloon and whenever the opportunity came they would foment riot. Upon the appearance of the police, however, the complaints declare that they would flee for protection to the saloon and Doornech would defy the police to follow them and make arrests.

WPA (U.S.) 100-130215

I D 2 a (4)
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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, April 5, 1894.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ONCE MORE THE HUNS.

Bad news comes from the Coke region of Pennsylvania (Fayette County). About one half of the miners laid down their tools and joined the horde of unemployed, already in existence there since last fall. According to the same report, the mass of these striking miners and unemployed consists mainly of Slavs and Huns, who are now touring daily the whole district, threatening the population with firearms and terrorizing anybody, willing to go back to work. And now comes the most peculiar part of the report: This mob of rude foreigners, who speak only broken English, is led by Americans, who are seemingly trying their best, to keep the foreign brutes from violence.

Our own correspondent checked up on this report and gave us the following facts. The miners' strike in Fayette County was caused by broken wage-increase promises of the mine-owners, who have called in strike-breakers during the last six years at various strike occasions. This has caused a surplus of labor and a steady increase of unemployed. The present strikers consist of Poles, Russians, Hungarians and Irishmen. The latter obviously are the leaders and as spokesmen

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GERMAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

deliberate over the heads of the strikers with the mine-owners, who probably will give them the better jobs, when the strike is over, as an equivalent for keeping the ignorant mob from violence. As often before, the Irish are winning the game, by duping the multitude and holding the hands open for rewards from the owners and bosses.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, June 28th, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30271

The German Boxmakers.

The German Boxmakers won their strike, which was given to an arbitration-court. The latter decided to accept $12\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per hour for apprentices and $17\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per hour for framers. The decision was accepted by the Union and the Box factories as the new wage-scale.

All box-makers went back to their factories, which are way behind in their output of boxes.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 23, 1892.

WAITERS' STRIKE.

We announced yesterday that the German waiters had nothing to do with the strike of the American Waiters Union, nor with their demonstrations. This was published upon requests by some German waiters, who came to our main office.

But now the vice-president and the secretary of the German Waiters' Union, Columbia Association, have made the following statement personally:

The German waiters are in full accord with the Americans in regard to the strike; inasmuch as there are also German waiters on strike at Kern's restaurant. A demonstration has taken place under the auspices of the so-called German Waiters' Union to give moral support to the striking American waiters. The relationship between the German and the American waiters is cordial. Neither the German nor the American waiters are trying to take away the positions from one another.



Chicago Tribune, May 22, 1892.

Having failed in their test of strength with the newspaper publishers, the striking German compositors are reported to be resorting to the boycott." They call, it is said on all labor unions in Chicago and on all business-men to assist them. They claim that had to resist an attempted reduction of their wages, and that the life of their organization was at stake. The letter addressed by the publishers to Typographia No. 9 contained in substance the following propositions:

The German compositors were to retain the eight-hour day, and the alphabetical system, and their union was to be recognized as having equal rights with the association of publishers. The tariff of the Typographical Union No. 16 was to be accepted-that is the tariff agreed upon by all the English papers, and nine-tenths of the compositors of Chicago. The difference between the "running" of German and English type was to be equalized by an addition of two cents per 1,000 ems to the English scale of wages, and by giving the "fat" of all advertisements to the German compositors.

MPA (LL) P101.301

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Chicago Tribune, May 22, 1892.

GERMAN
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The publishers declared themselves willing to submit to arbitration. Typographia No. 9 refused to arbitrate and struck at once. The publishers were not to have the right to make any propositions at all. Unconditional surrender was the request of Typographia No. 9.

The publishers of the German papers affected by the strike are willing, they say, to submit their case to an impartial investigation. If it can be proven that they gave their compositors provocation to strike, they declare their willingness to bear all the consequences.

Chicago Tribune, Apr. 26, 1892.

GERMAN

AND NOW THEY RESORT TO VIOLENCE.

GERMAN NON-UNION PRINTERS WAYLAYED AND ASSAULTED.

The strike of printers on the Freie Presse, Abendpost, Tageblatt, and Rundschau was extended yesterday by the action of the English unions in calling out the stereotypers and pressmen. Other features of the strike were a resort to violence and other illegal methods. After receiving the order the stereotypers quit to a man in all the offices but that of the Freie Presse, where but a part of the force quit. All the papers were set up in the Freie Presse, but the stereotyping and presswork were to have been done in the separate offices. The strike of the stereotypers and pressmen prevented the Tageblatt from getting its issue on the streets in time. "It was an outrage for these English stereotypers to strike without giving us a chance to be heard" said Mr. Michaelis of the Freie Presse. "English papers have been misrepresenting us as to our salary list. The printers on day work earned in six days of eight hours from \$18 to \$20 a week and on night work from \$20 upwards. When the strike was on in the Staats Zeitung we did not abuse that paper. We treated that paper fairly. The strikers have however, succeeded in placing their appeals as advertisements in the Staats Zeitung."

MPH (LL-) PROJ. 30275

I D 2 a (4)

GERMAN

Chicago Tribune, Apr. 26, 1892.

We favored arbitration and have been fair throughout the fight and will stand by our position." A hallway leading to the Freie Presse composing rooms was the scene of violence at 9:30 o'clock last night Samuel Dunker and Joseph Markanpang, non-union printers on the Freie Presse, were assaulted, it is claimed by striking union printers Reinhold Foersteling and George Schuvik, a leader among the strikers who, it is said, invited his fellows, were both arrested by Officer Stephans, who was detailed at the building an unknown man who with Foersteling hid himself in a closet of the hallway to await the appearance of the printers for work, escaped. Markanpang was struck in the face by a blunt instrument and a cut an inch long was inflicted on his face. Markanpang says, the two strikers sprang upon them from the closet. Foersteling struck Markanpang knocking him down, while the other attacked Dunker. There was trouble earlier in the day. Two attempts to ruin machinery were discovered in the Tageblatt and Abendpost offices. In the former office depredations were averted by a timely inspection of the presses, but in the stereotyping department of the Abendpost a nominal damage was done. In the intricate machinery of the Tageblatt's press, hidden from view, were some copper wires firmly coiled in such a manner that at the first motion of the coys of the presses would be almost ruined. The wires were removed and the edition of the paper was run off. Later in the afternoon stereotypers from the Freie Presse were sent to the Abendpost office to get off the afternoon edition.

MPA (ILL) 7001 30275

I D 2 a (4)

Chicago Tribune, Apr. 26, 1892.

GERMAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

They found that a number of crews had been removed from the machinery as soon as a start was made the large belt through which power is conveyed to the machinery left its bearings, the entire plant was thrown out of gear and the forms were multilated. The breakage caused a delay of four hours. Mr. Glogauer of the Abendpost says that he knows who is responsible for the damage and that prosecutions will follow extra policemen were detailed last all the offices where the strike is in progress. The strikers declare that they are not responsible for the attempts to injure machinery and charge that the mischief was done by persons on the other side to call away sympathy from the union men. The strikers yesterday issued the Agitator, which sets forth their claims making no disturbance. The Arbeiter Zeitung is now poking fun at its German contemporaries and advocating the cause of the strikers. Job printers will ask an increase in the scale from thirty-five to forty cents per 1,000 ems May 2. So typographical Union No. 16 has ordered proprietors will be given the option of employing men at \$18, \$17 and \$16 a week, but will be required to make contracts for a year. It is believed there will be little trouble in securing these concessions.

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GERMAN

Chicago Tribune, Apr. 26, 1892.

A conference was held last evening between John C. Harding and M. W. Madden of Typographical Union No. 16 and the publisher. Madden said at the conference. "The publishers are in a flurry. They could not be brought down to business. We assured them, we could settle the matter in justice to all. We were called in by them to act in the matter. We asked them to reduce to writing, what they were willing to do and there the affair stands.

Late last night a dozen of the striking printers gathered at the foot of the stairway leading to the Freie Presse composing rooms. They taunted everybody who passed in and out of the doorway, and tried to bribe the messenger boys to bring copies of the paper from the press room. Officer Stephans ordered them away, and Joseph Solum and John Sirius told him to mind his own business. The officer placed Solum under arrest and Sirius interfered, saying that he would stand by a Union printer to the death. Officer McLann appeared, and the two belligerent typos were locked up. Senor Back another printer, who was found in the hall near the composing room was also ousted.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I D 2 a (4)

GERMAN

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Illinois Staats - Zeitung April 23, 1892.

A STRIKE OF COMPOSITORS



The local German newspapers, Abendpost, Chicagoer Tageblatt, and Freie Presse are involved in difficulties with their compositors. These troubles have their origin in an agreement made by the above German newspapers in Chicago and elsewhere with Typographia No. 9. The Typographia Union No. 9 submitted to the owners of these papers the following demands:

"Chicago, April 15, 1892.

To the Owners and to the Publishers of Newspapers.
Gentlemen:

The local Typographia No. 9 is submitting to you herewith its wage-scale with the request to accept and maintain these regulations in your respective printing establishments until November 15, 1892. Our demands are the same as carried out generally during the previous year. We insist upon: An eight hour working day (48 hrs. per week minimum); Twenty-one cents per alphabet-thousand, Twenty-three cents per alphabet-thousand for night work; \$15.00 as the minimum weekly wage; Employment of union members exclusively.



Illinois Staats - Zeitung April 23, 1892.

Further details are to be found in the tariff, which also defines the duties of our members toward their employers.

We will always consider it our duty to recommend to all organizations to business men, and to the public in general, such printing concerns where our tariff is recognized and accepted."

Respectfully,

Typographia No. 9

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I D 2 a (4) (Bohemian)

I D 2 a (4) (Polish)

I D 2 a (4) (Scandinavian)

GERMAN

BOHEMIAN

POLISH

SCANDINAVIAN

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Sept. 2, 1891.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CABINETMAKERS ON STRIKE

The organized cabinetmakers went on strike yesterday, fighting for higher wages and an 8 hour working day. According to statements of the cabinetmakers, the wages have been materially lowered during recent times, so that even the skilful and efficient workers hardly make ends meet. At certain shops the wages are supposed to have been reduced from 20 cents per hour to 7 cents and even less, and in some cases work was not available at all.

To remedy this situation, the cabinetmakers called a mass-meeting yesterday at Zepf's Hall, Corner Lake and DesPlaines. At almost all the larger factories the employers had been already informed in regard to the conditions demanded, therefore the workers were ready to act, and they unanimously resolved to strike.

The strikers demand an 8 hour working day, elimination of piece-work and a minimum wage of not less than 25 cents per hour. Assertions are being made, however, that an agreement about the minimum wage rate does not exist. Wages differ at the various factories and depend upon conditions and demands for workers.

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GERMAN

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BOHEMIAN

I D 2 a (4) (Polish)

POLISH

I D 2 a (4) (Scandinavian)

SCANDINAVIAN

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Sept. 2, 1891.

A meeting took place last night at Greif's Hall, with large numbers of strikers present. The attitude of the owners of different shops in regard to the strikers demands was reported, and the news that some of the employers had declared their willingness to meet their demands, was received with a shout of joy.

It is not, however, definitely agreed by these employers that they will pay the minimum rate of 25 cents, but they will accept a certain minimum rate, whatever the agreement will call for. The Strike Committee is holding a special meeting this morning, in which consultations will be held about the negotiations with the manufacturers. The members of the committee were rather silent about their activities so far.

The cabinetmakers are organized into five unions; The German, Bohemian, Polish, Scandinavian, and the English, and have approximately 1400 members.

The manufacturers have different opinions about this strike. The manufacture of furniture is one of the outstanding industries of Chicago, and it is obvious that a long strike of the skilled workers would cause an inestimable loss to them.

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GERMAN

I D 2 a (4) (Bohemian)

BOHEMIAN

I D 2 a (4) (Polish)

POLISH

I D 2 a (4) (Scandinavian)

SCANDINAVIAN

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Sept. 2, 1891.

Furniture is sent from Chicago to all parts of the country, and at this time many orders are on hand. We do not know whether this situation has induced some of the employers to meet the demand of the strikers, or whether they consider them as just. Some of the largest manufacturers assert that it is impossible for them to pay the minimum rate and that it is unjust, to pay all workers the same wages.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 18, 1891.

IN REGARD TO THE STRIKE OF THE
BAKERS.

You have published an article in today's issue wherein you say, that the strike at the Schmidt Bakery on Clybourne Avenue is unjustified and, amongst other statements, you claim that the Schmidt Baking Company only ascertained the reasons for this strike in the press, and that Schmidt had made a contract with the majority of his men, which does not expire until July, 1892. I beg, that you may also show the other side:

1. Mr. Schmidt has not first read about the grievances in the press, instead he was informed by a committee of the two German Bakery Unions, eight days before the strike, and, in order to settle the controversy peaceably, on the very evening prior to the strike, a committee was sent to Mr. Schmidt. He dismissed them with the words, that it was immaterial to him, whether his men strike now, or on May 1st.

2. Only a minority of Mr. Schmidt's employees, merely 11 men signed the agreement. Thereby they committed an offense against their co-workers, since the rules of the organization do not permit separate contracts with individual members, without



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 18, 1891.

the knowledge of the union.

3. It is not true, that Mr. Schmidt has obtained substitutes, since in several German and English papers, want ads offered jobs there, and today, the Swedish Bakers also joined in the walk out.

Very respectfully,

August Mueller,
#252 - 43rd Street.

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GERMAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Tribune, February 16, 1891.

BAKERS GO ON STRIKE.

Thirty-five bread bakers are on a strike at Schmidt's bakery on Clybourn Avenue. Fourteen quit work Saturday night and the others joined them yesterday. Statements as to the difficulty gleaned from employer and employees differ. The foreman says: "The strikers are all Germans. We had a contract with them as to hours and wages which would expire May 1, 1891. We asked them to renew that contract for one year. They believed if they waited until May 1 before renewal they could obtain better terms and procure day instead of night work. Some of them signed a contract we drew up. Their union belongs to the Central Labor Union, a committee of which visited us and asked that we return this new contract. We refused and they struck. We advised the police of the situation and filled their places today with out any difficulty. We pay as good wages as any bakery in the city, and, in fact, it was the first to accede to their demands last year. We anticipate no trouble. The output of our plant is 12,000 loaves a day.

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GERMAN

Chicago Tribune, February 16, 1891.

The strikers say: "All the men in the bread department quit except four and they are those who own stock in the company. We were working under a contract to run until May 1. Our employer asked for a renewal of the contract for a year on the same terms. Some signed it. Others said they would renew the contract only on the expiration of the old one. He replied: 'When that contract expires I'll never make another agreement with Union men, and added that if we want ed to ~~strike~~ we might as well do so at once. Then the men were ordered out by the Union. We intend to stay out until we are treated fairly. Mr. Schmidt belongs to the national organization of baker bosses, which decided at its Washington convention to spare no pains to disorganize our Union. He was one of the most active advocates of that policy. We do not believe he can fill our places. The Baker's Council, which includes practically all the Union bakers in town, promises us moral and financial support. The waiters promise, if the strike lasts, to refuse to handle Schmidt's bread in the restaurants, in which place it has a large sale. A meeting of waiters has been called to act on this. The strikers are members of Unions Nos. 1 and 49.

The Chicago Tribune, July 26, 1890.

GERMAN BAKERS TO STRIKE

Early yesterday morning every German baker in Chicago belonging to either the National Association No. 49 or to the local Union No. 1, received a post card. It gave notice that a meeting of the Bakers' Union would be held this afternoon at Grief's Hall, 54 W. Lake St.; that business of importance would come up; and that every member was earnestly requested to be present.

At the meeting this afternoon at four o'clock, the bakers, it is believed, will declare a strike; and a committee of one will probably be appointed to wait on the employers and notify them that before the men can return to work, a new scale must be signed.

The two unions number about 1,200 men, Germans. That they have the upper hand in the proposed strike was demonstrated by an interview with one of the largest bakers in the city. He said:

"What can the employers do who are working none but union men? There are not enough bakers in the city to supply the demand, particularly in the Vienna bread bakeries. An Irishman or a Scotchman doesn't know how to make that class of wares. None but Germans and Frenchmen understand the work. I suppose I shall

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The Chicago Tribune, July 26, 1890.

have to accede, for a time at least, to any demands they may make or else close up shop."

The men are divided as to what they will demand, though all are agreed on shorter hours and larger pay. Some want eight hours and some nine, with from twelve to fourteen hours' pay, taking the present wages as a basis.

"We haven't enough bakers in Chicago to meet the demand," said Mr. Heissler to a Tribune reporter yesterday, "and I expect we will have to come to terms with them in case they strike, or else close up."

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Die Abendpost, Jan. 6, 1890.

THE STOCK YARD WORKERS SEEK REDRESS AGAINST INJUSTICES

(One column, depicting grievances) At the Turnhall, 36th St. & Halsted, the contract slavery system was fully aired. Paul Grottkau and Ernst Eichman spoke in the German language; Chas. Bary, attorney, gave his version in English. It was decided to sue for the abrogation of contracts, as a recent law requires that in all litigation arising between employer and employee, the former must bear the inevitable court costs. During the assembly the un-American system that compels me to sign a contract or starve was adequately condemned, also all citizens were incited to voice their protests. A strike was in progress at the time and the pickets succeeded well in dissuading others from entering the yards. Over 200 new members joined the new organization. It was voted to keep the Union independent of existing Central organizations.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 3075

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 16, 1888.

(Editorial)

We do not know how much Roche's financial interests in that villainous syndicate amounts to but his peculiar role as mediator makes him appear as a judge in his own matters.

It is only natural that quite a number of aldermen have been bought by the monopoly in order to cover his retreat in case of any trouble arising, and out of this security grew the Yerkes infamy as well as the surprising freshness of Mayor Roche. Based on this self-confidence the brutal stand of the police officers and their force towards the public can be explained.

Every citizen of Chicago has to admit that Roche showed himself to be in favor of the monopoly during the street car strike. Furthermore everybody must admit that he urged the strikers into that pitiable compromise into which, as it is now proven, they were so nicely sold.

And for this whole base swindle the representatives of the bourgeoisie and workers of this city express their thanks to the lackeys of the monopoly. The real victor after all proved to be Yerkes. The fact alone that several hundreds of strikers were shut out for very hollow reasons proves this.



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 16, 1888.

The pitiful compromise turned a very hopeful near-victory into a defeat.

The monopolists gained time meanwhile and through it ability to command the field. The fear of the strikers of being considered socialists or anarchists and marked as such played a big part in the achievements of this sad result. This fear of being called socialist or anarchist has to be conquered by the people if they do not want to get trimmed over and over again on account of their prejudices.

How advantageously the Lake View authorities appear in comparison to those of Chicago. Yerkes sinned as much in Chicago as he did in Lake View. Nothing will happen to him and Lake View apparently is not strong enough to make him really serious difficulties.

The workers should learn out of the history of this strike that whatever one demands should be demanded in full, if it is just and reasonable. To give up a part of something demanded means to give up the whole matter entirely. At the present time a new outbreak of the strike would in our opinion only climax the defeat of the workers.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 16, 1888.

GERMAN



[A SCAB LEADER]

It looks as if the Philadelphia ex-convict, Yerkes, is going to force his people into a new strike. In last Sunday's agreement, which formed the basis for a provisional peace between the strikers and himself, he expressly contracted the reinstatement of all strikers with the exception of those only who did damage to the property of the street car company or harmed the scabs during the strike.

Those few scabs who actually were in service during that time (understood in the contract) should be allowed to remain as long as they pleased and an equivalent number of strikers should be used for extra service for the time being.

The meaning of the contract, (and the committee of the strikers could have understood it only this way otherwise they would never/signed it),
have



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 16, 1888.

was to give all strikers a chance, in time, to regain their old positions. Yesterday, Yerkes did not even think of being bound by this contract. Aside from the fact that he put more scabs in service yesterday morning than he had ever employed before he also declared that all positions becoming vacant will be filled by scabs.

As he states the number of scabs in service at the present time is 201, there would be 201 old workers out of jobs. When Furthmann, Yerkes' assistant, was asked about the apparent breach of contract, he answered:

"Never mind the contract! Do you think Mr. Yerkes intends to commit suicide? What would he do during the next strike? Who would work for him in the next strike if he would not take care of the 'new men'?"



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 16, 1888.

"The contract says that the 'new men' should have preference, that is the point!"

The dissatisfaction of the old North Side people as well as the Westsiders over the chief's breach of promise is so great that it seems very likely that a second big strike will be called within the next few days, with the participation of the employees of all street car lines of the Philadelphian money-bag concern in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, New York, etc.

The recent strike has shown that the workers of Chicago have not quite forgotten how to help each other and combat a mutual enemy together. Yerkes' employees can rely upon the help and aid of the workers and also the majority of business people.



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct.16, 1888.

They would be assured of that, even if some misguided citizens and scoundrels of Raster's type should mobilize the militia and the "shooting boys" of the so-called regular troops in the interest of the Philadelphia syndicate.

It is certain that doings will be pretty lively in case of a second strike in Chicago, and perhaps also in other cities tributary to the Philadelphia monopolists.

The Lake View mayor, Mr. Bolden Weck, who was present at last night's mass meeting at Clybourn and North Avenues, informed the strikers that the Lake View city council had taken steps to void the right of way within its city limits for Yerkes' company.



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 16, 1888.

Upon George Schilling's request and advice the same assembly elected a new and smaller committee to confer with Yerkes and eventually with the mayor of Chicago. The names of the committee members were kept secret.

Upon motion of his friend, Dixon, a vote of thanks was expressed, in yesterday's city council session, to the mayor for his "effective" efforts in disposing of the strike.

No serious riots have occurred so far. Yerkes seems to have transferred his scab-colony to the limits-stables for reasons of safety.

When the employees of the Yerkes concern suffer the establishment by Yerkes of a scab-colony anywhere within the city, to be used as a body-guard for himself, they will be unconditionally lost for all future.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 15, 1888.

END OF THE STREET CAR STRIKE.

The strike has come to an end and we can state to our satisfaction that the result was a victory for the workers, a defeat of the monopoly.

No doubt the victory could have been more far-reaching if the workers had taken our advice and thrown their damned good nature to the devil.

But as Yerkes was skyhigh superior to them in disregard and bluff and as under present conditions, a ruthless intrigant almost every time scores above sincere good nature, it was to be expected that the strikers would not wholly go through with their demands.



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 15, 1888.

We are even convinced that the Philadelphia convict would have scored an absolute victory if the whole working-class of the North Side had not sided so energetically with the strikers. That the workers achieved a considerable success is to be attributed to this fact only, in our opinion at least.

But they should have now an unconditional victory; none of their only too well-justified demands should have been disregarded. By all means, they should not have agreed to the scabs' remaining and to the expulsion of about 200 men, supposed to have been active during the riot.

The latter concession seems to us equal to suicide for the organization of the employees.



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 15, 1888.

These 195 supposed agitators did not do any more in the worst case than let themselves be driven to actions inspired by the baseness of their slave-drivers, which, although they should have been abandoned, cannot be condemned, either lawfully or morally.

That the organization for which these men stood abandoned them and allowed Yerkes to put them temporarily on the black list - until a jury passes judgment - is a procedure which created only very grave doubts among the members as to the value of their organization.

The same difficulties will be encountered by the association on the subject of remaining scabs, as this constitutes a continuous source of humiliation - for the thinking worker to be forced to associate with people who proved to be traitors in the common cause of the proletariats.



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 15, 1888.

Even if it should perhaps be possible to get rid of some of these people, the majority will stay, without a doubt, and just those thick-skinned and basest ones who will always play the scoundrel against their colleagues.

If, in spite of all this, we express our joy about the course of this strike we do this principally because of the feelings of solidarity between the employees of the North Side and those of the West Side, proven in this case in such a splendid way.

Such a confirmation of homogeneity makes up for small defects, especially when it concerns comparatively conservative organizations.

Besides, it is at all times an achievement to gain a victory over a man of Yerkes' kind, no matter how small.



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 15, 1888.

The victory is more important in this case because the way laying "baron" disposed of the complete police force of the city of Chicago and his corporation was thus able to "get away with anything."

Any one who saw the declaration of the great martial law of Madison Street last Friday will be able to get an approximate conception of what the tyrant Roche did to suppress the strike and help to assure a complete victory for his friend Yerkes. We really doubt that the Berlin or Viennese police force would have taken such a despotic regime upon themselves as did ours on that day on Madison Street. Under such circumstances the victory gives twice as much joy.

GERMAN



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 15, 1888.

/SCHILLING AS A STRIKE LEADER/

The attack by Thomas Morgan last Saturday evening against George Schilling by the very small and unimportant English section of the SLP was unworthy of Morgan and unjustified.

Morgan holds it against Schilling that he has lost every strike that was under his leadership. This seems to be too far-fetched. According to our knowledge Schilling was engaged as strike-leader in former years only in the great Stock Yards strike, 1886.

Did he lose that strike? We do not think so. Mr. Morgan should be more careful. To give vent to personal animosity at such a time and in such a way is not nice and should not be tolerated because it is so dumb.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 15, 1888.

THE CLERGY OF CHICAGO.

The Clergy of Chicago took occasion on yesterday's Sabbath to voice its opinion about the strike in a fatherly way. It is understood that the labor-agitators got the worst of it in these criticisms.

The Reverend Thomas Green from St. Andreas' Church, Washington and Robey, was not ashamed to state that all labor-agitators without exception were despicable subjects.

The working class does not prove to be clever, he said, to be led around by the nose by them. The workers should rather go to church and pray to God for help; but it is a pity that there are districts in the city of Chicago without any houses of God.



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 15, 1888.

He knows of one district inhabited by 36,000 people, where there is no religious institution. These are the regions where revolutionaries and agitators mostly come from.

Another clergyman the Rev. Propst from the Westminster Presbyterian Church, denies that there is any sense in justice for the working class.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 11, 1888.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ADVICE FOR THE STRIKERS.

The strikers should, one of these evenings arrange mass meetings in all city districts and on public square, all at the same hour, and explain to the assembled public their grievances from their standpoint, free from the hateful distortions of the capitalistic press, which is friendly to monopolies.

The strikers should submit the situation by way of a resolution, quiet, based on facts only, but sharply accurate, submitted to these meetings for a vote and, if accepted to the mayor and aldermen.

If in this way, which could easily be done at the present, the mismanagement of the police and the street car monopolists is denounced by from 80,000 to 100,000 voters of Chicago at the same time, and if energetic

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 11, 1888. WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

repressive measures by the great masses were put into action, then the pride of Mr. Yerkes and the fresh misuse of executive power in the service of capitalism would be quickly diminished. But quick action is necessary because every delay is damaging.

In the long run, the victory will still be on the side of the lying, treacherous and changeable money-bag press, unless it is fought against energetically and prevented from trying to poison public opinion.

The strikers must start action in this direction and not wait until others pull their chestnuts out of the fire for them.

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Chicago Arbeiter-Zeitung, Oct. 11, 1888.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

With what sheep-like patience the tax-payers of Chicago endure the fact that the mayor and his police-chief and the whole army of strike-swindlers who are being fed by them, are being used in the service of a single company of out-of-town capitalists and against the citizens of this city.

Bums and rowdies have a free hand on all streets without tracks. Yerkes is being well protected by the municipal police according to his own statement. Other citizens are being shot at by the same police in Yerkes' interests, and clubbed. This shows the equality accorded by law to the citizens of Chicago.

By what right does the mayor expect that Chicago's citizens pay for the expenses of the starve-out of workers by the street car monopolists?

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 11, 1888.

Against this, the workers first of all should energetically protest by demanding the recall of the police squads.

Yerkes should keep peace with the employees of the company, then no police would be necessary.

And if after a simultaneous protest of a great mass meeting the police should not be recalled then there would be no other alternative left for the majority than to drive back the police even if it should cause violence.

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 9, 1888.

[THE PRESENT STRIKE]

The famous Mr. Yerkes provoked the present strike! Proof of this is the fact that he had his helots ready in Philadelphia for months for the moving into Chicago. How long are Chicagoans willing to stand for this bull dozing?

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 9, 1888.

WHERE ARE THE AGITATORS?

As known to everybody, Mr. Hermann Raster invented the title "agitating bums" for the sacrifices of the judicial murder of November 11th, which invention gave him so much fun that he tries to apply this title whenever possible.

In his use of language today, therefore, everybody is an "agitating bum" who is not convinced that we live nowadays in the best of all worlds, and that the ideal relation between capital and labor can by no means be interrupted. Such people should receive every morning, 25 strokes on the back; until, finally, suitable laws have been passed, so that they can be sunk in the ocean - where it is deepest.

Our cozy Mr. Raster was therefore overjoyed when the infamous Merritt law was passed. This law was aimed entirely at the bad "agitating bums" who stir people up to all kinds of forceful deeds and thereby give a reason for more slaughters after the example of November 11th. A fine feeling for a great patriot of Mr. Raster's kind.

But the story has two sides. Under present conditions, the workers do not even consider the use of force, because they know that the enemy is still



Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 9, 1888.

superior in this line and they realize therefore that the application of force would only demand sacrifices without showing any worth while gains.

This is different with the reigning classes. Their system is one of "blood and iron." They have the power in their hands, they keep up the present system through force only, and they have shown not once but hundreds of times that they stand firm in their determination to use force also in the future. Therefore the Merritt law should become dangerous, especially to the reigning classes, providing it is applied correctly.

But as things are not done right and laws only founded to be used in favor of the dominating gang of robbers against the working class, there is no reason to be afraid, that any of these sovereigns in power will ever get into trouble on account of the aforesaid law. Still, it is necessary from time to time to nail down publicly the activities of our adversaries - if only in order to show the disinterested public on which side the genuine "agitating bums" actually are.

Today Mr. Raster shows himself again in such a role in regards to the car strike, and he does it in such a way, that it can only be explained by assuming that this gentleman stayed in the well known saloon on Fifth Avenue too late again yesterday.

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 9, 1888.

For Mr. Raster proposes to declare the horse-drawn street cars in big cities as postal routes, so that in case of strike the regular army could be used against strikers. Mr. Raster wants to use the army, as in contrast to the uniformed store clerks who call themselves militia, the regulars do not shoot holes in the air but send their bullets where they are most useful, directly into the masses of the striking workers.

If this is not agitation then we do not know at all what we can understand as agitation. The government is being asked to send troops against striking car employees and the troops themselves are asked not to shoot in the air but into the masses of workers.

And this from the same Mr. Raster who cries himself hoarse for whips and gallows when somebody says that the social question cannot definitely be solved by the sprinkling of some rose water. Of course it would be only a few hundreds or a few thousands of hungry workers who would eventually be sacrificed to the bullets of the troops and these workers are but criminals who demand higher wages or shorter working hours. The sending away from this world of such "canaille" would serve to make things quiet again for imperiled capital.



Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 9, 1888.

How, then, if the present strike should develop in such a way that the government would see fit to give in to Raster's demands and send regular army troops to Chicago? Considering Mr. Roche's provocative attitude, a thing like that is not impossible at all. And when the soldiers would kill so and so many of the workers? - Would the state's attorney then be ready to indict Mr. Raster on account of the Merritt law for "accessory to murder," and could a jury then be elected that would sentence our honorable fellow citizen to die on the gallows?

Of course not, as Mr. Raster is only agitating in the interest of the dominant class, and against workers; and there he is naturally right! The big robbers must be protected even if it is by mountains of workers' corpses.



[THE STREETCAR STRIKE]

Since this morning the employees of Yerke's cable cars on the North Side are on strike for higher wages and shorter hours. If Coyne and Goodwin keep their promise and if the personnel of the West Side street cars joins the strikers, then the victory is assured.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 4, 1888.

GERMAN



THE STREETCAR STRIKE

The employees of the North Side Cable Car Company made a resolution yesterday which, although humanitarian, is at the same time laudably impractical or even asinine.

On account of moral reasons a resolution was adopted which obliged the employees to notify Mr. Yerkes three days ahead of the outbreak of any strike - of course not for the purpose of giving him time to hire necessary scabs, but because a committee of strikers promised Mr. Yerkes to do so.

Besides this, a deciding factor in that resolution was the possibility that the public would suffer if not informed of an intended strike beforehand. This all is very humanitarian but also very crazy. First of all, it does not appear reasonable to have any kind of regard towards a man like Yerkes.

This cold blooded, mercenary, self-seeking egoist has always treated his employees so infamously that it would be entirely in order for the workers to repay him in his own coin. Instead of doing so they are induced to inform him three days before the outbreak of any strike, so that he can have time to send his agents to Pittsburgh, Kansas City and Philadelphia to hire the necessary scabs.



Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 4, 1888.

One could object that the committee promised a three days' notice to Yerkes or, as another side states, even entered a contract to do so.

But did not Yerkes have long enough notice? Did he not know for 14 days that his employees demanded decent wages and bearable working hours and that they were mutually determined to enforce eventually the granting of their demands? Could there be any question of a moral obligation for allowing a continued grace of time?

Such soft-headedness is not understandable to us - in such a case "morale" becomes immoral.

It is further said the public must be given time to get prepared for the strike. This too looks very nice and laudable, but again damn impractical. The more the public is able to get prepared for a strike the less it will be felt and the longer Yerkes can stand it.

The strikers might have been able to acquire the sympathies of the public by their noble appearance, which might not have been possible otherwise, but we believe that the strikers expect too much of those sympathies. What good does it do when the people declare that the strikers are right and at the

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 4, 1938.

same time ride in cars conducted by scabs?

Or do the strikers believe that the public is going to boycott Yerkes' cable cars because they are operated by scabs? Crazy hallucination! The dear public is absolutely uninterested, with a few exceptions, in whom it is riding with, as long as it is correctly delivered there and then for its nickel.

If the strikers intend to rely upon the sympathies of the public, then they are as lost as they possibly can be. The lesson could have been learned from the brewery helpers' strike where even members of labor unions preferred scab beer to union beer and left their long frequented places because they substituted their usual beverage with union beer.

It seems, therefore, to us, less calculation that appears in the resolution of the cable car employees than that damned good nature which traps the working class all the time only too easily. All it needs is a silver tongued orator who will speak of humanity, decency, good example, morale and other high sounding abstractions, and almost at once the workers, themselves treated without humanity, without decency, without morale, feel a human

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 4, 1898.

reaction and decide to humbly kiss the hand that has just struck them.

War demands the abolition of all unjustified sentiment; to handle the enemy with velvet gloves while he is strangling us is laughable, is criminal. This damned good nature has no room any more in this world.

POWDERLY'S TREATISE

Powderly's latest treatise about the mode of living among the Huns is very interesting although we are sorry to say not true.

This general foreman has forgotten or overlooked that the said Huns lasted and fought the longest during all the strikes in the coke region and even kept on while Powderly and his pitiful henchmen were already retreating and partially giving up.

The Huns are not satisfied with the starvation wages being given by the representatives of the robber protective custom system which is being so ardently defended by the general foreman.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 14, 1888.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A SERIOUS LESSON.

Local English papers estimate the number of Chicago's unemployed laborers at the present time at from 20,000 to 30,000. However, one has to take into consideration the usual American exaggeration, where a few oughts more or less is immaterial. It is not nearly so bad, not even half as bad; nevertheless, it is a fact that thousands of men are unemployed, particularly in the building trade. But why do these conditions prevail? Because Mr. "Bricklayer, Carpenter, Painter," etc., have been for the last two years busily engaged in "killing the goose, which laid the golden eggs". By their idiotic strikes they have killed the initiative of others to proceed with the construction of new buildings. By doing this they have hurt themselves, but not at all the "wretched capitalists", because those of them who had their money already invested in new buildings, will receive a considerable higher percentage of interest in rent, than they would get, if they build \$25, 000, 000 worth of new homes. The others, who would have built if strikes had not scared them, have invested their money otherwise and no share of

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 14, 1888.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

However, the goose which laid the golden eggs, and which they have butchered, can not be revived. The criers and instigators, who organized labor and out of whose sayings labor received their "wisdom" are not employing labor, and have no means to force the capitalists to invest their money in new buildings.

As has been repeatedly mentioned before, the strikes during the last few years originated not from necessity but from arrogance. Strikes occurred not because the condition of the workers was bad, but because they were rather too prosperous. Under the leadership of well-paid instigators and anarchistic agitators they permitted themselves the luxury of living in idleness, for they have sufficient means.

But now, when men are faced with destitution, when the future looks gloomy, and unemployment stalks through the land, the instigators and agitators escape to other regions, because the stupid men who paid them so well are gone.

But this is only the beginning. Until now only the building trade has suffered.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 14, 1888.

MPA (ILL) PROJ 20275

It is commencing to slow down in other lines. The proposal of the Democratic Party to abolish tariffs has a paralyzing effect upon the different industries. We can already see how the imports of foreign goods are steadily increasing, and at the same time the export of our own products are continually decreasing. The result is that gold flows to Europe en masse. What will happen if the Mill's tariff amendment becomes a law?

Perhaps, this would happen; workers would become sensible and modest again after they have destroyed the dignity of labor during recent years by their own mad folly. The "free-traders" aim to put American industry on a competitive basis, which means, expressed in plain terms, that American wages shall be forced down to the European level. If Mr. laborer absolutely insists upon it, then let them do it! Let them make the test! Perhaps the "wretched capitalists" will be glad, if they can hire workers at reasonable wages, who really do work, instead of agitating.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung June 9, 1888.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

END OF THE BREWERY WORKERS STRIKE

United capitalism and millions of dollars in the hands of a few caused one of the best organizations in Chicago, the Union of Brewery Workers to capitulate after a two months fight for their rights.

It might have been possible to carry on with the strike for a while, but the leaders well informed about the enormous sacrifices during that fight, did not feel that they could shoulder any more responsibility for the continuance of the strike.

If the solidarity would have been stronger within the working class, the outcome of the strike would have been undoubtedly different.

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Die Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 24, 1888.

STRIKES

WPA (ILL) PROJ 10275

RAILROAD SERVICE. EDITORIAL

After being beaten in its unjust fight with the Quincy Railroad, the brotherhood of locomotive engineers and fireman seeks recourse to Congress. We can always find some demagogues who welcome any conceivable bait, if it only catches votes. From such a contingent came the proposition, clothed in apparent impartiality, whereby the railroads shall be at the mercy of their obstinate servants. Thus: Through a national law the railways shall be bound to do their public duty as common carriers and, if they fail to redeem their pledge, punishment is threatened. If a railroad company declares that conditions beyond its control, i. e., refusal of its servants (employees, we would say) to work, precludes the possibility of fulfilling its agreement, then they are compelled to subject themselves to the decision of an arbiter who will consider the questions arising between the company and the strikers.

Die Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 24, 1888.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

At a casual glance the suggestion does not appear bad; but if we subject it to a more thorough perusal, then we perceive it to be a decidedly one-sided affair, benefitting only the strikers, since it is taken for granted, that the employees may at any time, under any pretext, silly excuse, or unjustified demand, bring the functioning of the railroad to a sudden end, and for such an usurpation of power which terminates transportation, the strikers will not be held responsible, but the railroads are!

The railway management will not be allowed to resume service by employing other workers as substitutes for the striking element, except so far as it can be accomplished in a week, which is an impossibility in many cases. After a week the company must submit itself to a settlement by arbitration, and if it proves acceptable to men who refused to work, then they must be re-employed. The entire plan is to quote that apt English word "jug handled," which signifies that there is only one handle on it, and this one hold is to be given to the delinquent railroad servants, the strikers.

Die Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 24, 1888.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

In that document only the duties of the railroad are mentioned, but nothing about its rights; which means: the workers (servants) shall only have rights, the bosses (management) are governed by duties. This is entirely wrong, from subsoil to foundation. It is the uncouth work of demagogues, which does not eliminate the danger of universal railroad strikes, to the contrary, it encourages them to the utmost. The proposition seeks to give permission to the employes to hack the railroad companies, at any time, whenever it pleases them, but the latter are prevented from retaliating. If this becomes a law, then the men may enjoy a strike whenever they feel their oats, since the worst they have to risk, is: idleness for a few weeks and bumming around, before resuming their work.

If the public transportation system of the country is to be protected from deliberate interferences and delays, such as the Missouri-Pacific-strike of two years ago, the Reading and Quincy strike of this year, then strong emphasis must be given, that the railroad employees do their duty and remain on their posts until relieved, identically as the duties of the common carrier towards the public.

Die Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 24, 1888.

WPA FILE - 100-10275

Locomotive engineers, fire, brake, and switchmen, station attendants and conductors must just like soldiers, or sailors, take an oath to do their duty and are to be hired under a mutual clause, which provides for a notice of dismissal (about 2 months notification), and if they leave their posts during this service period, they should be punished as deserters. This punishment should be commensurate with danger, which was brought about by the sudden flight of the deserter. It must be graduated to conform to the perils of life, property, and the amount of damage the public suffered because of the suspended service. If this desertion destroys life and property, then the conviction should be increased to provide many years of confinement in a penitentiary. This much in regard to the duties of the men who perform public services. In the closing paragraph a national, and state laws for arbitration are suggested by the editor, if the railroad cannot reach an agreement; provided that the demands of the men are reasonable and sensible. To be administered by impartial men, conversant in this branch, (experts) and lawyers. No workers representatives are mentioned, as co-members of such a board.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Feb. 23, 1884.

[HISTORY OF THE REVOLT OF 1877 TRANSLATED]

In tomorrow's edition of the Fackel there will be published a translation of the history of the 1877 Revolt in Chicago, by Allan Pinkerton.

We call our readers attention to it.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Wednesday, May 31st, 1882.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE BRICKMAKERS STRIKE

Due to a union, that the brickyards on the Northside has engaged between 150 and 200 Scabs and put them to work in their yards, and that clashes had resulted between them and the union workers to suppress which police had to be sent for. A reporter of the Arbeiter Zeitung went yesterday afternoon to Nickersonville, where most of the brickyards are located to get to the bottom of the matter.

Arriving at the first brickyard, near Fritz's Grove which is the property of P. Multing, he found 16 Scabs at work mostly, Poles, Swedes and Germans. For their protection, two policemen were on duty in the yard. The foreman, a German, whose sympathy was more or less divided, informed our reporter, that last year 44 were working; yesterday he said 20 Scabs started to work but also mentioned that it will take some time for them to produce a good standard brick. "Was there any fighting between the strikers and the Scabs this morning?" asked the reporter. "One could hardly call it fighting; naturally the strikers asked them to quit work, and when this was not done, the Scabs, were bombarded with stones as a result of which four of them disappeared. I too, was hit with a stone.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Wednesday, May 31st, 1882.

The quick appearance of a police wagon stopped further disturbances WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The two policemen when interviewed said they had seen nothing and did not even seem to know why they were really there. They were following only their superior's instruction.

The only brickyard which pays the new union scale is managed by Diehl & Dresselt, and is working with full capacity. etc. Mayor Harrison denied having sent any policemen.

I D 2 a (4)

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 18, 1881.

BAKERS' STRIKE SHOULD

The strike of the bakers is now a thing of the past. With the exception of a few strikers all the men went back to work at the request of their employers, who conceded all points demanded by the union.

Among the nearly fifty bakeries practically all the large German concerns are included, such as Fred Voltz, Frank Schweinfurth, Heissler and Junge, H. Piper, William Schmidt, Philip Henrici, F. Groll, C. Muench, and William Muench.

However, another meeting was scheduled for this morning, at Klare's Hall, to organize all those bakery workers who have not yet joined the union. Translator's note: A previous article shows that the officials of the union are Germans. 7 The union does not intend to meet until the recently obtained benefits are shared by all bakery workers in Chicago.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I D 2 a (4)

GERMAN

Chicago Tribune, June 26, 1881.

THE GERMAN BAKERS.

The German bakers of the city met at Klare's Hall last evening in the interest of a reduction of the hours of labor, the abolition of the custom of bosses boarding and lodging employes, and the establishment of an "intelligence bureau", where the unemployed could register, etc. It was very late when they got together and all that was done was the discussion of the propositions presented, and the appointment of a committee to present their grievances to the bosses, the committee to report at a meeting to be held a week hence. If the demands made are not acceded to, the indications are that there will be a strike, but not until the Union has been greatly strengthened.

WFO (11) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 29, 1879.

LABOR UNIONS

(Editorial)

The American people are generally sympathetic toward strikes whenever higher wages are the goal, and even the employers bear no particular resentment when they must pay more. We are liberal here, much more so than the European proponents of free trade, and so we recognize the dictum that every worker may demand as much as he thinks he can obtain. If the worker overestimates his worth, that is, insists on more than an employer can afford to pay, the demands are simply denied; but if the latter thinks that the higher wage scale can be met and that a reasonable profit can still be made, then the higher rates are paid. In either case there is no animosity between them. Workers know that, when circumstances permit, employers will treat them fairly.

However, the matter is quite different if workers form unions, not for the purpose of increasing their wages, but to prevent others, who are not members,

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 29, 1879.

from earning a livelihood. That was what the butchers and other employees tried to accomplish at the stock yards during the past few weeks. There were no complaints about insufficient wages or unfair treatment. The men simply demanded that the management discharge a number of honest, capable men, because they did not belong to the union. In other words: the union workers wanted the authority to decide who should or should not work. This was somewhat similar to the reason for the ancient tailor's strike, so aptly described by Kopisch:

"O King, do not let the seamstresses ply their trade, they interfere with our living. King, we beseech you to hear our plea!"

Such conduct, calculated to enable a certain union to ban anyone who did not belong to their association, would never be countenanced by the American people. In religious matters we have a right to choose the means of our own salvation, and the same principle applies to trades. Discrimination because of nonunionism cannot be tolerated. The conduct of the butchers at the yards is quite at variance with the Socialistic doctrine of the brotherhood of man, and presents

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 29, 1879.

the same aspects as the Christian creed about the divine origin of man. This religion, notwithstanding its existence for eighteen centuries, found it perfectly compatible to slaughter millions of nonbelievers as well as an equal number of dissenting Christians. Men at first segregated themselves and became Christians. They later created new distinctions by forming sects. In the same manner our international brotherhood of workers shrinks to a national unit and then to a local union which is just as ruthless in its treatment of nonconformists as a religious sect is in its conduct toward heretics and backsliders. The brutal instincts of mankind remain unchanged throughout the ages even if various high-sounding modernized appellations are resorted to during different periods to hide the primeval, beastly behavior.

Labor unions may exact their demands in some cases and under certain conditions, but in the long run they will be as unsuccessful in this land, where the belief in personal liberty is so deeply ingrained in the people, as it would be difficult to form a hierarchy in Pomerania where the inhabitants are definitely in favor of a kingdom.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 29, 1879.

Unions, regardless of whether they embrace master craftsmen or merely laborers, and a state religion, are but remnants of medieval views and conditions, akin to slavery, and do not fit into a nation or social order which is based on personal liberty, as in the United States.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of
Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Oct. 19, 1879.

NO COMPROMISE
Cigar Makers' Demands Apparently Accepted

A joint committee meeting of the cigar manufacturers and cigar makers was held yesterday at the hall on 85 Dearborn Street, to settle the strike, if possible.

Mr. Wagenfuehr opened the meeting. Messrs. Lussem, Deutsch, Meyer, Goldwater, Hirth, Betting, Steele, Buechler, and a large number of cigar makers were present.

Mr. Hirth submitted the report of the cigar makers' committee. The compromise offered by the manufacturers was rejected by the cigar makers. The manufacturers' proposal was read to the union members on the previous evening, and the men objected to certain stipulations.

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Der Westen (Sunday Edition of
Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Oct. 19, 1879.

Mr. Wagenfuehr asked if the proposal concerning the makers of the wrappers was included in the objections. He believed the workers would at least do something to effect a compromise.

Mr. Goldwater said the manufacturers had admitted that the demands of the workers were fair, as far as the better cigars were concerned. Altogether, 120 manufacturers accepted all the demands of the workers, regardless of the various kinds of cigars. The manufacturers did not raise wages when business improved, and therefore the men had to resort to a strike, since the wages were insufficient to pay living expenses. Mr. Goldwater declared that the trouble was not attributable to the workers or manufacturers, but to the consumer, and that only the latter would be able to ameliorate conditions. If the tenement system in New York, where men worked in their homes were abolished--and that could be done--working conditions would improve throughout the country. The workers resolved to starve and be on the street rather than

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GERMAN

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of
Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Oct. 19, 1879.

to suffer hunger and stay in workshops. Competition with New York was a poor excuse. Why did some manufacturers pay \$6, while others offered only \$5.50 for the same kind of work?

The speech was met with great acclaim by the workers present, but the chairman promptly suppressed the outburst.

Mr. Lussem remarked that the best thing would be for every manufacturer to proceed as he deemed advisable, since the cigar makers refused to accept a compromise. He would pay the full price, and if matters depended on him, the new rates would be enforced universally.

Mr. Wagenfuehr stated that he would pay the wages demanded in the new rate schedule beginning Monday, but considered the price for seed cigars unreasonable. The workers should not bear resentment, nor harbor the feeling that the manufacturers want to exploit them. He had expected that the cigar makers would

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Der Westen (Sunday Edition of
Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Oct. 19, 1879.

make at least one concession.

The committee adjourned sine die.

It is highly probable that by Monday all the cigar workers will work at union wages.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 302.5

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 17, 1879.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS AND CIGAR MAKERS
HOLD SESSION
Strike Settlement Probable

The committee appointed by the cigar makers last Wednesday met yesterday with the manufacturers' committee at the strike headquarters, 85 Dearborn Street, to effect a settlement of the strike, if possible.

The chairman of the Cigar Makers' Union, Mr. Hirsch, called the meeting to order, and George Wagenfuehr, a cigar manufacturer, was named chairman of the meeting. He made a short speech, in which he expressed hope that a settlement could be reached since, after all, there were no serious difficulties involved. The cigar makers' committee was asked to state its findings and the demands of the Union.

S. Goldwater declared that the Union had already stated its demands and had

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given a price scale.

Mr. Wagenfuhr replied that the manufacturers were not opposed to the price scale in general, but that the rates on cheap cigars would have to be changed. He said that the manufacturers objected to the exclusion of workers who made the cigar wrappers, since the manufacturers could not see how the men could earn more by receiving six dollars per thousand cigars without the aid of "wrappers" than the men could earn at the rate of \$4.75 per thousand with the aid of "wrappers".

Hirsch answered that the object of the exclusion was to provide undivided work. Most of the makers of wrappers were women who received low wages and were unable to make cigars. Self-preservation was the only motive for the measure.

Mr. Coldwater then gave a lengthy speech, in which he mentioned Eastern competition and advised the manufacturers to fight it with their own capital and not with the workers' wages.

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Mr. Deutsch emphasized that formerly only a few five-cent cigars were made, but that, at present, the manufacturers could not claim that there was no steady demand for the cheap grades.

Hirsch spoke again. He said that cigar makers worked like machines and six dollars per thousand cigars would be only fair. Finally, he suggested that a convention of cigar makers should be held, and declared that no makers of wrappers should be employed, and that the men insisted on the six-dollar rate.

After several other gentlemen had spoken about the strike in general, Mr. Wamenfuehr submitted the following list:

Cigars	4-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " long...	\$5.50 per 1,000
"	4 3/4" long...	\$6.00 per 1,000
"	5" long...	\$6.50 per 1,000.

This rate scale would be equivalent to a reduction of fifty cents, compared

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 17, 1879.

with the scale of the union men.

Mr. Cohen made a motion to adjourn, since all the questions had been discussed and the manufacturers now knew what the men wanted. Finally, Mr. Wagenfuehr gave a short address; he thanked the assembly for the confidence shown him and expressed hope that the difficulties would soon be settled.

The committee of the cigar makers adjourned until Saturday afternoon. A meeting of the cigar makers is scheduled for this evening, at Romer's hall, to hear the conference report.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 15, 1879.

THE CIGAR MAKERS' STRIKE
Meeting of Manufacturers and Workers

The Cigar Manufacturers Association of Chicago met at Clare's Hall, North Clark Street, yesterday afternoon. About twenty-five members were present. John Lussem was chairman and Jacob Selig acted as secretary.

According to the treasurer's report, there was \$172 cash on hand.

A communication from cigar manufacturers of Baltimore was read, wherein united action in tariff matters was stressed.

A motion was adopted to decrease the revenue tax to five dollars per box of cigars. It was decided to nominate a committee of three to see members of Congress and to show the fairness of the request. The chairman nominated Messrs. E. B. Swartek, George B. Nickodem, and Louis Cohen for the committee.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 15, 1879.

Louis Cohen spoke about the cigar makers' strike. He said that he had been in business here for twenty years, and that he had paid \$5 per 1000 for clear seed cigars since the crisis. He always paid his men well and was fair, and that he had asked his men to continue working at the present wage scale until he had filled his present contracts which were made on this basis. With respect to other sorts of cigars, he had paid the union scale for a long time, yet his men went on strike and he had to discharge them. He employed twenty-two people again yesterday, and they worked on the better grade of cigars at union wages. He did not know how to change conditions.

Hibbler declared the manufacturers cannot do anything about it.

Nickodem thought the demands of the workers were justified. He always paid high wages and was opposed to any move by the Association which was inimical to the workers.

Various views were expressed. It was shown that the strikers were opposed

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 15, 1879.

also to certain divisions of the work, and any manufacturer using this system could operate only at a loss. Eastern competition would not permit the increase demanded by the strikers.

Mr. Wagenfuehr, who has been in New York, said that the rates asked for were fair, and that he would continue to pay \$4 for rolling and furnish the wrappers. New York has no uniform rates. Cigar manufacturers payed \$5.00 per 1000 for the usual forms and \$5.50 for special shapes.

Mr. Lussem remarked, that on Monday, of last week his men went on strike during the noon hour, and left their work unfinished. He met their demands and the men went back to work. He considered the rates for cheap cigars too high. He had to pay higher wages in order to fulfill his contracts, and worked at a loss. The higher prices for better cigars he considered justified. However, if the Chicago market for cheap cigars is not to be lost, then some kind of an agreement should be made with the men, and he favored a committee to hold a conference with the men.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 15, 1879.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Bond, who claimed that that was the only way to settle the question. Mr. Gelder concurred. Competition in marketing cheap cigars and underselling were both detrimental to everybody, and he favored a set price--high or low was immaterial.

Finally, a committee consisting of Messrs. Lussen, Wagenfuehr, Hibbler, Cohen, and Deutsch was chosen to confer with the cigar makers on the question of paying \$5.00 and \$6.00 per thousand.

Meeting of the Cigar Makers and Manufacturers

Messrs. Lussen, Wagenfuehr, Hibbler, Deutsch, and Cohen went to Lindemann's hall on Dearborn Street, near Washington Street, where they met Messrs. C. H. Kelmer, H. F. Steele, John Montague, Julius R. Johnson, E. Staus, and John Jurs, members of the union's executive committee. Mr. Wagenfuehr was nominated chairman for both committees. He said, that the Cigar Manufacturers Association had nominated the committee in order to reach an agreement. The manufacturers were

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 15, 1879.

willing to pay the rates demanded by the union with the exception of the scale demanded for cheap cigars.

Mr. Lussem added that various manufacturers had made contracts on the basis of the old rate, and would lose money if the new rate were adopted. The purpose was to arrive at a selling price so that Chicago manufacturers could compete with those in New York. The cigar makers have demanded \$6.00. The old rate was \$5.50, \$5.00, \$4.50, and \$4.00. The meeting was called to settle the differences.

Mr. Steele said that \$3.00 and \$3.50 were paid for rolling the wrappers, and since many cheap cigars were made, this represented the difficulty. The rates would have to be raised, and therefore the men went on a strike.

Mr. Deutsch could not understand why the men wanted \$4.75 for rolling [enclosing in the wrapping leaf], and only \$6.00 for making complete cigars. The rollers would earn more than the actual cigar makers.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 15, 1879.

E. Staus said that the cigar makers wanted to abolish wrapper making and rolling, because the manufacturers at best could then produce cigars for \$5.50, while other manufacturers would have to pay \$6.00, if the strike were successful.

Mr. Cohen asserted that it was very unfair to cause the manufacturers to lose by calling a strike after the manufacturers had made contracts at the old rate.

Kelmer asked what the workers could earn at \$5.00 per 1000 cigars, considering the present material. The men would starve. He said he received \$8.00 per 1000 and earned only \$7 per week. Nobody doing that kind of work could earn \$12.00 per week.

Mr. Lussem admitted that \$6.00 and \$7.00 per 1000 is not too much, when considering certain material. If the material were good, that would be another proposition, and \$5.00, in this case, would be preferable than a \$10.00 rate with soft, spoiled tobacco. He always paid \$5.00 per 1000, even for the cheapest Ohio leaf cigar. But, if no satisfactory agreement could be made, then

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 15, 1879.

New York manufacturers would invade the Chicago market. If the parties would only meet half way, then an agreement could be reached. If the strike were general, with the whole country affected, that would be an entirely different story, but under present conditions labor's best friends will suffer. The manufacturers should be given sufficient time to be prepared for higher wages.

John Montague said that \$6.00 per thousand was barely enough for the most common work.

Steele wanted to know who could earn \$12.00 per week at the \$5.00 per 1000 rate. Cohen said that he had workers who made \$11.00 per week. Steele replied that not one man in ten could do that.

Mr. Cohen was ready to show, from his books, that two workers who received \$5.00 per 1000 produced 4400-4500 cigars per week.

Mr. Steele thought that the manufacturers should give in; he contended that

with (ILL) PROJ. 30213

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 15, 1879.

they may lose money now, but that later, matters would adjust themselves.

Mr. Beichler remarked that no cigar maker averaged more than \$7.00 per week; and that the demands of the union were justified.

Chairman Wagenfuehr proposed that the men should consider matters and hold another session today; both parties should think it over.

Lussem made a motion that the cigar makers elect a committee of five for the conference, so that both sides might hold a session today. All the cigar makers could be present to hear the proceedings.

Beichler asked if the manufacturers had reached a definite conclusion.

The chairman said they had not. Mr. Deutsch declared that, "since we have employed men to make the wrappers, we should not throw them out of work."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 15, 1879.

It was concluded that the cigar makers should hold a meeting this evening and elect a conference committee to meet with the manufacturers' committee next Thursday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the same hall.

Adjournment followed.

The Cigar Makers

The cigar makers formed a local union and elected the following officials: E. H. Kelmer, president; Samuel Blasey, vice-president; J. Mackee, recording secretary; John Siebenaler, financial secretary; Otto Wick, corresponding secretary; W. Beidler, treasurer; directors: W. Bennett, A. Kivers, and H. Steele; sergeant at arms, A. Cordier.

The ranks of the strikers were increased by the addition of 23 men from George Wagenfuehr's factory. These men did not go on strike before this time because Mr. Wagenfuehr was not in Chicago. Since he could not accede to the demands

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 15, 1879.

of the union, because of contracts he had made, the men went on a strike.

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GERMAN

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Aug. 24, 1879.

TANNERS' STRIKE

Edward Engel and Company discharged Georg Conrad, one of their tanners, several days ago; work was slack and the man was a troublemaker. Conrad's fellow workers, however, objected to the dismissal, and demanded that the man be put back on the pay roll and, to make matters more impressive, went on strike forthwith. Although only ten men are on strike, their action puts more than twenty-five men out of work. The firm was unwilling to let the men dictate to the management as to who shall or shall not be hired, particularly when a man was discharged who, during periods of drunkenness, made trouble. Therefore Engel and Company abide by their decision regardless of the loss involved.

The affair attracted the attention of other tanning companies, whose officials met yesterday at the Engel office at 201 Lake Street. The following companies were represented. Grey, Clark, and Company; Edward Engel and Company;

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Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Aug. 24, 1879.

Marcus Weil; L. Pfeifer; Louis and George Eitel; R. Populorum; Thos. Hammond,
of Walker; Oakley and Company; and James Sharp.

After a lengthy discussion, the assembly decided that Engel and Company should
not give in under any circumstances, but that a peaceful solution of the pro-
blem would be desirable; hence, it was resolved to send the following letter
to the Tanners' Union:

"Tanners and the Tawers' Union: We, tanners and tawers of Chicago, consider
your strike at Edward Engels and Company to be unjustified, and feel that such
action on your part will be a source of endless arguments between employers
and employees. We therefore request that you modify your demands or submit
the matter to arbitration.

"We hope that your union will be successful, and that we may be able to work
harmoniously together, since we have mutual interests, and that strikes which

WPA (11) 1901-1905

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GERMAN

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Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Aug. 24, 1879.

are detrimental to both parties may be avoided.

"We dispatch this letter in accordance with the resolution passed by the tanners and tawers at the office of Grey, Clark, and Company, 200 Lake Street."

[Translator's Note: A different address is given elsewhere in this article.]

This note will be given to the workers at their meeting, Monday evening, at the Odd Fellows' hall, on Milwaukee Avenue near Chicago Avenue.

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IV

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 25, 1879.

THE AFTEREFFECT OF THE RIOT

The Trial of Former Police Commissioner Hickey

The case of "Harmonia vs. Hickey et al." was on the docket in Judge McAllister's court yesterday afternoon and brings to our mind the regrettable occurrences at the riot two years ago. It is to be hoped that the outcome of the trial will establish definitely where Karl Tessmann died.

It will be remembered that at the time of the riot near the Halsted Street viaduct the police rushed into the nearby Vorwaerts Turnhalle and broke up a meeting of the Carpenters' Union. The officers claimed stones were thrown from the Turnhalle. Others stated that some of the rioters fled to the hall and were pursued there by the police. At this juncture the officers of the law met with resistance, whereupon the people in the hall were attacked by the police.

The storming of the Turnhalle was considered justified at the time due to the

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 25, 1879.

IV

great excitement prevailing in the neighborhood, and it was generally regretted that the carpenters were holding their meeting on such an unfortunate forenoon.

It will also be remembered, that, despite positive statements made at the time that Tessmann fell at the corner of Halsted and 16th Streets, his relatives persistently declared that the man was shot by the police while attending the meeting at the Vorwaerts Turnhalle.

The 'unfortunate incident happened while the Carpenters' Aid Society, incorporated under the name "Harmonia," which had rented the hall, was in session. All damages occurring to the building, due to this police raid, were, therefore, added to the petition of the Harmonia. And, therefore, the name of the Harmonia appears as plaintiff in the damage suit against former Police Commissioner Hickey, a number of policemen, and the mayor.

Harry Rubens, assisted by two other attorneys, represented the plaintiff;

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

I D 2 a (2)

II D 1

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 25, 1879.

IV

Corporation Counsel Tuthill was in charge of the defense.

The case was called yesterday afternoon at two o'clock. Both parties were satisfied to let the Judge render the verdict by waiving jury trial. Therefore the proceedings started immediately.

The plaintiff's attorney, in a brief introductory speech, offered to produce evidence showing that the defendants in person, or their subordinates, had entered the Turnhalle illegally and disbanded a meeting of peaceable citizens on July 26, 1877, thereby causing certain damages.

Wilhelm Starkwehr was the first witness for the plaintiff. He stated that he had been and still was the financial secretary of the Harmonia, and that he was acting in that capacity at a meeting of carpenters, called by the Harmonia, at the Turnhalle on July 26, 1877. The object of the meeting, he testified, was to consider reports and prospects of shorter working hours or increased wages in the carpenter shops of the city. The meeting was a

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 00213

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GERMAN

I D 2 a (2)

II D 1

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 25, 1879.

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continuation of a session held in the same hall on the forenoon of the previous day.

The meeting began shortly after ten o'clock, he said, and had been in progress for about half an hour, when the police rushed into the hall, where about three hundred people were assembled, and yelled, "Get the H... out of here!" and clubbed everyone within reach.

The witness further stated that he was sitting at a table attending to membership applications, and that the table was upset and books and cards trampled on; also, that he saw about ten policemen shooting into the crowd and belaboring it with clubs, and that the assembly fled in all directions.

According to the witness, none of the Union members were armed. Nothing had been done to provoke the police into making such an attack. The windows of the hall had not been opened and the doors leading to the hall were ajar; admission had been denied to no one. The witness stated positively that no

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

I D 2 a (2)

II D 1

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 25, 1879.

IV

order had been given to keep out the police, and that the meeting was not a secret one.

The next witness was Meyer Wassermann, lessee of the Vorwaerts Turnhalle at the time of the occurrence. He said that he stood at the entrance of the building while the meeting was in progress and that the assembly was exceptionally quiet; that he saw no one carrying arms; that the street was crowded and he watched the people passing by. According to his testimony, suddenly a squad of police, led by Sergeant Brennan, rushed to the hall. He told them that they had no business in the hall, and was given a trouncing and was struck in the face with revolvers. The next moment the police rushed upstairs. What happened there he did not see, but in less than two seconds men were being driven downstairs and clubbed by the police. He also heard shots. He saw Sergeant Brennan on the street shooting wildly; but did not notice anyone being struck. In the opinion of the witness, Brennan was leader of the police.

When cross-examined, the witness testified that prior to the arrival of the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30775

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GERMAN

I D 2 a (2)

II D 1

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 25, 1879.

IV

police there was no disturbance in the hall. The barroom was closed. No one had told him to exclude the police, he said. He merely tried to prevent the raid, to avoid trouble. He admitted that considerable excitement prevailed in the neighborhood on that day due to clashes of the police with alleged rioters, but said that he knew of it only from hearsay. He asserted that he did not ask Hickey for the names of the policemen who made the raid; that it was unnecessary to do so because he [the witness] knew some of the officers personally.

The police, he said, had never before this time been refused admittance to the Turnhalle, nor had they ever before acted in such a manner in obtaining entrance.

The witness declared that he saw no one defending himself against the police, who were clubbing and shooting at everyone in their path; also, that after the police had left, he went into the hall and found it devastated; that on the east side, near the door, there was a large pool of blood.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I D 2 a (4)

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GERMAN

I D 2 a (2)

II D 1

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 25, 1879.

IV

In so far as he knew, the witness concluded, there was no reason why the police should have made such an attack. No one in the hall had molested the police, nor had anyone fled from the police to seek shelter there. None of the policemen said what they wanted, no warrant for a person or search warrant was shown, and the Riot Act was not read. The police merely ordered, "Get out," and did not wait for anyone to obey, but cursed and used their cudgels.

Alderman Stauber

Alderman Stauber was sworn in and told what he saw.

He stood, he said, near Wassermann at the entrance to the Turnhalle. He saw a couple of teen-age boys in an alley west of the Turnhalle. These fellows threw chunks of coal at some policemen walking on the opposite side of the street. While one of the officers ran after the youngsters, a police wagon darted around the corner on Halsted Street, and both divisions stormed the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

I D 2 a (2)

II D 1

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 25, 1879.

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hall. He heard Wassermann tell the officers, "This is my hall, and I don't want to have a row here," and he saw Wassermann being clubbed. During the melee he, the witness, fled and hid behind a door. He, too, was given several welts on his back as he left the building. He also saw men fleeing from the hall while being cudgeled. He heard several shots.

George Heidenberger

George Heidenberger, who was at the carpenters' meeting, corroborated Starkwehr's testimony regarding the unprovoked raid, and the unarmed assembly. He was struck on the head and back as he fled from the hall, he stated.

Henry Stahl

According to his testimony, Henry Stahl gave a speech at the beginning of the meeting and then walked downstairs to get a drink at the bar, when he noticed the police at the foot of the stairs. Before he knew what it was all about,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

I D 2 a (2)

II D 1

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 25, 1879.

IV

he was struck with a night stick and dropped, unconscious, to the floor. The assembly was peaceable and had nothing to do with the alleged riot.

Moritz Wassermann

Moritz Wassermann, colessee of the hall, said that at the time of the raid he was in the barroom; that, noticing the passing crowd and the rush of the police toward the building, he locked the door leading from the stairway into the barroom; that he heard the fight on the floor above and saw the police on the stairway beating the people as they came down; that he noticed a policeman standing on the wagon and shooting wildly; that Sergeant Brennan, at a corner on Twelfth Street, was amusing himself similarly. He stated that he saw no one injured by the shooting.

Joseph Danziger

Joseph Danziger, chairman of the routed assembly, spoke of the peaceable

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

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II D 1

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 25, 1879.

IV

character of the meeting and described the police raid in about the same manner as the other witnesses. He said he fled to the stage loft and heard shots, one of which passed near his head. He knew Karl Tessmann, he acknowledged, but could not say whether he was at the meeting.

The case was then postponed until this morning at ten o'clock, when further testimony will be taken.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 26, 1879.

THE CABINETMAKERS

The cabinetmakers of Louis Glanz's factory make the following declaration:
"The men went on strike because their employer reduced salaries ten to fifteen per cent. Mr. Glanz can well afford to pay former wages if he has a capable foreman. Aside from that, wages were not always paid regularly, as anyone can ascertain by reading the workers' memorandum booklets; but the latter incident has nothing to do with the strike.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 18, 1879.

THE STONECUTTERS' STRIKE INVOLVING THE CITY HALL
What They Have to Say

A committee of the Stonecutters' Union, consisting of Messrs. Heinrich Sonnenborn and Otto Schanzenbach, visited our editorial staff yesterday, and asked for the correction of certain erroneous reports, in English language newspapers, about the strike involving the City Hall (now under construction) and the contracting firm of Tomlinson and Reed.

The first statement was that the Union does not pay the striking members \$2.50 per day, as reported; only one dollar per day is given to married men, and single workers receive only enough to defray board and laundry bills. Our informants also said that Tomlinson and Reed did not pay two dollars per day last year, but only \$1.25 to \$1.50. In November, after the reorganization of the Union, the firm paid two dollars a day for three weeks, and then work was suspended.

Stonecutters have worked on an average of eight hours per day for the last

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 18, 1879.

twelve or thirteen years. It is hard, exhausting labor, and only a few men can work longer than eight hours. All other cut stone contractors are satisfied with the eight-hour period; only Tomlinson and Reed are not. Furthermore, cut stone contractors are willing to pay \$2.50 for a day's work. Tomlinson and Reed have no reason to pay less, since they have not signed a disadvantageous contract. Besides, just as much work will be performed in eight hours as in ten.

The stonecutters are not making unfair demands; they can work only seven or, at most, eight months a year; they must provide their own tools, costing from fifty to sixty dollars, and keep them in proper condition, which cost at least twenty dollars a year. Aside from that, apprenticeship lasts four to five years before the worker can command the full wage.

The committee asked us to interview some stonecutters to corroborate the aforesaid. We complied, and every statement was verified. Mr. Henne, of Boldenweck and Henne, for instance, told our reporter that their best

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 3075

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 18, 1879.

worker, who is always given a job if the weather permits, earned only \$470 last year. The stone dealers are all in favor of the eight-hour day, because it is believed that more work is actually produced in eight hours than in ten. The work is very strenuous and fatiguing, so that only exceptionally strong people can continue for longer periods. Besides, the foremen gain more time to prepare the work, make plans, and order stone.

It appears, accordingly, that the strike at Tomlinson and Reed's is fairly justified, as not only the stonecutters, but also other stone contractors, approve it.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, August 8, 1878

A STRIKE

When in 1861 the armies of the Union and of the rebels confronted each other for months without moving or doing each other any harm, an Englishman said, when the question came to the American Civil War, - "Yes, a very Civil War indeed". In a similar sense we have now, here in Chicago, a very civil strike. The workers employed by local shoe factories have quietly, after finishing all current work, stopped working because they ask \$12.00 weekly instead of \$9.00. The owners declared that they are willing to pay \$10.50 but could not pay \$12.00, because otherwise the prices would rise beyond those demanded by the Eastern factories or those of local firms which sell prison-made goods.

If there was ever a strike which should end with a peaceful agreement between the employees and employers then this is one. Here would be a case for an industrial court of arbitration, such as are being demanded in Europe, and in some ways have been successfully introduced. Instead of this the guild forces

GERMAN





Illinois Staats-Zeitung, August 8, 1878

itself between the two parties with its ironclad regulations. The Guild of the "Crispines", a sort of union of shoemakers, prohibits the workers from negotiating directly with the employers of certain factories. All transactions are to go through the Board of the Guild, and any concessions made by employers to the workmen are not considered without approval of the Guild Board.

What now? If the employers really cannot agree to the wage demands without ruining themselves, and instead of yielding, simply stop business by closing their factories? What would the shoemakers then have gained? Hundreds of families instead of having \$10.50 per week, would have nothing to live on. Could, would, the Guild assure compensation? And if so - for how long? A means to force the reprobate capitalists to work their factories, does not exist.

Both parties, employees and employers, agree in the present case, that the competition of cheap convict labor is the main reason for unfavorable wage

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, August 8, 1878



GERMAN

conditions. To imagine that the employer merely wants to oppress the workers out of malice and pure wantonness - there is apparently no foundation. The evil of cheap convict labor cannot be lifted by this strike; for that quite other measures are needed. It is necessary to win a majority of the State Legislature for doing away with the system of leasing convict labor. But the majority in the Legislature consists of representatives of the farming population, and there is so far very little understanding of the evils of this system. For them the situation presents itself simply as that one should permit the convicts to loaf at the expense of the taxpayers, and of that they are not in favor. Now, it might be that one could persuade the farmers in the course of time; however, in the time from tonight until tomorrow morning it cannot be done.

There is, today, in Germany, in scarcely any trade a workingman who earns half the \$1.75 per day offered by the employers here. That should be well considered. If the shoemakers can obtain \$2.00 a day nobody will grudge it to them. But if it is impossible for the employers to pay more than \$1.75, will, then the Guild seriously expect workers to cease work and starve rather than labor for this pay?

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 25, 1877.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

WHITHER BOUND?(EDITORIAL)

The strike of the railroad workers is taking on the character of a revolution which could easily be called a social war... Chicago is not in a position to tolerate excitement and disturbances.

This city of ours has suffered greatly during the last six years. The great fire of 1871 almost destroyed the whole city; in 1874 again a fire of great destructiveness broke out, and the depression of 1873 combined with the effect of these conflagrations to bring about a very uncertain state of affairs for our capitalists. This is a fact known to every clear-thinking worker. Furthermore, if these conditions are permitted to intensify themselves, they will prove disastrous not only to the capitalist, but to the workers as well, and when factories and other large business establishments cease to operate, thousands of workers will find themselves unemployed without receiving any compensation from the railroad workers with whom they were in sympathy, nor from the communist agitators.

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[A SOCIALIST MEETING]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The meeting of the Socialists and the Typographia No. 9, the German Typographical Association, took place last night in Globe Hall on Desplaines Street. The purpose of the meeting was to give the Staats Zeitung a lecture. The meeting was purely communistic. Few of the typographers appeared, because several of the decent typographers of the Staats Zeitung, frightened by this type of meeting, have resumed their work. The communist, Jacob Winnen, was chairman and the communist Konzett, former typographer and now publisher of the Vorbote, thundered against the Staats Zeitung, its editors and business executives. Also the other daily newspapers were not spared.

Mr. C. Pfeiffer tried to make his audience understand that German type was harder to work with and for that reason German typographers should get better pay than their English fellow-workers. The final speech was made by the well known Communist Thorsmark. After that, happy over the insults heaped upon the capitalistic adversaries, the meeting adjourned.

I D 2 a (4) Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 5, 1876.

II B 2 d (1)

GERMAN

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GERMAN TYPOGRAPHERS STRIKE

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Illinois Staats Zeitung is sorry to have to deliver to its readers today an incomplete paper. Last night the typographers went on strike and it was impossible to secure substitutes on such short notice. For that reason we were unable to print the local news. The Staats Zeitung feels that it has always fulfilled the just requests of its typographers.

For over ten years it has paid them the union wage although the majority of the German newspapers pay at least five cents less. Now the typographers not only want five cents more than is paid here in Chicago by any newspaper, but also a guarantee that this rate will be paid for the next six months. The news we had to omit today will be published later.

The Chicago Daily Tribune, May 10, 1876.

THE COMMUNE

A parcel of blatant communist demagogues, among whom are Thorsmark, Jeffers, Mc Auliff and others, called a meeting of workingmen, and especially the lumber-shovers now on a strike, at the Twelfth Street Turner Hall last evening, urging them to assert their rights and show their strength. The gathering was in behalf of the commune, and of the most fiery character; so far as the man Thorsmark is concerned, his address, delivered in any other place but Chicago, would have sent him behind prison bars.

The meeting was called to order by William Jeffers in English and German, and he was chosen to preside. H. Thorsmark was the first speaker. He addressed the meeting in German. He said the war had commenced, as ever before, and was now a war of nationality. He paid a tribute to Bismarck, who, he said, filled his own and his generals' pockets with gold stolen from the people. The Franco-Prussian war was between rich and poor, and he denounced Bismarck and his policy.

He then came down to the present troubles in the lumber district, and quoted from the Staats-Zeitung, and said it had not stated facts, when it said that the men had been paid \$2 a day, and objected to a reduction to \$1.75 a day. The

MPA (ILL) PROJ 0071

The Chicago Daily Tribune, May 10, 1876.

bosses talked about hard times and tried to make big profits by reducing the poor men from \$1.50 to \$1.25 a day. They, the bosses, had said the poor men could live on corn-meal like hogs, and dress themselves in rags. He wanted this thing somewhat reversed. Men could be driven so far that they would be finally compelled to turn and fight against their pursuers. He wanted them to pledge their lives to maintain their rights. They were not compelled to work at starvation wages. They should not demand less than \$1.75 a day. He held that workmen had a right to meet in an orderly manner. The rioters, he held, had only protected themselves; and had they not done that, they would not have deserved the name of men. He wanted them to make a party of their own; to show that they were strong and honest, and that thieves could not walk over them.

He then paid his attention to the last grand jury, and the little conversation between Mr. Storey and Mr. Hesing, and the old bribery business between. This pleased the audience. He then said that there were no such rascals among them. They need not expect anything from the capitalists; nothing from the Staats-Zeitung, or its editors, Hesing and Raster, because it was a business of grinding profit. He wanted them not to forget that they were the down-trodden ones, and that they should not fall to pieces like the Hesing and Storey party, which had fallen apart of its own accord.

The Chicago Daily Tribune, May 10, 1876.

Washington was a captain who had a purpose and who was a man of determination. This same trait was what had helped Bismarck to lay out kings, so that he now wanted to pocket German railways. This spirit he wanted them to show, and they would succeed in carrying a great revolution to success.

As a diversion, he wanted them to battle through the ashes of cities and to clean out Martin and Schayer for protecting their own party.

MPA (ILL.) PHOTODUPLICATION

GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 14, 1875.

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II D 10

LABOR MASS MEETING

I E

A mass meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the Bohemian Turner Hall, on West Taylor Street near Canal Street. The smallness of the hall made it difficult to accommodate the huge crowd. Mr. Jeffers was the chairman and Messrs. McAuliffe and Schlueter functioned as secretaries. The agenda was: "The position of the coal miners in Pennsylvania and the striking coal handlers and wheelers, as well as the brick and lumberyard workers in Chicago". [Translator's note: The Union's resolution, appearing toward the end of the article, shows that "the striking coal handlers, or shovelers, and wheelers," refers to workers in Chicago.]

The proceedings were of a highly exciting nature. The speeches were given in English, German, and Bohemian.

Mr. Simmen, as first speaker, explained the purpose of the meeting. He



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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 14, 1875.

I D 1 a

II D 10

I E

spoke in English, launching into a mighty tirade against capitalism and then drifting into a discussion of politics. He closed his speech with the following words:

"The ballot box in America has become a tool by which a band of thieves endeavors to enrich itself. In such a **dishonest** game, where conniving crooks have stacked the cards beforehand, the workers cannot participate. The universal, equal franchise, that holy institution, the ballot, so coveted by many nations today, has degenerated into a farce, to the dismay and disgust of the honest citizenry. Yes, this is the pass to which we have come in this country. And who dishonored and prostituted the ballot in this manner? We, the workers? Indeed we did not! Let those who created these Augean stables clean them. Let those who so defiled our sacred heritage re-create the ballot box. We have other matters to consider. You have to think of bread for yourselves and your families, and you will never find it in the voting booth.



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- 3 -

GERMAN

I D 2 a (2)

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 14, 1875.

I D 1 a

II D 10 "Are you familiar with Ferdinand Lassalle's speech of May 19,
I E 1863, at Frankfort am Main?

"'If the ruling class threatens to suffocate the labor movement....we must....face a....proletarian revolution within a few decades and the terrors of the June uprising will be....repeated. It must not--shall not be!'

"Lassalle belonged to the higher economic strata, and as arbiter between labor and capital earned only calumny and hatred from his equals, while his love and devotion for the cause of the workers caused his death..... The safety valves he tried to open were kept closed and the present machine of state must eventually explode!

"Don't our local powers see the misery which afflicts our people here? Can they not perceive that the split between capital and labor is constantly widening? And what are they doing about it? Greater injury is being



I D 2 a (4)

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GERMAN

I D 2 a (2)

I D 2 a (3)

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 14, 1875.

I D 1 a

II D 10 inflicted; capital tramples on labor remorselessly, constantly

I E widening the gaping rift until--I cannot speak of it!

"Yes, they know it well enough, are fully aware of it, but they desire it.

"Someone once said (I cannot recall the name): 'Labor is a sort of vermin which must be exterminated from time to time.'

"Obviously, our capitalists act according to this principle. Now they let you suffer the pangs of hunger, and later when, driven by spotted fever, you find it necessary to fight for bread, then--you will note--what starvation has not accomplished will be achieved with bullets.

"But look how they are already making preparations for the coming anti-communist agitation; perceive how they train their uniformed servants. And you, you sleep and are unconcerned!"



I D 2 a (4)

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GERMAN

I D 2 a (2)

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 14, 1875.

I D 1 a

II D 10 Then Mr. Simmen spoke of the Labor party organ, the Vorbote
I E (Harbinger), which, according to Mr. Simmen, represents the
 only reasonable point of view; and he exhorted the assembly
to support it.

The next speaker was McAuliffe, who harangued the crowd in his usual somewhat monotonous manner. He advised them to use force against capitalism and thus earned hearty applause. In his speech he made indiscriminate reference to the city fathers, Mayor Colvin, Beecher, the Y.M.C.A., etc.; referred to the stuffing of the ballot box and diverse election frauds, castigating all in a characteristic manner. The failure of even a single coal shoveler to appear aroused McAuliffe's displeasure in particular; after all, the meeting was called chiefly for their benefit.

Winnen spoke with moderation. He admonished the workers to be staunchly united and asked for support of the Vorbote.



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GERMAN

I D 2 a (2)

I D 2 a (3)

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 14, 1875.

I D 1 a

II D 10

I E

The most provocative and violent expressions were indulged in by Mr. Pflugrad, who spoke in German. He was adequately rewarded, since his speech was repeatedly interrupted by applause.

The following resolution was then read in German, English, and Bohemian and unanimously accepted by the assembly.

"Whereas, The coal miners of Pennsylvania, the coal shovelers, wheelers, and laborers in the various woodyards in Chicago have been compelled by arrogant capitalism's unwarranted wage cuts to suspend working operations, and

"Whereas, The interests of all workers are identical throughout the world; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the striking coal miners in Pennsylvania, the coal shovelers



I D 2 a (4)

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GERMAN

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I D 2 a (3)

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 14, 1875.

I D 1 a

II D 10 and wheelers and the laborers in the various woodyards in
I E Chicago are assured of the sympathy of all workers assembled
here today, at West Taylor Street, and that the aforesaid
laborers will be given moral and material support in the fight against
capitalism, the subjugator of all workers; and be it further

"Resolved, That the unification of all workers of America into a single
labor party is a vital necessity fully recognized by us, and that we shall
bend our efforts toward the attainment of that goal without delay."

In order to give due emphasis to these resolutions, a collection was
started forthwith in behalf of the coal miners of Pennsylvania.

A committee of four was nominated for this purpose and when these gentle-
men became aware that the word "collection" caused a rapid **exodus** they
deemed it expedient to post themselves at the exit and thereby succeeded
in garnering \$35.50.



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GERMAN

I D 2 a (2)

I D 2 a (3)

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 14, 1875.

I D 1 a

II D 10 The money will be sent to the General Council of the International
I E Workingmen's Association in New York, with the request that the
 fund be forwarded to the miners.

The meeting was then adjourned.



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I D 2 a (2)
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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, October 8, 1872.

THE BRICKLAYERS' STRIKE.

Some of the striking bricklayers seem to be firmly resolved to attain the long desired aim of an eight hour day or to perish fighting for it. Others, not a few, are inclined to accept the compromise offered by the contractors, - namely, the ten hour day, or to work as long as the daylight permit at the same wages as before the strike, and an assurance that after January 1, eight hours will be regarded as the legal work day.

Especially the German workers yesterday seemed willing to accept this, in our opinion, very reasonable compromise and only the violent opposition and threatening attitude of the American bricklayers prevented them from resuming work. It is rumored that all who would resume work on these conditions have been threatened with violence.



GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, October 8, 1872.

We hope that the rumor exaggerates. Otherwise, should it be true and should the attempt be made to carry out the threat, it will happen that we can tell the gentlemen of the strike committee there will be dire consequences for themselves. The bricklayers undoubtedly have the right to form a union...they even have the undisputed privilege, if a majority is for it, to resolve to go on strike. But the right to coerce any member to obey this resolution and to conform with the orders of the majority, that right they have not...It is quite natural, also, for the workers to combine in order to take care of their own interests. Even if the Crispin Ritter Lodge, in Chicago, now and then made mistakes on the whole it did much good.

The speaker did not believe that the solution of the labor question eventually would lead to bloody conflicts; the education of our day would prevent that. In the United States such conflicts could all the less be expected, because it is the country of the vote, by virtue of which many things have been ironed out. Finally, Mr. Hoffman asked those present

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, October 8, 1872.

not to despair if the press falsified, ignored or ridiculed their endeavors. The press, he said was very powerful, and could help much or hurt much. Unfortunately the trade unions were not able to have their own press; eventually that would become different.

After Mr. Hoffman had ended, the question of a wage raise for the shoemakers was debated. It was decided to hold a mass meeting of the shoemakers of all nationalities at the same place, next Sunday.

It also was communicated that a committee of the Hans Von Sagan Lodge was charged to made contact with the Scandinavian Lodge. The latter plans to hold a mass meeting in the interest of a raise of wages in about two months.



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 5, 1872.

GERMAN

[A BRICKLAYER'S STRIKE]

The German bricklayers held a mass meeting last night in their hall at 55 N. Clark Street, the out-come of which is to be seen from the following letter to our paper:

Editor of the Illinois Staats Zeitung:

We have the honor to inform you and the public of Chicago that we, too, the German Bricklayers' Union of Chicago shall be resolved to participate in the strike for the eight hour day and \$4 per day wage..... The employers have caused the strike themselves by trying to institute wage reductions that we could not possibly tolerate, after having helping diligently and without complaint, all through the summer to rebuild Chicago. We stand all for one, and one for all, and will not resume work until the employers give in, and also present security that they will keep their promise in the future.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 3, 1872.

AN EDITORIAL ON STRIKES

Though the worker earns here at present, on the whole, a little more than in other cities of the Union, yet his situation here is rather less favorable, and that mainly due to the usurious height of house rent. Therefore, the demand of workers for higher wages is very understandable. We are convinced that the overwhelming majority of the workers will restrain their demands to the boundaries of the possible. From the beginning on, we have opposed the attitude of Chief of Police Kennedy, who insinuated, last winter, that the summer would see labor uprisings in consequence of strikes, and that an armed resistance of the authorities should be prepared. We are utterly opposed to the savage accusations of some monopolists and monopolistic papers directed against the desire of the workers for higher wages. On the other hand we are of the opinion that the strike, especially under prevailing circumstances, is the least likely means of reaching the desired end.

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It would be far better to direct moral indignation against the usurers who make life hard for the worker, instead of directing it against intended strikes. And because for the time being there is no hope for the elimination of that usury, the factory owners should, wherever possible, yield to sensible and moderate demands of workers.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, December 15, 1871



GERMAN

/CONGRESS TAKES ACTION ON RELATION BETWEEN CAPITAL LABOR/

A motion introduced into Congress by Representative Hoar (Mass.) recognizes the national scope of the relations between Capital and Labor. The motion aims at the nomination of a permanent commission of three members whose function it shall be:

"To investigate the questions of wages and working hours; the relations between capitalists and laborers, and the social, physical and educational conditions, of the laboring classes in the United States; and to determine how these conditions are being influenced through the existing commercial and financial laws and through the currency."

In explaining his motion Mr. Hoar expressly pointed to the Labor Internationale and the Paris Commune. Of the latter he said that one should not condemn it, as long as one has heard only one side, as is the case at present. A cause for which thousands, not only of workers, but likewise of highly educated

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, December 15, 1871

and well-to-do men heroically gave their lives - such a cause surely has a claim to be examined conscientiously and without prejudice. The leading idea of the Internationale, namely, an association of all humanity and the exclusion of all national antagonisms he called one most worthy to be pondered....

As far as can be judged from the still continuing debate, Representative Hoar's motion will be adopted almost unanimously. That, the members of the Internationale, if they wish, may interpret as their victory. But the quixotic, garrulous visionaries among them, who dream of communistic Utopias, will get the surprise of their lives. The adoption of the Hoar motion will bring results with which they, crazy bunglers of the stripe of citizen of Sorge of Hoboken, will be as little satisfied as Karl Heinzen is with the Hohenzollern empire.

On former occasions, when the labor question appeared exclusively in the form of the so-called "eight-hour movement", we have given it as our opinion that America, with its vigorous realism, is just the right place where the justified components of the labor movement can be separated from the anti-rational and



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confused fantasies, with which it has surrounded itself in Europe. The idea is justifiable that workers should appropriately share in the fruits of enormous progress in the technical field, and that this share should consist in a gain of time for higher intellectual education with a consequent enjoyment of life on a level more worthy of human beings...

Unjustified, however, is the demand which one can more or less clearly distinguish in the savage howling of the Paris and Berlin demagogues, that, as formerly the capitalist was above and the worker below, so in future the worker should be on the top and the capitalist on the bottom. The place of one aristocracy, that of the purse, shall be taken by another, that of the fist. Not only the hard-working and able laborer, but the shiftless, uncouth n'er-do-well who calls himself worker, shall share in the gain of the capitalist. As in former centuries, "noble birth", so in future the mere name of "laborer" shall be a patent of nobility that assures the possessor the largest possible enjoyment of life with the least possible pains. This



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is the unreasonable view of the labor question that inevitably had to develop in Europe. But here on the soil of a free republic the situation is different. Here, where not a class of capitalist stands in opposition to a class of workers; here where nine-tenths of the capitalist have started their careers as laborers; here it is not a question of depriving somebody of special rights and giving them to the other side, but of assuring both of equal justice. Our workers are no cold and starving proletarians, and don't want to be regarded as poor pitiful wretches. None of them counts on remaining necessarily, to the end of his days, a wage earner, and to desire a state of society where a few years hence his own neck may be cut (if by then he should have become a capitalist) is far from his mind.

But not in the measure as factory industry develops and population becomes more dense, the misproportion between fixed wage and capital gains will increase, that, indeed, is to be feared. And to cope with that future problem preparations must be made in advance. The solution lies in all probability in the direction of free cooperation. This, however presupposes, not an obtuse, savage, ignorant

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, December 15, 1871

and violent mass of proletarians (as the communism of Berlin and Paris fashion does) but educated, industrious, ambitious workers. Not in the ways of Bebel and Liefknecht, who after all are but repulsive caricatures of Paris communists, but in the sober and practical ways of Schulze from Delitzsch, the labor question in the United States will be solved. As a first step to make such a solution one of the great national tasks, one may welcome Mr. Hoar's motion.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 4, 1864.

GENERAL ROSENKRANZ' ORDER AGAINST STRIKES

(Editorial)

Since a condition of war still exists in Missouri, General Rosenkranz has issued the following order: "Everybody is forbidden, directly or indirectly to intimidate, or to hinder from the performance of his duty, any workman who is employed in a Saint Louis factory or shop where articles for use on ships plying Western waters, or in the service of the military, marine, or transport-divisions of the United States. Other workers may not enter such establishments for the **purpose** of finding out who works in them. Organization, maintenance, and attendance upon meetings, of **associations** or combines that **propose** to dictate to the owners of such establishments who shall, and who shall not, **work** therein, is also prohibited." Thus if necessary, men who work in the aforesaid factories or shops are granted military protection. The proprietors of these places of business are ordered to

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 4, 1864.

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report the names of all those "who have left their work since March 15, 1864 for the purpose of joining such an association or combine, or who have been induced to leave their work through the activity of such an association or combine, or through the efforts of individuals affiliated with such associations or combines." The commanding office is charged with the enforcement of this order, and the city authorities, as well as all loyal citizens, are asked to co-operate.

We condemn this order, because we consider it both unjust and unnecessary. It is true, of course, that the introduction to the order indicates that the military authorities do not wish to include within the scope of the order the wage question or strikes for the purpose of obtaining more pay, and that these authorities are apparently concerned solely with interference by workers with the operation of the aforementioned businesses. It is also true, of course, that the order pertains to those branches of business that manufacture goods necessary to carry on the war. However, we should like to ask, How many

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factories and shops are not included in this category? Tailors, manufacturers of boots and shoes, machinists, saddlers, blacksmiths, wagonmakers, steelworkers--in short, men in nearly all the principal occupations and trades in Saint Louis are doing work for the Army or Navy. And, no doubt, the order goes far beyond its original object, for it directly deprives workers of their right to join an association, but does not take this right away from manufacturers or dealers. Furthermore, the order imposes a system of military supervision upon workers. It greatly exceeds the limits set by the New York Antistrike Bill, which was withdrawn when the workers who would have been adversely affected by it protested against its passage. The encroachment upon personal freedom and the systematic secret persecution which the order involves are not justifiable under any circumstances.

And, besides, the order will not attain its purpose, which is to prevent interruption in work that is being done for the Army or Navy. Yes, we venture to say that it will have just the opposite effect; for many workers in Saint Louis will go to other cities where there is also a shortage of labor and

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where higher wages are paid, or where the workers are not hindered by the military or municipal authorities from endeavoring to obtain more pay.

Let us hope that Colonel Knobelsdorff, who is so sensible and humane in other respects, will have withdrawn his order by this time.

I. ATTITUDES

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2. Labor Organization & Activities

b. Cooperatives

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Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Sept. 28, 1879.

shares, and the bricklayers' union, which is in a sound financial condition, will also subscribe.

The motion to issue an appeal was tabled.

The secretary said that 1425 shares at \$25 had been subscribed for, and that, when 1700 shares are sold, enough money will be available for the start. Ippsen, one of the members, said that the factory can be put into operation if another block of 200 shares is sold; 100 shares were taken during the evening, and another sale of 100 shares will make possible a start next Spring. Milentz asserted that the Association does not advertise enough; the members don't come to the meetings, although it was announced that the present meeting would be the last. Thon made a motion that every shareholder take an additional four shares; that would solve the problem. The furniture carpenters [cabinetmakers] earn enough money to enable them to make such an investment.

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Christian, another member, declared that there are enough furniture carpenters at the meeting who could subscribe for three, four, ten, or even twenty shares, but that the men hesitate because they are afraid.

The secretary said that within six weeks, fifteen per cent should be collected and another ten per cent sometime during the winter. Perhaps another small bond issue may have to be sold in the spring.

A number of pledges were received, and the meeting was then adjourned. Hereafter, only the executive board will convene, until sufficient funds are available to warrant another general meeting.

The committee hopes to be able to elect officers and start a full-fledged organization within two weeks. The next meeting of the committee will be held Monday evening, at 130 West Lake Street.

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GERMAN

Der Westen(Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Aug. 17, 1879.

THE CO-OPERATIVE FURNITURE FACTORY

The furniture workers met yesterday at a hall at 53 West Lake Street to consider business matters involving the proposed co-operative factory. Mr. Stallknecht was chairman. It was announced that one half of the shares had been sold. The assembly nominated fourteen members, seven of whom shall be elected at the next meeting, to serve on the executive board. In the interim, the constitution and bylaws will be drafted by the committee of fourteen, whose names are given below: H. N. Allen, Henry Kaiser....[fourteen names].

The stockholders reserved the right to nominate additional candidates. The next meeting will be announced by the committee.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 6, 1879.

CO-OPERATION

(Editorial)

Since the eight-hour movement struck a snag--although the N. Y. Volkszeitung said it would be a world event of as much historical significance as Columbus' egg--we have heard no more about the proposed co-operative furniture factory. We hope the idea was not given up. It would be regrettable. If the workers become their own employers, that would provide the best opportunity for a proper understanding of the relationship between employer and employee. The workers would not then be the slaves of capitalists, nor would it be necessary to sweat blood to fatten further the well-nourished snobs; besides, the workers would not be robbed of the profits created by toil. The workers could keep the entire profits, and might even work six hours instead of eight, if that is deemed preferable.

If the workers are convinced that, in our economic system, the capitalists obtain the lion's share of the profits whenever merchandise is sold--that

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the workers are abused to attain this end, and are finally cheated out of a just reward--then we cannot see why the men hesitate a moment in trying out their plan [a co-operative furniture factory]. Surely, they are not going to admit that they themselves are incapable of managing a business, and that a boss is needed.

All our large manufacturers, with very few exceptions, began as workers, and the times then were not as good as now. In former years, interest rates on borrowed capital were twice as high as today. What the capitalists did, of their own accord, should easily be accomplishable today by the combined efforts of fifty or one hundred capable workers.

The workingmen can reach their goal, as long as they stick to it; that means, as long as they agree, and do not distrust each other, and as long as the better worker does not consider himself superior to his fellow workers and is satisfied to receive the same wage. The men can act unselfishly and work for the common good.

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These conditions depend upon the attitude of the men, provided they have enough character to suppress certain human traits, which might be summarised as follows: Ambition, the desire to earn, the sense of acquisition, the pride of accomplishment, and, unfortunately jealousy.

Some of the idealists, who want to make the world a better place to live in, claim that these human traits were developed only in a capitalistic society, and therefore will dissappear when the environment changes; but there will only be a few who will be convinced by such assurances. At all events, since we still have that terrible capitalism with us, we also are confronted with human behavior in its present form, and must take cognizance of it.

The best example came to our attention recently, at the council of the reformers, where some of the most respected agitators were shown to be nothing but crooks, where the workers proved that their leaders obtained spot cash to influence the workers. Since then, the socialists who made the exposures

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have been banished from the ranks, on the grounds that they were agitators! Vice, therefore, triumphed over virtue, and cheating became the order of the day.

If such things can happen, even among the supreme leaders of the socialists, then one must admit that the co-operative venture may face similar conditions. Even when only two or three men form a partnership, there is not always smooth sailing--and dissention, even dissolution, is not uncommon. A co-operative enterprise representing fifty or one hundred partners naturally faces still greater difficulties.

Let us not see only the black side, but consider the brighter aspect. Supposing the co-operative plant functions, the men work harmoniously and are interested only in working for the good of all. Then, their example might be exceedingly important in pointing to the solution of the social question. If it is shown that the members of the co-operative concern earn just as much or more during eight hours of work than they earned in ten hours while working for others,

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then the example will be emulated everywhere, and employers will be forced to pay higher wages and agree to shorter working hours. And no strikes, threats or violence will be required to make employers amenable to the new order. All such measures will become superfluous, because employers will then compete for labor.

But, if the co-operative venture is not successful, and the sale of goods requires a lowering of the present wage scale, then the workmen will realize that the usurious gains of our capitalists (derived from the sweat of labor) were highly overestimated. The workers will then find that the profits of capitalists were fully justified, and were not obtained by mulcting the workers; that the fat citizen's income was derived from good management, capable judgment in considering marketing possibilities, prudent buying of raw material, proper observation of demand, and knowing the public's taste. The workers will then see that the savings effected by eliminating the manager of a concern will not suffice to raise wages.

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But regardless of the outcome, anyone wishing to make a true comparison between capital and labor would like to see the experiment tried. It would be a much better solution of the social question if the worker considers himself to be his own boss instead of a wage slave; and that also would abolish the two-class system in our social setup--two classes sworn to enmity until death.

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the arguments of the WPA'S opponents are not always tenable, and occasionally they are fraught with exaggeration. The objections about increased costs will affect uninformed people who are unaccustomed to independent thinking, but such statements do not stand up under a thorough analysis.

First, one must consider that financial aid given for a long time without a corresponding return in labor undermines morale. Only too readily do men grow accustomed to idleness, whereafter it is difficult to induce them to resume some useful activity which will support them.

Besides, one must realize that the increased costs do not only consist of payments to the unemployed; for part of this money is used to buy material, tools, etc., whereby certain branches of industry enjoy a longed-for revival.

Regarding the utility of certain projects opinions may be divided; many projects, however, probably produce lasting values, and ere long other projects must be started.

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In so far as some of this work is concerned, one might wish for greater efficiency and experience. Yet not all the blame can be heaped upon the WPA administration. First of all, there may have been insufficient time available for the necessary preparations prior to the opening of a project. The intention was to give help quickly to the jobless, and this could only be achieved by slighting the advance work; that is, expert production had to be dispensed with. Here also increased difficulties were encountered through successive changes in the emergency work system. In the beginning the CWA was created, which did much good, but it was abandoned because of the protests of businessmen who regarded it as a competitor. Aid for the unemployed was then shifted to the FERA, and its management of the problem aroused still stronger criticism. Finally the WPA was brought into being, and it is too early to give a final decision on its activities.

Among other objections critics declare that it would be preferable to employ only experienced men and to pay them the prevailing wages of their trades. In

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this manner the Government would not compete with private business, and the money thus expended for emergency work would indirectly reach the unemployed. This view is more or less justified, but the results would be forthcoming very slowly in so far as the effect throughout the country is concerned, and it would not solve the problem of providing the necessary aid for the unemployed immediately.

The contention of the critics that primarily members of the Democratic party are considered cannot be disputed. However, if the Republicans were in power similar accusations would probably be made against that party. Because of our political system we simply cannot extricate ourselves from party politics.

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Abendpost, June 24, 1935.

THE REASON FOR THE DELAY

(Editorial)

A few years ago, the Department of Labor announced its intention to take a census of the unemployed. After a few years of thinking it over, of delays and indecision, they have finally and definitely made up their minds to proceed, and their decision has been officially communicated to the eager public. As to the reason for the delay, the public is left to its own conjectures. At the head of the Department is a lady, Frances Perkins. It is the acknowledged and inalienable privilege of ladies to change their opinions, and it is likely that Frances Perkins made use of this privilege. Nothing can be said against that.

The census of the unemployed is to be taken chiefly by "white-collar" people - clerks, salesmen, salesladies, bookkeepers, agents, and other persons of similar occupations who, in most instances, earn their modest living honestly

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and by hard work, and who have been just as hard hit by the depression as their fellow workmen who gain their daily bread by the labor of their hands. The "white-collar" people have been treated by the government like stepchildren, as far as providing them with work is concerned, and that is why it was high time that at least some of them should be given employment in the taking of the census.

These good people were joyful when they heard of the proposed work; they brushed up their threadbare coats, renewed the crease in their trousers, washed the last well-preserved soft collar and hung it over the mirror, in accordance with the ancient approved method, and were prepared for the great day. Up until now the day has not arrived. The Department of Labor is not yet ready, and has given, until now, nothing but evasive answers to inquiries by the press. At last it felt a compelling urge to come out with the truth.

This time, Frances Perkins is not to blame for the delay. When the decision to take the census was made, and when the money to defray the expenses

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was granted, the Department had to decide on the form in which the census would be taken--that is, what questions would be submitted to the unemployed. Before steps were taken to print the questionnaires, the Department turned to various other departments of the government, inquiring of them what questions they would like to ask the unemployed. It seems that Frances Perkins had heard something about the close co-operation between departments and she, for one, would not want to lag behind in the carrying out of this excellent principle.

The persons who gave the answers to the questions asked by the Department of Labor were, we regret to say, professional reformers and so-called social workers. They sent in such enormous quantities of scatterbrained proposals that the Department of Labor has not yet worked through these mountains of inanities. The questions suggested by the reformers and social workers have only an extremely loose relation to the purpose of the census. They are, in fact, so remote from it that a normal person cannot conceive how people can have such harebrained ideas.

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One of these world reformers, for instance, suggested that the census takers should ascertain how far the home of the unemployed is from the next telephone pole. Numerous questions were in a similar vein. We must bear in mind that the suspicion that the reformer wanted to spy on the unemployed is completely unjustified. Their intentions are undoubtedly good. But they are professionally defective. They are harmless, but stupid.

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AN APPEAL

(Editorial)

For years, experts have been unanimous in their opinion that the return of prosperity has been hindered by the exorbitant wages in the building trade. Time and again it has been illustrated that, with wages as they are at present, the building of dwelling houses is a poor capital investment. Anyone investing his money in such fashion is bound to lose it. With respect to buildings for industrial and commercial purposes, the situation is somewhat more favorable. If the factory owner or businessman has to pay exorbitant prices for buildings he can, in most instances, make good his increased expenses by a small increase in the price of merchandise. But those who build houses for private use, or for renting, cannot do that. This is why building for industrial and commercial purposes has been a little more brisk of late, whereas no improvement is shown in the building of dwelling houses.

Louis J. Horowitz dealt with this problem in the last issue of the Saturday

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Evening Post. Horowitz was for many years head of the Thompson Starret Company; he is a contractor. His statements are based on the solid ground of a thorough expertness and many years of experience. Based on the material on hand, he makes the statement that wages for building workers in New York has doubled since the year 1930, as compared to the average wages between 1916 and 1918. He further states that wages in all other industries (and the costs of living as well) during that period either have not risen in the same degree or have been lowered again.

Horowitz goes briefly into the reasons why building workers can realize their demands for increased wages much more easily than workers in other industries. He points out that the building owner and the contractor are always ready to grant higher wages during active building periods because they would suffer greater losses through a protracted strike. But it developed that the building industry was at last completely ruined by that practice.

Continuing, the author discusses the wage scale of building workers in New York

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between the years 1916 and 1918 inclusive, comparing it with the present wage scale, also with the wage scale at present in effect in England for some working groups. Wages for unskilled workers were at the time \$3, for painters \$5; wages of other classes of building workers ranged from \$5 to \$6.50 for an eight-hour day. At present, wages of unskilled workers are \$7 to \$10 (sic), for painters \$9 and for all the other classes from \$11.20 to \$12. In England, the wages for unskilled workers are \$2.16, for other classes, \$2.88.

Accordingly, the contention of the author that wages have doubled since 1918 is approximately right. Now, he points out that the wages of all other workers and employees are considerably lower, and that it is impossible to sell houses built with twelve-dollar wages to people who receive considerably lower wages. Horowitz emphasizes that the maintenance of exorbitant wages is to be blamed on the leaders of the workers, and not on the workers themselves, for it is the latter who have suffered the greatest losses. This can be easily proved, because for about five years building activities have been almost at a standstill, and millions of building workers have had to rely on public charity, although, with an

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appropriate reduction of wages, they could have found profitable employment. Horowitz also points out that, owing to exorbitant building costs, the manufacturing of ready-made sectional buildings in factories is assuming increasingly greater proportions, because the sections can be easily put together. This factor threatens the very existence of the entire building trade.

The statements of the contractor from New York, who expressly emphasizes that he has always enjoyed harmonious relations with his workers, show clearly that it is impossible to keep the wages of one industry on an artificially high level, when they have been reduced in other industries. This has been known for a long time. Because of the attitude of the union leaders in the building industry, the return to normal economic conditions has been retarded for years. The losses inflicted upon the national prosperity are too large to be figured out. Gravest, however, has been the suffering of the building workers themselves.

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MISTAKES AND BLUNDERS

(Editorial)

President Roosevelt has issued an executive order containing regulations for the employment of people in the emergency works planned by the government. As was emphasized in a report from Washington, the president issued these regulations in an effort to prevent people who are now receiving relief money from refusing to accept work, because of the fear that they could not later get back on the list of those receiving relief. Hidden in this statement is a grave accusation against the administration of relief funds.

It has long been known that unemployed people have refused to accept work that was offered them only because they feared that, by accepting it, they would lose their status of unemployed. Among these people were many who were quite willing to work, and who would rather earn a living for themselves and their families by working than receive relief. But these persons knew that the

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work offered them would not be permanent, that during their period of employment they would be taken from the lists of those receiving relief, and that they would have a great deal of trouble in obtaining relief later.

Under these circumstances, one cannot blame those people for having preferred to refuse the work offered them. It is perhaps the first time that it is admitted in Washington that this situation exists. It goes to show that, in the distribution of relief money, there is much bureaucratic red tape, incompetence, and perhaps favoritism, and that this condition has created serious results.

It is possible that the heads of these institutions may point out that certain unfortunate conditions cannot be avoided; this contention is, of course, justified. But this only shows that the entire method is fundamentally false. The relief problem concerns local authorities. This principle was formerly accepted the world over, and only under the pressure of radical elements did the authorities depart from it in various countries. But the evil results soon

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began to show, and that is why Great Britain and Germany have begun to discontinue national relief in the last few years.

It is high time that we made use of the experience of these countries; then many a mistake and many a blunder could be avoided. But there is little likelihood of that, for the President's executive order contains one additional provision which seems very plausible in theory, but will entail much hardship in practice. This provision is that only such persons as have received relief for at least one month, and have registered with the employment office of the federal government, will receive employment.

One can easily understand that the government has the desire to reduce the number of persons receiving relief. But why should those be excluded from employment who managed to get along for years, and who never received relief because they were too proud to ask for it? The number of these persons is very great, and they should receive first consideration in the distribution of work. The President's order works out, in practice, in such a way as to

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seem to reward the recipient of unemployment relief. Of course, the President did not intend that; but its repercussion will be felt all the same.

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Abendpost, May 11, 1935.

THE FUTURE OF THE CCC

(Editorial)

The decision of Congress to authorize the maintenance of the CCC camps for two years more and to increase their enrollment to 600,000 can, in the light of the success and accomplishments of these camps, be considered only as a step in the right direction.

Aside from the fact that this arrangement has provided useful work for hundreds of thousands of unemployed young men and has taken them away from a life of idleness with its many dangers, the statistics of the Emergency Conservation Works Administration show that about three million persons who would otherwise have been on public relief have derived benefit from the earnings of the CCC workers.

This relief program of the Roosevelt Administration was authorized by an act of Congress of March 31, 1933. On April 5 of the same year



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Robert Fechner was appointed director of the program, and only two days later the first man was enrolled. Ten days later, on April 17, the first camp was established, with two hundred men, in Luray, Virginia. In the course of the next three months 1,469 camps of this sort were established all over the country, with a total enrollment of 250,000 young men, 25,000 war veterans, and the same number of experienced woodsmen. Furthermore, by July 1 of the same year similar camps were established on the Indian reservations. This provided employment for 12,000 Indians and successfully alleviated the distress which has been becoming increasingly noticeable in this section of the population.

During the past two years 1,070,000 persons, of whom ninety-four per cent were young people, have found employment in these camps. It would be difficult to enumerate the various kinds of work that they have done. Entirely aside from the educational and moral advantages enjoyed by those actually enrolled in the camps, the American forest economy has profited so greatly that, in the judgment of experts, it has made a twenty years' advance



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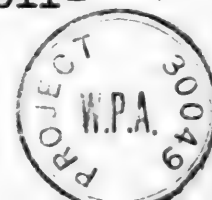
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in development and progress.

We believe the greatest achievement of this program, however, is the probability that if the country ever starts working at full production again, these young people will be considered among its best forces. This has in large measure already been proved, for most of the CCC workers who have completed their term of enrollment find it relatively easy to secure a job in private industry, a thing they were unable to do before.

These results are the more worthy of recognition in that they have been accomplished in a relatively short time and without the controversies, charges and countercharges that have frequently obstructed the other experiments of the present National Administration in the realm of public relief and the alleviation of the general economic situation.

The Emergency Conservation Works Administration wishes to increase the enrollment in the CCC camps to 600,000 by August 1, and to increase the value of



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their activity correspondingly. If the Administration is as successful in this as in the past, it can be sure of winning the unreserved gratitude of all those who have the welfare of the country at heart.



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UNDIGNIFIED SQUABBLES

(Editorial)

A deep rift now exists between the Governor and the State Legislature. The House has rejected the bill which would increase the sales tax to three per cent for a period of two years and which would extend the tax to include expenditures for gas and electricity.

The Governor has apparently interpreted the action of the House of Representatives as a personal insult. As the result of this resentment he made a public statement which cannot be considered statesmanlike or shrewd. He explicitly attacked the Republican members of the House, and used expressions that went far beyond the bounds of what is considered suitable for parliamentary debate. He purposely overlooked the fact that numerous Democratic representatives also voted against the bill or--a thing that was perhaps even more surprising--refrained from voting. He put himself in the position of having the opposition reply that he had acted like a child who has been deprived of his

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favorite toy and has flown into a rage in consequence.

The Republicans are also justified in making the accusation that, in compliance with Chicago's wish, the settling of the relief question had been purposely postponed until after the city elections; that if this is not party politics, one might ask just what party politics is.

One of the "rebellious" Democratic representatives has asserted that even the "regular" Democrats knew very well that the purpose of the bill was not to provide aid for the unemployed, but to fill the State treasury; that that was the only reason the "regulars" were now weeping crocodile tears; that on July 1 there would be a completely different story; that until then there would be enough money; and that it was difficult to see why the people should be burdened with an increase in the sales tax for two years, when great savings could be made by reorganizing the relief administration.

Out of all this the question arises: How far is a State representative obligated to follow the orders of the Administration? He is supposed to

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represent his constituents, who are against an increase in taxes. If he is stubborn [Translator's note: Literally, "If he plays the part of Ilsebill"], a little pressure is put on him. This is permitted by the Constitution.

The second question is: What is the condition of the State treasury, if the Democratic rebels are correct? Where is the money that has come in, in excess of the amount required by the budget? Why did they drop from the sales tax law the clause providing that all revenues in excess of the amount formerly derived from the State real estate tax were to be used for the financing of relief? Why do these bills not take into account the basic changes brought about by the Federal relief laws? What might happen if the Federal Government really stopped providing funds because the State failed to pay its share?

Instead of enacting useful laws, the Legislature acts as the arena for personal and partisan quarrels. The public looks on with folded arms. It may be entertaining, but it certainly is not dignified.

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AT THE CROSSROADS

(Editorial)

As may be recognized from reports arriving from Washington, there is a fierce battle going on behind the stage. Congress will convene in a few days, and the administration must now decide as to what program will be submitted to Congress for the sake of reviving economic activity. The program will doubtless be incorporated in the President's message. It is, as a matter of fact, not up to the administration to make the laws. In accordance with the Constitution, the President should only submit to Congress a report about conditions prevailing in the land, but this clause has but a theoretical significance. Since we have in this country a government by parties, the President is always the head of the party in power. As such, he is also responsible for the resolutions made by the members of his party in Congress. The people have long become used to holding the

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President responsible for congressional resolutions.

It seems that there are far-reaching differences of opinion among the Democrats as to the course the government is going to take in the field of economic politics. Some who are inclined to have radical views are of the opinion that the measures taken until now will be not only retained, but rendered even more acute. In opposition to them is a conservative wing, which advocates a gradual reduction in economic politics prevailing. If all signs do not deceive us, this reduction is already on its way. A few weeks ago, the head of the NRA declared the latter as dead as a door nail, but he exaggerates. Yet, it cannot be denied that the blue eagle shows gradual signs of weakening in his wings.

The fiercest battles will probably not be fought about the NRA, but about the relief to be given the unemployed. This relief has until now consumed enormous sums of money. If the government is now to be criticized for it, it must be borne in mind that it was not possible to let these people starve

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and, since the states and municipalities failed to do anything, the federal government could do nothing but step in and help. But the number of unemployed has not decreased considerably and now the question arises: How much longer can the government bear the cost of payments of relief money?

Louis Douglas, until recently the director of the budget, resigned his office because of differences of opinion with the administration. He stated that the current fiscal year is going to close with a deficit of four billions. Douglas further emphasized that unbalanced budgets must ultimately wind up in dangerous inflation. Whether this statement is correct remains to be seen; at any rate, no one can deny that Douglas is right with his assertion that the budget is not going to be balanced for years if the administration is to continue with present methods of relief for the unemployed.

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Now, Douglas recommends to appropriate no further sums for emergency works or for the RFC, and to restrict the total appropriations for unemployment relief to one and one-quarter billions. This sum is to be handed over to the states, along with a declaration that no further donations may be expected from that source. Should further relief money be necessary for the unemployed, then the states or the communities will have to provide the necessary sums. Douglas holds the view that such a policy would suffice to give industry a strong impetus so that unemployment would be speedily diminished in a natural way, as it were.

It appears that the program, as advocated by the former director of the budget, found a ready ear with many Democrats. They try to persuade the administration to take a similar course. The next Congress will have to deal with the problem of a bonus for the veterans. Propaganda for this purpose has been going on for months, and it seems that Congress is going to offer the demands of the veterans no serious resistance. Whether a

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bill of this sort will meet with the consent of the President is rather doubtful. It is likely that the administration is going to submit to Congress a compromise bill granting a bonus to veterans in need, but not to the others.

Such a compromise bill could not be refused passage because, through the payment of the bonus to needy veterans, relief payments to the unemployed would be correspondingly eased. It is, however, of no decisive importance as to how this problem is going to be disposed of. After all, the veterans are bound to get the bonus, and it would be quite lucky for the country if all the agitation in this respect were, once and for all, to come to a stop.

The most difficult and most important problem is relief for the unemployed. In this the government has not only the budget to consider; it must also ponder the question whether and to what extent unemployment is benefited by unemployment relief. That this is actually so can no longer be denied

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today. The administration is at crossroads. It must not grant too far-reaching influence over its decisions to theorists; it must rather direct its intentions toward an economic policy which is constructive and which promises to yield practical results.

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ONE MUST KNOW HOW TO TAKE CARE OF ONESELF

(Editorial)

Since February 6, 1932 the State of Illinois has, according to information given by the governor, spent 170 million dollars for the support of the unemployed.

This enormous sum shows, in much sharper relief than anything else, how large and how serious the problem of unemployment is.

It does not look like conditions are going to change within a predictable length of time so as to relieve the people of that burden. Further enormous sums will be needed to support the unemployed. It is going to become an increasingly great problem to raise all that money. And yet, of late they have been pretending in Springfield that there is no problem at all, and that a solution could be easily found at any time.

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It was openly put before the public that, owing to the coming election, the problem could not be touched; that it would not please the administration to carry these things over to November 6. To all these allusions, the administration failed to react until now. It knew how to get out of it.

The governor made it known that he had nominated a special commission of sixteen members to make a thorough study of the question of aid to the unemployed. This commission, however, is not by any means supposed to interfere with the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission; nor is it supposed to substitute for the special committee of the legislature. No, it is supposed to find ways and means to free Illinois from the dole. It should first determine the real needs of the unemployed, and then point out how to satisfy these needs.

There are two things contained in this program. First, it is admitted that, in spite of such a long period, there is still no clear understanding of the real needs, and it is also admitted that a "blue sky" economy has been

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practiced, and that the aid extended has exceeded the actual needs.

Second, a discussion [of the problem] is thus avoided in a most convenient manner. In case the commission is not able to solve the problem, it has a beautiful excuse for its own deliberate inefficiency. By the time the commission submits any proposals at all, the election will be over. It will then be possible either to let the mask fall or keep it in place, in accordance with the results of the election.

The preceding administration was often reproached for helping itself out of unpleasant situations by speedily naming some kind of commission, and so put the emergency off for a long time.

One is not unlike the other. The administration could have had it otherwise. The people had confidence in the candidates at that time, and the latter had a good chance to help their party to be in power for a long time. The charm of 1932 has been broken.

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Even if the commission should offer useful proposals, what is to be expected? It is now exactly seven months since another commission, appointed by the governor to handle taxation problems made its proposals after long toil and serious deliberations. The rate of taxation was to be adjusted to one per cent of the full value, It was simply ignored; it did not suit the gentlemen. It would have ruined their beautiful political structure.

Everything that is likely to become dangerous to that structure will be fought. No great scruples will be shown in the choice of means. This was proved by the sudden nomination of the commission.....

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Oct. 14, 1934.



THE THIRTY-HOUR WEEK

(Editorial)

At its annual convention, in San Francisco, the American Federation of Labor agreed, unanimously and with great enthusiasm, to the demand for a five-day and thirty-hour work week. Their president, William Green, promised the delegates of the unions that the organization would strive with all its power to attain this goal, because only in this way could unemployment be eliminated. The resolution demands that the working day be shortened and the number of working hours per week reduced without a reduction of wages. The goal is rather far away, and it will take some time to reach it. In the course of time it will come about that every person who works with his hands or brain will need to work only thirty hours a week for wages and will have the rest of the time to dispose of as he wishes. But this is still far in the future. Economic conditions are not yet ripe for it.

The demand that wages not be reduced when working hours are shortened sounds very

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fine and is easy to make; but how do they figure it will be accomplished? If the same wages are paid for a shorter work period, then, naturally, the prices of all goods will go up; for how else is the producer to get the money to pay the wages? Naturally, all consumers, including the workers, who make up the greater part of the consumers, will have to pay the higher prices. Hence it is difficult to see how this would be advantageous for the wage worker. At any rate, he would have more leisure than before. This might increase his working capacity, and probably would benefit his family life, in most cases. But the money which he earns in the shorter working time will not go as far as now, because everything will be higher in price. Unemployment will not be eliminated by this measure, but at the most will be reduced somewhat. Unemployment will not disappear until its basic causes are removed. The reduction of the working time, would at once provide bread for a part of the unemployed; but, at the same time, the increased wage costs would lead to the paralyzing of many branches of the economy, and consequently to the discharge of many workers. The actual condition of workers in general would not be affected at all.

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The enthusiasm of the union delegates in San Francisco was natural and understandable; for who wouldn't be enthusiastic, if he saw prospects of having to work only thirty hours instead of forty-eight or forty, and with no reduction in wages? But there is quite a big difference between theory and practice. This really worthwhile goal can be attained only as the result of a slow development. It is not something that can be expected to happen over night, or even in the course of a year or two.

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ECHO TO LABOR DAY

(Editorial)



Labor Day has as usual, released a flood of eloquence. At the present time these utterances are especially worth noticing, because they show the attitude of the laboring class toward the New Deal and especially toward the efforts of the Administration to solve the unemployment problem.

In the first place, one may disregard the speeches of the politicians on this occasion, for they are campaign speeches which have no purpose other than to influence the voters for or against the Administration, in order that they will vote accordingly in the next election.

William F. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, made a speech in Wichita, Kansas, which was alarming. He declared that the country is faced with the worst winter it ever experienced. Not less than forty million will have to depend on relief. Green estimates the unemployed at around ten million,

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which seems about right. According to his figures, every unemployed person has, on the average, three dependents. Hence the number of those who will need aid from public funds next winter will reach forty million. Perhaps this number is somewhat too high, but probably it corresponds fairly closely with the actual situation.

Green declares it to be unthinkable that the country would decide to support such an enormous number of people--about one third of the total population--out of public funds. As a means of increasing employment, he recommends the speeding up of public works decided upon by the Federal Government and other authorities, the restoration of the Civil Works Administration, and the extension of the program to repair and modernize buildings. That the carrying out of these proposals would have beneficial effects can be clearly seen, but it will bring about no substantial reduction in the number of unemployed.

Of this Green himself is convinced, because he proposes at the same time a change in the N. R. A. codes. These now provide for a maximum of forty hours of work per week; Green proposes that this maximum be reduced to thirty hours.

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Reuben Soderstrom, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, goes even further. In his opinion the "revolting condition of unemployment as well as its twin sister, the deplorable makeshift relief of the unemployed," could be abolished with one stroke. He would achieve this aim by reducing the working week to three days.

Both Green and Soderstrom advocate a method which is called "Arbeitsstreckung" (stretching out the work) in German. This method undoubtedly has its advantages, because it certainly is better that the people work for their livelihood, than that they receive relief. But this, too, is only a makeshift, for it does not improve economic conditions, since it does not increase the buying power of the working class as a whole. This could only come about if wages were increased proportionately at the same time. This demand is also raised by Soderstrom, for he declares: "Wages should be as high as it is possible to pay."

The catch in these proposals is contained in the last sentence. If wages are raised so high that industries can no longer survive, the general situation will become even worse. Naturally, to prevent this, the Government might

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increase the prices of products accordingly; but it cannot compel consumers to buy products at these higher prices, and hence we would be no nearer a solution of the problem.

It is interesting to note what an English labor leader, Andrew Conley, president of the British Trades Union Congress, which corresponds to the American Federation of Labor, said on this problem. In a speech before the annual convention of this organization, Conley took a definite stand against the Administration's policy of "curtailment, regulation, and control." He characterizes this policy as "economic barbarism, which leads to the sabotage of productive capacity, and to arbitrary destruction of actually existent wealth". Conley also speaks against the system of unemployment relief.

When England and Germany had to carry such a heavy burden of unemployment relief that they were threatened with a collapse, everywhere in this country it was said again and again, that America would never accept a system which degraded the working class to the level of receivers of alms. Since then, however, this system has been introduced here to the widest extent--a proof



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that even the most beautiful ideas have to capitulate in the face of reality. For, after all, the unemployed and their families cannot be allowed to starve. The well-meant proposals of the two American labor leaders will also be shattered on the rocks of inexorable reality.

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QUESTIONABLE PROPOSITION

Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel, the economic advisor to Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, contends that in the "Back to the Land" movement there is no solution for America's unemployment problem. If the standard of living could be raised in proportion to the possibilities of machine production, at least four million agricultural laborers would have to be settled in the cities.

In other words, Dr. Ezeciel advocates a "Back to the Factories" movement which, through all sorts of legislation and other means, has been attempted before.

According to official statistics, between three and five million persons have come back to work. It is only to be desired that the movement, which deals with migrations of large numbers of unemployed factories and other places of occupation, and not from the country into the cities, should become a means of alleviating unemployment. If all unemployed workers could be placed in

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the many branches of industry, a "Back to the Country" movement would be altogether unnecessary.

Unemployment, however, is and still remains a great problem. The National Industrial Conference Board estimates the number of unemployed in this country at approximately eight million. According to the figures obtained by the National Federation of Labor, the number of number of unemployed amounts to nearly five million. Under these circumstances it is difficult to visualize how four additional million or forty per cent of all agricultural workers could be brought to the factories the cities, as Dr. Ezekiel wants to do.

Who is going to buy the products of industry if the country's entire population, save for a small percentage, works in factories or is otherwise absorbed by the cities? Industry can hardly maintain itself by selling its products to its own employees. It must be in a position to dispose of them to the farmers, to more, in fact, than just a small percentage of them.

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It may indeed be true that a relatively small number of farmers can raise all the food needed by the population of the United States and even for purposes of export, unless there are continuous droughts or other blights imposed by nature, as, for instance, this year.

On the other hand, it cannot be contested that industry can produce more than it can sell at the present time, even though millions are still out of work and are otherwise dependent upon public relief.

The problem of unemployment can be solved neither by a "Back to the Country" movement nor by a "Back to the Factories" movement. Both movements seem needed if that balance is reached which will enable a real change. But in no manner is real help possible if forty per cent of all agricultural workers suddenly placed in factories, as was suggested by Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel; this would increase the number of unemployed by just that many. The burdens carried by the communities in the form of public charities will become heavier and more unbearable than they are already.

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THE NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED

(Editorial)

If the current plans of Administration officials in Washington are carried out, for the first time in the history of this country a census will be taken before the close of the usual decennial period. The plans are said to have been approved already by President Roosevelt, and are based chiefly upon a short report of the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems, which proved, by statistics, that there has been, in the last few years, a steady deceleration in the increase in population of the United States. According to this report, on January 1 of this year the total population of this country was approximately 126,144,000, or only six tenths of one per cent more than on January 1 of last year. Only twice since 1870 has a lower per cent increase occurred during the course of a single year.

The last official census was taken, of course, in 1930. But, as since that

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time there are said to have been extensive shifts in the population of the urban and rural districts, the figures of the last census are not at all dependable, according to the census bureau of the American Statistical Association.

This is especially true with respect to the number of unemployed, a subject about which no two people agree. Estimates often vary by millions. Naturally, this matter could only be settled by a new census.

It is the especial task of the House Committee on the Census to determine the exact number of those now unemployed, in order to ascertain how effective the various relief measures of the Government have been up to the present time, and what further action is necessary in order to effect a change.

A new census would give about one hundred and fifty thousand unemployed office workers temporary jobs, which is at least as necessary for them as for other unemployed, who can find remunerative employment at hand labor much more

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easily, when business conditions improve, than the so-called intellectual workers.

The cost of the new census is estimated at ten million dollars, a sum with which a certain amount of aid could be given to those circles [i. e., the office workers], in which the money is no less needed than elsewhere [i. e., among manual laborers].

Since the census is to give especial attention to agricultural relationships, concerning which there seems to be much ignorance, we can expect light to be thrown on this subject, also, which seems very necessary, as it could point the way for future relief measures.

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THE GREAT RELIEF PLAN

(Editorial)

President Roosevelt has worked out a new plan to decrease unemployment and at the same time help the needy. In this plan he attacks the problem systematically. He divides the people concerned into three classes, needy rural families, families in abandoned industrial areas--in coalfields which have been worked out, for example--and, lastly, the unemployed in large cities. The document deals most exhaustively with the first of these groups.

The President's intention is to put these people in a position, again, to earn a livelihood for themselves and their families as farmers. He takes this opportunity to emphasize a very important point, which has hitherto been completely neglected by all those concerned. He points out that these

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farmers should not compete in the market with other farmers. They should draw their livelihood directly from their land. Thus agriculture, which has, in many ways, degenerated into an industry, is put back upon a natural and logical basis.

Roosevelt is explicit and emphatic in saying that these farmers should not be specialists who grow and sell only one product, but that they should produce everything which is suitable for planting in their land, and should at the same time engage in all the other branches of agriculture in so far as there is no actual obstacle in their path. At this point it is said repeatedly, and with especial emphasis, that the solution of the whole agricultural problem depends upon this change in technique. It is very fortunate that Administration circles are now giving heed to this aspect of the situation. If the farmers had been put upon this course from the beginning, and if they had not been impoverished by costly and premature experiments, the agricultural problem would probably have been solved long ago without

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outside interference.

With respect to aid for the other two groups, the President is not yet able to make definite proposals. He suggests that the situation should first of all be thoroughly investigated. Moreover, he does not mention, in this statement, how the plan to aid the farmers is to be carried out, but merely declares that all the Government departments which are concerned will co-operate in the effort to attain the desired result. He then emphasizes that the unemployed are not to be employed by the Government for more than six months. Every effort must be made to prevent this relief plan from becoming a permanent arrangement.

The President lays particular emphasis upon the fact that the Government has no intention of imposing upon the country and the unemployed a system which conflicts with the American ideal of personal responsibility. This

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pronouncement deserves every recognition, but it probably comes somewhat too late. Actually this ideal has been systematically undermined. Americans have become more and more accustomed to asking and expecting aid from the National Government whenever they are in difficulties. Both white and black Americans have gradually slipped into the role of their red countrymen, and find themselves actually, like the Indians, the wards of the Great White Father in Washington.

This change in the concept of the duties and powers of the Government did not begin under the present Administration. However, under this Administration, as a result of the struggle against depression and unemployment, the concept has found much wider acceptance. It is senseless and pointless to deplore or criticize this situation, for these ideas, these ways of thinking and tendencies, are in the air, so to speak, and appear simultaneously in many peoples with different cultures. It can be averted, but there is no point in denouncing it.

WPA (ILL.)

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HORNER WILL PROVIDE WORK

(Editorial)

One of the most urgent problems in the State of Illinois is that of providing work. The great density of population in Chicago and vicinity has brought the number of unemployed to many hundreds of thousands, and misery and want have acquired frightening proportions. The sums needed for the care of the poor have attained a fantastic level, and the demands made on the work of those already employed are increasingly larger. This situation can be mended by decreasing the numbers of the unemployed, by providing them with work. The "how" in this case is the great problem.

Since it is not entirely impossible to solve the difficult question if all circles involved would co-operate, the newly elected governor, Horner, took it upon himself to nominate a commission, and after consulting with Governor Emmerson, to give this commission the task of trying to solve the problem

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of providing work. It consists of representatives of industry, commerce, the unions, and science. The problem to be discussed has for long been the topic of conversation throughout the country, but a workable solution has never been found. Sometime ago President Hoover likewise inaugurated a big program which caused public and private building programs to be initiated. These programs never materialized, however. The difficult equation between theory and practice, between willing and doing, was not solved.

The commission named by Horner will be faced with an exceedingly difficult task. Lack of money will prevent the carrying out of building programs in such proportions that they would result in a marked diminution in the number of unemployed. And yet building activities represent perhaps the only possibility of reaching a solution of the problem. It will therefore be necessary to concentrate attention on the question of procuring money for the buildings to be undertaken. Our calculations might perhaps become easier if we took into consideration the fact that, with each job filled, the relief authorities have one less burden and are able to get along with less money.

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Whether the introduction of a shorter working time would help appreciably is to be doubted, especially since shorter hours have been established in many work shops, and it is no longer possible to make them shorter. Where this is not yet in practice, it could, of course, be done if it only would help improve the situation:

The utilization of material to be found or produced in Illinois for the building of governmental structures, as Horner recommended to the commission, is an idea worth thinking about. Moreover, Horner's observation that rich harvests are rotting in the fields while hundreds of thousands of families do not know where their next meal is coming from deserves the attention of the commission when they make their suggestions.

All the commission has to do is to work out suggestions which may be submitted to the legislature for acceptance. Horner promised beforehand that he will do his best to put into effect all feasible recommendations. Something must be done; in fact, much must be done if misery and want are to be

Abendpost, Dec. 21, 1932.

arrested. It cannot continue as it has hitherto. The population, insofar as it has been deprived of its income by the economic crisis, is coming closer and closer to despair. It is therefore desirable that the commission named by Horner perform swift and successful work.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 13, 1927.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG GERMAN ELEMENT;
NEED GREATER THAN EVER.



Only once in the last 74 years, in 1922, has unemployment among the Germans in Chicago been so serious as at present, according to the latest reports of the German Society. Over 3,000 people have applied for work at the office of the German Society, but only 72 could be given employment. Wages are reduced considerably, and many employers only supply food and shelter, but no wages at all.

Next to unemployment, illness and lack of fuel were the principal motives of those seeking help. The Society supported 49 families with 159 children, as well as 21 single persons, among them five women to whom were furnished advice and help. Shelter was secured for 129, and meals for 144 persons. Coal was delivered to 14 families, and hospital care and medicine were given to 28 people. For these charitable expenses the German Society used \$773.00.

Abendpost, Mar. 20, 1919.

THE FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

(Editorial)

The last Congress failed to appropriate the necessary funds to continue the work of the Federal Employment Bureau in its present scope until the end of the present fiscal year, and, as a result, the beneficial activity of that generally useful body may be considerably curtailed. The money on hand will permit the Department of Labor to spend only one fifth as much as it usually did for employment service. In consequence it was necessary to decrease the number of branch offices of the organization from seven hundred and fifty to fifty-six. These fifty-six offices will be situated in strategic points of industrial regions. The Department of Commerce hopes, it is true, that many communities will be willing to continue the work done by the Bureau, since it is in their own interest to do so. But for the time being it is impossible to state to what extent the expectations of the Department of Commerce will be realized. The Federal Employment Bureau also maintains about two thousand subbureaus, beside the regular service offices. These subbureaus handle only

Abendpost, Mar. 20, 1919.

cases of returned soldiers; they will be kept open, and the subbureau's representatives in the various demobilization camps will also be kept at work. The Employment Bureau, which has found employment for about seventy-five per cent of the soldiers who applied for work, is now faced with the unusual situation of having to find jobs for eighty per cent of its own employees, who have lost their positions through the shortsightedness of Congress.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Abendpost, Jan. 30, 1919.



GERMAN

WORK OR CHARITY ?

(Editorial)

Mr. March, Chief of the General Staff, reports that arrangements have been made to transport 300,000 of our soldiers from Europe to America every month beginning in April, and that during the month of February no fewer than 785,000 officers and men are to be discharged from training camps in our country.

That is to say, within the next six months or so nearly two million workers who are now doing military service will be free to compete for the opportunity to work and earn a living.

This outlook is a cause of no little worry for many people. They point to the fact that, even at this early date, the supply of man power greatly exceeds the demand in many areas; that, as a result, many of the young men who have been discharged from military service are still without employment; that

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the discharged soldiers and other war workers are meeting with great difficulties in their search for opportunities to obtain gainful employment. They portray the future in extremely dark colors and predict most unpleasant happenings unless energetic measures are immediately taken to employ the forces that are at liberty now and those that will be free from military duty in the near future. They insist that many other things be done to allay the ever-increasing dissatisfaction. Fortunately, there are some who do not join in such ominous croaking. Appearing before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor yesterday, Senator Lewis branded these prophesies of evil as "false and unjustified". Assistant Secretary of Labor Louis F. Post declared that, following soon upon a short period of reconstruction, an era of prosperity will set in such as has never been experienced, and that opportunities for well-paid work will present themselves to everybody who wants to work. On the other hand, all of the Republican senators who were present portrayed the immediate future in very dark colors; but, though the greater number of Republicans are pessimists, not all Republicans are wont

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to look at the dark side of everything.

There actually is some cause for apprehension. Even under the most favorable circumstances, even if the returning soldiers would be willing to avail themselves of any and every opportunity to work, it would not be possible for industry, business, and commerce to absorb the suddenly released armies of men, unless special measures were taken. And as matters stand, in view of the fact that many of the young men who are returning home are not inclined to accept "low", hard work, but will demand "something better" because they are conscious of having performed their patriotic duty, it appears to be absolutely necessary to make special efforts to facilitate reconstruction in order to avert serious disturbances. The only question is, What can be done?

Work, opportunity to earn a living, must be supplied. That is the general and natural answer to the question of what is to be done. And the state and the city are taking steps to remedy the situation by planning and beginning

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public work wherever and whenever it is possible to do so. When there is no opportunity to work in city or state, the authorities must create such opportunity. For it is not feasible to permit returning soldiers to sell shoestrings in the streets, or to beg, or to lounge around in army camps because there is no work for them to do. "Nor will a bit of unsolicited charity and pretty speeches suffice," as a prominent labor leader remarked yesterday. Those people (the returning soldiers) need work.

Indeed, the discharged soldiers must have work, must have an opportunity to earn a living. We must not offer them charity. For each act of charity would insult the strong among them, and decrease the waning strength of the weak, and thus do great damage to the whole social body. Those who are willing to work do not want, and do not need, charity, and those who shirk work would only be confirmed in their dislike for work if charity or any kind of gift--which would only be another form of charity--were tendered them. These lazy people would gain the impression that whatever was given them was not charity, but only a small payment on the debt of gratitude which the nation owes them, and that they are entitled to even more--in short, that it is the duty of the state and of society to support them

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permanently.

It is proper to give alms to those who are in need and who will not be harmed thereby; to help those who are unable to help themselves; to provide in abundant measure for the sick and the crippled. But to present all soldiers, without discrimination, with a gift of money-- we should not even think of it!



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 26, 1919.

"WHEN JOHNNIE COMES MARCHING HOME"

(Editorial)

Although only a small part of our armed forces has been demobilized to date, it is already evident that the original demobilization program is not operating according to expectations. Many employers seem to be entirely oblivious of their promises to restore former employees who served in Uncle Sam's Army to the positions which these men held when they entered the service of their country. Moreover, a number of women who now occupy positions which were formerly held by soldiers and sailors, tenaciously cling to these positions, and thus prevent the returning victors from earning a livelihood.

"Instead of planning festivities and dances for us," writes a discharged soldier in a Davenport, Iowa newspaper, "people should endeavor to facilitate our re-entry into civil life. Not the alluring strains of the waltz, but the shrill whistle of the factory is welcome music to our ear."



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"Every day we find people placing responsibility for the evident lack of employment upon the Government," remarks The Nation in its latest issue. "And it is true that the 'powers that be' deserve to be criticized for failing to devise a plan to care for the 3,000,000 war workers who were to be released from their martial duties, and also for displaying some indifference to the matter. However, it is also true that lack of positions has not yet proved to be a disturbing factor in the labor market."

Officials of the Federal Employment Service assure us that the surplus of available man power was no greater during the current month than it was during any January of the war years. There is not the slightest indication that work will be as scarce as it was during the years 1907 and 1913, even if the returning soldiers show less inclination to reconcile themselves to an unavoidable period of waiting than they displayed on former occasions.

"The Federal Employment Service," continues the Times, "was organized unwarrantably late. The incompetence of its branches in some states renders it practically useless. And the demobilization is being carried on in the same



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unsystematic manner by the general staff of the Army and Navy, despite strong protests made by civil authorities and competent judges. Since the ability of commerce and industry to provide work for discharged war workers is not given the least consideration, thousands of employers are permitting themselves to be governed by their own desires or by unreliable rumors when they devise plans for future operation. It is estimated that less than forty per cent of the returning soldiers accept the positions they held before entering upon their military duties; and quite a number do not return to the place where they formerly worked. Many assemble in the larger cities and make the restoration of the nation's industrial life to normal conditions difficult by eagerly competing for positions."



Thousands upon thousands have been made idle through the closing of factories in which war materials were manufactured. Among these idle there are many women and boys who were employed in munition plants and shipyards, where they were paid thirty to fifty dollars for work for which eight to fourteen dollars would be paid in times of peace. And yet the returning war workers cannot

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justly complain that they have no prospect of employment. Many industries, among them the automobile industry and the knitting industry, are making preparations for a considerable increase in operations. And the Federal Employment Service has assured work for 100,000 people through the efforts of its various branches. However, the future success of this Government bureau depends largely upon the good will and co-operation of patriotic employers. Wherever it is possible returning warriors should be placed in the positions which they held before they responded to the call to the colors.

Only a few of those who are being relieved of war duty have sufficient means to remain idle for any great length of time. They are in need of a remunerative job, so that they will be able to purchase civilian clothes and defray other living expenses. And if employers will do their duty in this respect, they will be making a very important contribution to the reconstruction of our national industrial life.



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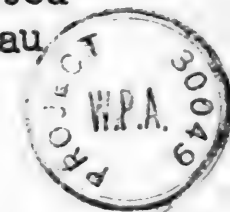
Abendpost, Jan. 23, 1919.

"COME, ALL YE NATIONS!"

(Editorial)

Widespread unemployment has recently been reported from many cities and areas of our country. It is said that many thousands of ex-soldiers cannot find work, that conditions are becoming worse, and that the worst may happen if energetic measures are not taken to create opportunities for work. For the army of unemployed is increasing day by day, being greatly augmented by the demobilization of our armed forces. It is a fact that young men can be seen looking for work in uniform; they complain about the difficulty of securing positions, and many are angry because they have not been able to obtain employment. And it is known that state and municipal authorities have resolved to create as much opportunity to work as is possible by immediately launching and carrying out a public works program.

An altogether different description of the employment situation in the United States was given last Tuesday at a meeting of officers of the Federal Bureau of Information on Employment and high officials of the leading railroads. There it was said that America at present needs two million male workers, owing to the decrease in immigration and the casualties of the war;



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and must consider the problem of the replacement of these forces in order to make the necessary expansion of our industries and railroads possible. "Importation" of 125,000 Mexicans for work on the rights of way of the railroads was recommended as a way out.

Naturally, they also considered the reports that in many cities and regions applications for work are seemingly far in excess of available jobs, and that many discharged soldiers complain that they cannot find employment; and it was said that these conditions might be due to the fact that the Federal Bureau of Information on **Employment** is not yet well organized, and also to the harmful competition of private employment agencies, which promise workers better wages than the railroads are able to pay. This led to the proposal that the Federal Bureau use the railroads to place discharged soldiers and sailors.

A good idea, indeed! But Mr. Ford, a railroad man, declared at this meeting: "Let's be honest in regard to this point. The railroads need common workers--

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workers who use their muscles, not their brains. We have educated these young men for military service, and thus we have elevated, ennobled them. They do not want to do manual labor--not now. You can be certain that we will obtain precious few workers from this source."

It is not reported that anyone contradicted Mr. Ford, and it is not probable that anyone did. For the truth of his statement is so obvious that everybody must recognize it as such. Even before the war it was difficult to induce our young men to do manual labor. This is doubly true of our young men today; and while it was necessary, before the war, to get outside help to do the heavy work on railroads, in mines, mills, and factories where heavy machinery is made, the necessity of obtaining laborers from the same source after the war is much greater. The description of the situation given by that railroad official is very accurate. Millions of those who were trained for military service consider themselves elevated to a higher sphere, and they are very immoderate and extremely unreasonable in their demands, much more so than they were before entering the army or navy. Many of them had "positions," not "jobs,"



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prior to hostilities, and now they are demanding not "just-as-good" positions but better positions than they held before, and would consider it a calamity if they were forced to accomodate themselves to work of a humbler nature.

That is only natural and their demands are justified. For every ambition for advancement is not only permissible, but also laudable. The only question is how to satisfy this ambition, since it is entertained by nearly all young Americans, and nearly all native Americans consider themselves much too good to do any manual labor.

Up to the present, or rather before the war, this problem was solved by immigration, which provided the country with ever-increasing numbers of men to do the heavier and heaviest labor, making possible the rapid and great development of our land, of industries and railroads, and causing the advancement of the native Americans to better-paid work, to "positions". It was a natural and



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beneficial process. Does anyone know of a better one? Then, let's have it! If not, then we should at least retain the procedure which has made us a prosperous nation. Let us open our doors to immigrants, let us attract them by liberal and just legislation, and welcome them to our country; let us receive them as friends, who come to us with ability and love for work. Then all native Americans can have the best that America has to offer, and this "best" will increase in quantity and quality.



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Abendpost, Jan. 20, 1919.

OPPORTUNITY TO WORK AND IMMIGRATION

(Editorial)

The demobilization of our armies raises a question about workers, or the opportunity to work. And this question enhances the importance and urgency of the immigration question.

Only a few hundred thousand of the three million workers who were withdrawn from commerce and industry to prepare for war and participate in it, have been released, and already the demand for work exceeds the supply in many quarters, and many thousands of those who have been discharged from war duties are finding it difficult to secure work. The opportunities are not numerous. Moreover, during the next six months the number of discharged soldiers, sailors, and other wartime employees will be increased by 500 per cent. This condition is causing no little apprehension. Ways and means are being considered not only to increase opportunities to work,



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but also to prevent competition between discharged members of the various war units, especially by controlling applications for help. The measures which will be taken will undoubtedly affect immigration. According to the various bills which have been prepared or are now being drawn up, immigration will be greatly restricted for at least five years, or will be cut off altogether for some years.

This procedure is only natural. "Charity begins at home." As it is the duty of every father to care for the members of his family first, so it is also the duty of Uncle Sam to take care of the people of America first. If, as it is claimed, we need all the available jobs ourselves, then it is incumbent upon us to keep them for ourselves. And it is self-evident that Americans--especially American soldiers, sailors, and warworkers--are entitled to the best which the country has to offer. Thus, workers from foreign countries must be kept away from our shores as long as there is not sufficient opportunity to work to satisfy the demands of American workers. It is self-evident that immigration of foreign workmen must be prohibited



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as long as there is the slightest danger that they will deprive American workmen of the opportunity to work.

It is altogether superfluous to advance other reasons for closing our doors to foreigners. Still, some try to justify the ban on immigration by the statement that immigrants are inclined toward the violent radicalism which we call Bolshevism, and that they are responsible if our country is beset by the dangers of Bolshevism.

But that is going too far. The statement is an insult to those who hold that immigration should be banned in order to serve American job-seekers first; for it permits the conclusion that their chief reason: "We want all jobs for Americans, especially for our American soldiers" (which is the only morally and economically incontestable reason), is not valid, and that they have other reasons for desiring a ban on immigration. And this suspicion is well founded.

It is claimed: "Radicals are the product of autocracy.....Because they had no



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voice in matters under autocracy, they want to have all the say in our democracy." But this is true of only a very few. By far the greater number demand only what democracy has promised, or what they expected from a democracy. If they turn to radicalism it is because they have been impelled by bitter disappointment, and it matters little whether they themselves or the deficiencies of democracy have caused this disappointment. We recommend better care for the immigrant and a better application of democratic ideals and principles as a sure remedy against Bolshevism.

They who advance the danger of Bolshevism as an argument for closing immigration are merely trying to cover up their Anglo-Saxon nationalism....

Although thousands of discharged soldiers are looking for positions, there are still many opportunities for work. But young Americans are seeking "positions," and not just "work".

The competition for jobs is stronger than ever because many girls and women



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have done the work which had been done by boys and men, and will not relinquish their jobs. And this condition will not be improved by banning immigration. Immigrants do not take jobs, but rather create jobs. The greater the labor market, the more opportunity for industrial expansion; and the more industry expands, the more jobs there will be, jobs for Americans, jobs for soldiers, who are entitled to the best which America has to offer.....



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Abendpost, Dec. 6, 1918.

THE NEGRO'S RIGHT TO WORK

(Editorial)

Every fair-minded person must admit that the Negro regiments in our victorious army are entitled to part of the glory with which our armies will soon return to our native shores. The commanders of our army have frequently praised the bravery of our colored troops and have duly recognized their accomplishments. At the same time we have reliable reports that the Negro people have done their full share in supporting the Red Cross and the Liberty Loans, and have done their patriotic duty satisfactorily by working in the mines and war industries.

For these reasons our government has decided to do everything possible to bring it about that, during the ensuing period of peace, the Negroes also get their chance to work for a living. The employers are, almost without exception white



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men, and so is the majority of their employees. During the first period of peace, with its upheavals, an aggravation of race antagonism and deep-rooted prejudice can be expected more than ever before. That the task of bringing about co-operation and a better understanding is not an easy one, can be seen from the fact that a special bureau for Negro employment has been created within the Department of Labor.

This bureau has already done much good during wartime by obtaining work for Negro girls in the war industries. Moreover, meetings and public lectures were held to enlighten and educate the Negroes. But the hardest job is still ahead for the bureau when the Negro troops return home. An organization to take care of this problem has already been established by committees in six Southern and five Northern states with large Negro populations. These committees have already accomplished much by arranging meetings of white employers, white unionists and Negroes to discuss thoroughly employment problems.



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Abendpost Dec. 6, 1918.

Even if the race problem never is completely solved, at least a better understanding and co-operation can be brought about with a little mutual good will. This, after all, is no more than right, and is earnestly to be desired, for the sake of the loyal Negro soldiers who are returning home.





Illinois Staats-Zeitung, March 2, 1914

There Are Still Unemployed
(Editorial)

Secretary of Commerce Redfield, a few days ago, expressed his conviction that the complaint about general unemployment is a fairy tale, with which only party politics can be carried on, but, in fact that nothing of the kind exists in the United States under the present administration. And now comes, suddenly the report that a national investigation of the unemployed has been started. Therefore, it seems that there are unemployed in such masses, that the same administration to which Mr. Redfield belongs, has found it necessary to institute a nation-wide investigation.

All municipalities of the country are directed to send policemen from house to house, who not only should establish the number of unemployed, but also the causes for same. This order of the Government is practical in but one way, and that is by its means the fact of general unemployment will be proved.

To the unemployed there will be no special advantage as a result of the investigation. Till the cumbersome investigating apparatus begins to move,



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, March 2, 1914

and finishes its work, the unemployed might starve ten times, or driven to desperation, undoubtedly commit unlawful acts.

It would be the duty of the Administration, after being compelled to observe the sinister results of the tariff reduction, and the economic experiments, to start immediately the relief projects in the country. The "Watchful Waiting", which became the motto of our Government, should under no circumstances be applied to this burning economical question. The stomach cries for bread and cannot be consoled by the outcome of a prolonged investigation.

General Coxey is already organizing his army, and if he succeeds in carrying through his plan to order 500,000 people on April 16th to Washington, the concentration of such desperate men, and the consequences, even if they are guided by the most peaceful motives, cannot be foreseen. To avert such danger through adequate measures should be the earnest problem of the authorities. It certainly would be a risky game, if they should try to quiet the grumbling stomachs with police sticks.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 19, 1893.

COMMISSIONER ALTPETER INTENDS TO PROVIDE
WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

p. 6.. Commissioner Altpeter of the Drainage Commission who takes an active interest in the labor problem, is not at all satisfied with the reports and the proofs of the administration that it is not able to employ extra help at the present time. He says that on all of the surveyed sections thus far acquired, it would be perfectly feasible to do the excavating without any financial loss, even if the workers should receive the same price usually paid to contractors.

He considers that the expenses for surveying, etc., are insignificant, when compared to the benefits which accrue therefrom to the people during the present unemployment crisis. He will submit his plan to the commission at the next meeting....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Nov. 13, 1888.

CADI LYON AS "SOCIETY SAVIOR" SENDS
HUNGRY ITALIANS TO BRIDEWELL FOR 50
DAYS.

Cadi Lyon rendered a service yesterday to society. He sent half a dozen Italian beggars to the Bridewell for 50 days because they were guilty of such an enormous hunger that they raided the garbage cans of some buildings owned by rich people.

Well, for 50 days society is protected against these six potential hunger revolutionaries. But what shall become of the remaining 49,994 jobless in Chicago?

The Bridewell and all the other jails are not big enough to hold those who occasionally have to pilfer from garbage cans in order to satisfy their hunger.

Will not those six Italians face starvation again once they are dismissed from the Bridewell? Or does Cadi Lyon mean that they should devour each other? (Cadi: An Arabian word, meaning judge.)

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 16, 1888.

THE NORTH CHICAGO ROLLING MILL COMPANY.



The North Chicago Rolling Mill Company closed its plant yesterday with no expectation of reopening at any definite time.

The close-out affected about 1,500 workers while about 300 have the privilege of cleaning the plant and keeping up with necessary repairs.

The reason for shutting down is given as lack of incoming orders but at the same time the present political situation is brought into the lime-light to exert pressure on the supporters of free trade and play into the hands of the protective tariff adherents.



Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 16, 1888.

It is the same old method which has always proved effective and is the cheapest for the exploiting class.

The workers are simply told to vote for the protective tariff if they want to have any chance of reemployment and there is no other choice for them after having been out of work for some time.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 30, 1885.

THE BAD TIMES

Wherever you go and wherever you sit, you hear people talk about bad times. We seem to think that times never have been as bad as right now and just cannot remember that times have been worse at least several times in the history of this young country.

Particularly the farmers should not complain, if they know how to keep out of debt. They still have a home, dont pay any rent, and raise their own food. The demand for grain is weak, of course, and subsequently the prices for wheat, oats and corn are kept down. But still the farmers can raise chickens, ducks, etc, also pigs and calves for sale, so that they can buy groceries, clothes and other necessities of life.

The lot of the city dwellers is different. Some have become wealthy, some are faring comparatively well, some are working hard at low wages, and many are idle for lack of work. It is the latter class of people, that has a right to complain, and that deserves the assistance of the community in the struggle

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 30, 1885.

for their daily bread.

Alfred

E. Social

Organization

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Abendpost, Aug. 3, 1935.

wages or better working conditions, the strike could endanger public safety and prevent the transportation of necessary food. Although one could raise the objection that the Government has no right to interfere until such a condition really exists, that would not be a valid objection.

In this connection it should be noted that the Third International, which is now holding its seventh congress in Moscow, has adopted the principle of non-intervention in the affairs of the communistic parties of other countries. If this was done in good faith, and the resolution is honestly carried out, the Soviet Government has relinquished a very vital principle. The Soviet Government is not the Third International, but the ideas and aims of the two are identical. The only important object of the Third International is to win all other nations over to communism. Hence, a world-wide revolution is, and must remain, the most important item of its program.

And so it appears to be highly improbable that the Third International will

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strictly follow its decision not to interfere with the affairs of communistic parties in other countries; for it forfeited the right to its own existence, as well as the right of the Soviet Government to exist. The idea of a world revolution is inseparably united with both the Third International and the Soviet Government. Soviet Russia is merely an economic, religious, cultural experiment. It can develop into a truly communistic state only if all other countries of the world also adopt communism.

The Soviet Government's Committee on Foreign Affairs is, of course, equivalent to the office of the minister of foreign affairs of other countries, and to the Department of State of the United States. Its routine work is practically the same as that of our Department of State. However, the main object of the Soviet Committee on Foreign Affairs is to bring about a world revolution, and thus it is, and can be, nothing but the executive organ of the Third International, although the two are allegedly separate bodies. The

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Abendpost, Aug. 3, 1935.

Moscow Congress apparently knows this, for it has greatly modified its resolution. A subsequent provision of the resolution states that the Third International is to direct its entire attention to general issues of the labor movement, and that its chief task consists in persuading the working classes of the entire world to fight Fascism.

Thus it seems that the second provision of the resolution cancels the first provision. The agitators of the Communists have caused the governments of many countries more than one severe headache. When the Moscow Government received complaints about this activity of the agitators it usually replied that the propaganda was carried on by the Third International, and that Moscow had neither authority nor influence over that organization. Theoretically that was true, but not actually. Closer scrutiny reveals that the resolution of the Third International was evidently merely a trick to make the world believe that the Soviet Government is not responsible for the propaganda of the Third International. Moscow very likely knows that it is not

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deceiving anybody by its explanation; but Mr. Litvinov will find it very convenient to direct the attention of those governments that complain about the aggressive methods of Russian emissaries to the resolution of the Third International.

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Abendpost, May 6, 1935.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN AMERICAN SCHOOLS

(Editorial)

Much lung power and printer's ink have been devoted lately to warnings about the "red danger" in the American schools, which is claimed to have reached an acute stage and to have become a national problem. The open fight against this danger is praised as heroism and in one section of the press, always rates big headlines. If Communist activities in American schools are examined a little more closely, they really seem more harmless than the bold front-line fighters against the "red danger" are willing to admit. There is probably a considerable number of American professors who are friendly to communism in theory, and who recruit supporters of the gospel of the "reds" among their students; but this still does not present any danger for the democratic form of government such as this country has, for only a minority of the young people attend the colleges and universities, and only a minority

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of that minority becomes infected with communism. Even if the political leaders of the future come from academic ranks, it still does not follow that politicians infected with communism are revolutionists, for after they have gotten into politics they usually change their attitude when they realize that the Federal Constitution is a strong bulwark against any radical upheaval, and that only a coup d'etat could circumvent it and bring about the introduction of a communist system in America.

In their present form, Communist activities in American schools are not really dangerous, but they might become so if the Government allowed things to take their course and was content officially to deny the existence of communism and to allow growing children to remain in ignorance of the true character of communism, instead of giving them the necessary spiritual armor to protect them on their journey through life, so as to induce them to reject communism because of conviction and not because of fear. This is all the more necessary because the Communist propaganda in this country is adapted very shrewdly to the psychology of its intended victims. Circulars are

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distributed, for instance, which say: "Does the American Government give every citizen free dental treatment? No. But the Soviet Union does." Another circular says: "In Russia every school child gets a warm lunch free, but this is not true in America."

However simple these catchwords may appear, they have their effect. Millions of people in America cannot afford dental care, and millions of school children are without sufficient food. It is no wonder that these millions of people hanker after the fleshpots of a Soviet Union.

The explanation of the true character of communism should begin, not in the universities, but in the elementary schools. While they are growing up children should learn that in Russia a small minority--which is continually growing smaller--of party politicians rules arbitrarily over the overwhelming majority of the Russian people; that personal liberty and personal rights do not exist in a communist state; that there is no freedom of worship; that family life, the greatest safeguard of a sound government, has been destroyed;

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that children are not supposed to know a family home, and hence are brought up almost entirely by the State. Let the children be taught, while they are still in school, that Communist rule means the arbitrary rule of a minority, and that the most sacred possession of mankind would be trampled upon if the Communists ever gained control in America. If children were given this explanation it would be an invaluable service to the country, for to the youth belongs the future.

Knowledge is power. If school children are taught the true meaning of communism, the coming generations will not fall victims so easily at election time to the honeyed siren songs of the countless political charlatans who invariably turn up when they think the time is ripe for them to work themselves into the favor of the electorate. For a people that is unenlightened this is the real danger, that some day a man will enter the White House who, before his election, has promised to make every American a king, but who, after his election, turns the people into submissive slaves. This danger

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can best be averted if an explanation of communism is included in the curriculum of every school. Then every would-be leader would have to retreat into the upper reaches of his own political fantasies, for an enlightened people is barren soil for Communist propaganda, but a fertile field for democratic freedom.

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COMMUNISTS AND VIGILANTES

The events in San Francisco should serve as a warning to professional agitators and misleaders of the people. From the beginning of the great strike, it was asserted that Communists, led by foreigners, contributed most to make the situation more acute. Now from circles connected with the American Federation of Labor, whose unions took part in the strike, the complaint is made that its conservative members are pushed aside by young Communist agitators. The Communists, it is alleged, have taken over the leadership in a few unions and have agitated for the strike. It is significant that at the head of the general committee of strikers stands an alien, an Australian.

It is by no means anything new for Communist elements, who seem to be familiar with one aim, i. e., the spreading of discontent among the members of the unions and distrust among the workers and employers, have pervaded the unions. They order the members of their union to secede to

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show them what powerful fellows they are, but they rarely achieve anything tangible by this action. Most frequently it ends with the exhaustion of the union treasury and with the loss, by members of the union, of many days' or weeks' wages. This constitutes a loss which is difficult to make up even if they receive a few more pennies as a result of the walk-out. But the agitators themselves receive a salary which equals, or even surpasses, that of a judge. They lay claim to that salary even while the members of their union are earning nothing. They certainly suffer no want.

Of course, today there are secretaries of unions who are satisfied with a scanty income and whose main concern is the well-being of the union members. But in large cities, too many of the first-mentioned class are in evidence. Those Red agitators, with whom downright criminals sometimes associate, seem to be at fault for all the events which occurred in San Francisco before the attempt to block the shipment of foodstuffs. There is some truth in the statement that the American people are known to have the patience of sheep. Those who do not know this will sometimes express

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surprise at the tolerance exercised in cases of patent abuses. But this patience does not go beyond a certain limit. If advantage is taken of it, then woe betide the offenders! Prohibition was a grave test for the people, and toward the end there were distinct omens that the accumulated patience reached the point of exhaustion. Had the situation lasted a little longer, the people would undoubtedly have taken matters into their own hands. They did that, as a matter of fact, on many previous occasions and they generally got what they went after.

The attempt by the Communist agitators to prevent foodstuffs from reaching the city, their determination to starve the population in an effort to achieve their particular aims or merely to bring proof of the government's weakness, quickly roused citizens to action. The Westerner is not yet very distant from the time of the pioneers who used to be their own policemen for the protection of their own persons and properties. He is now just as able, when urged by necessity, to revive these times of primitive defense against enemies of society. When the situation threatened to become

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perilous for the public, for the law-abiding citizenry, gangs of vigilantes emerged suddenly, as though coming from a subterranean shaft. Without any help from the police, they raided all Communist dens, destroying some of them. This was, of course, against the law. Only the police or those authorized by the government have a right to intervene. Who is interested in right or wrong if something much greater is at stake? Did Adolf Hitler ask questions when he ordered conspirators within and without his party to be shot to prevent a civil war which was believed to be imminent? He is now praised more than ever as the savior of the fatherland.

The same motives guided the vigilantes in San Francisco. So it was shown that the agitators could not take to their heels quickly enough, however much they had just recently fired the courage of the strikers. The Reds ran from the vigilantes, and the latter had to flee from the police just as quickly, for the police were right behind them to protect the lives and the property of the frightened agitators. In most cases the police came too late, whether intentionally or unintentionally. Everytime they made their appearance, the damage had already been done and the perpetrators were beyond the hills and

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out of reach. Subsequent arrests were seldom made, for the people, the citizens of San Francisco, are on the side of the vigilantes, and the authorities know where the wind blows.

For the Communists and Bolsheviks of American or Russian descent, the reappearance of the vigilantes means the handwriting on the wall: "Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin!" In good German this means, "Do not try to be like mice, for the cat will catch you!"

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COMMUNISTIC PROPAGANDA

(Editorial)

The Central Committee of the Communist party in Russia recently published a survey of the work which it has done during the past five years. The article was written by Pianitzki and approved by Glavit, the official censor of the Soviet Union, and thus received official status. It contains several paragraphs about propaganda in the United States, relates what has been accomplished thus far, and instructs agitators with reference to future activity. It is pointed out that intensive propaganda must be carried on in factories and mines, and that it must be increased to the limit when the dissatisfaction of the workers becomes evident through strikes. The Communists have designs also upon the American farmer.

These instructions are of special interest in connection with the recent statement by a representative of the Soviet Union in Washington to the effect

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that propaganda in the United States would cease. These two contradictory facts cast a doubtful light upon the honesty of the statement of the representative.

However, we need not worry, for despite all Russian propaganda, international communism will not make much headway here, and a complete success of the agents of the Soviet Union may be relegated to the realm of improbability. This verdict is justified in view of the fact that communism could not gain a foothold even during the worst years of the depression. Still it is probable that constant propaganda will evoke local dissatisfaction and local disturbances, and that the American workers will always be the ones to suffer.

This duplicity of the Russians should cause American workmen to think twice before permitting themselves to be made victims of communistic propaganda, for Russian communism has not yet proved that it can keep its promises. Its success in Russia is of so doubtful a nature that one must deny it the ability to make workers in foreign countries happy. Its promises are no more

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reliable than the statement of its representative in Washington; for the excuse that the Russian Government has nothing to do with governing the Communist party is altogether too flimsy.

As far as the leaders of communism are concerned, it is merely a matter of forcing their system upon the world for the purpose of gaining greater and more extensive power; the welfare of the individual worker, however, has no place in their plans. Of course, the gentlemen who reap the benefits need not suffer, and the greater the realm of communism, the greater their power. If every American workman understood the aims of communism, he would think well before casting the money which he earned by the sweat of his brow down the insatiable throat of communism. Should a conflict arise between our Government and local communists, and the agitators find it too uncomfortable here, they will follow the example given by their colleagues in Austria and vanish from the country. And the money contributed by American workers will be invested in foreign countries, and will dissappear at the same time the braggarts do. The members of the party, however, who have

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been cheated will be left to their own devices, and will be graciously permitted to whistle for their money.

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MORE STATE SOCIALISM

(Editorial)

Undoubtedly the political economy of the Washington Administration, which aims at far-reaching interference in all phases of industrial life by national authorities, appears to most observers to be a direct result of the depression, as a means, devised by President Roosevelt and the professors who are members of the so-called "brain trust" to combat the depression. Future historians who will view present events from a greater height and distance, will discover in them the outflux of world-wide tendencies that are merely coincidental to the battle against the depression.

Many people have already pointed out that there is a parallel between the political economy of the United States and that of national socialism in Germany. Now similar tendencies are noticeable also in conservative and traditionally individualistic England. The iron and steel industries of

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England are contemplating the introduction of a kind of planned economy which is to be carried on under the supervision of the English Government. It is significant that this plan did not originate with the theorists, the Government, or employees, but with the leaders of these industries.

Two years ago industry was in a deplorable condition. At that time the Government decided to comply with the urgent request of industry by placing a 33 1/3 per cent import tax on iron and steel. However, it was **impressed** upon the leaders of the industry that this protective tariff was to be only a temporary measure. The industry was **expected** to adjust itself to changed conditions, and to be able, after a few years, to maintain itself without the aid of a high protective tariff.

The protective tariff term will expire in October of this year, and a committee consisting of members of the steel industry has devised a reorganization plan which is to be put into operation by the time the protective tariff term expires. The plan provides for the merging of the entire British steel industry into one

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gigantic trust, for the purpose of systematizing planned economy, which is to include importation and exportation, production, prices, purchase of raw materials, and the general regulation of the industry. The control of the industry is to be placed into the hands of a committee in which the various interested groups are represented. Later this plan is to be extended to all parts of the Kingdom of Great Britain. The plan was worked out by a committee under the chairmanship of Charles Mitchell. Its aim is to reorganize the entire industry according to the principle of planned economy, but it is against operation under Government control.

Sir William Firth, the head of the London iron and steel exchange, which is the great central market for steel, iron, and other metals and metal products, thinks that the plan is not sufficiently comprehensive. He demands that the industry voluntarily place itself under direct control of the Government, at least temporarily. He is of the opinion that this step is necessary for the regulation of exports. He points out that other countries can undersell England in world markets, either because their production costs are lower, or

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because they are subsidized by their governments, or because the exchange policies of certain countries afford the manufacturers and merchants of those countries special advantages.

Then, Sir William Firth also calls attention to the fact that the British iron and steel industry cannot increase its exports because it has no reserve fund to use in a war of competition against other countries. He claims that the plan which the committee has worked out merely provides for the elimination of underselling in home markets, but does not protect exporters. All this is significant.

Apparently all the leaders of this great industry are agreed that economic individualism has outlived its usefulness. They disagree only on the question as to whether the trust which is to be formed, shall operate independently, or under control of the Government. They all agree that planned economy in the true sense of the word is absolutely necessary.

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This is so much more remarkable because the steel industry of Great Britain has made great strides towards recovery since 1932. It employs about a million people. The production of iron increased from 3,600,000 tons in 1932 to 4,154,000 tons in 1933, and the production of steel from 5,500,000 to 7,305,000 tons during the same period. Despite these encouraging results, a radical reorganization of the industry according to state socialistic principles, was decided upon. Socialism as a political factor has disappeared from nearly all countries, but socialistic ideas, especially state socialism are on the march. All countries are strongly opposing the propaganda which emanates from Moscow, but all of them are imitating the economic structure of the Soviet Government.

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THE CHANGE IN FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

(Editorial)

Anyone who has closely followed political events in foreign countries, as well as in America, will know that they are rooted in the economic conditions that developed during the course of the last half century, especially since the World War. Economic contrasts released the driving powers that finally led to the war of nations. The so-called peace pacts which were made after the close of the World War are proof of this, although they also testify to the incredible stupidity of those persons who believed that they could gain an advantage for their own business by eliminating their opponents from commercial competition, and by backing the country of their opponents into small, dependent areas. The subsequent years have proved that this conclusion was a fallacy; but even the complete collapse of world commerce, which resulted from this insane policy, apparently could not set the stubborn statesmen right--at least not all of them. Some of them, indeed, have learned that the commercial

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nations are only one great family, and that if one of them incurs economic losses the others are also adversely affected. Still, all attempts to aid world commerce have shown little good result, because the nations were too selfish and could not agree upon a uniform policy.

The inability of statesmen to come to an understanding on questions of business has evidently grieved the nations very deeply. Of course, much time had elapsed before they recognized cause and effect, more time had elapsed before men arose who thought they knew of ways and means to dispel the gloom of the peoples, and still more time had elapsed before the nations gave these statesmen the opportunity to show what they could do. The men who came into power in this way varied greatly in regard to ability and energy. The Hungarian Regent differs in many respects from Pilsudski, the Dictator of Poland, and Alexander of Serbia is very inferior to Hitler, while Dollfuss is no match for Mussolini. All these dictators have but one thing in common: the conviction that parliaments have outlived their usefulness and have become only nuisance. This knowledge has convinced Hitler and Mussolini that the

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democratic form of government must be supplanted by another kind of government. Dollfuss is timidly following Hitler, Pilsudski and the other autocratic leaders in eastern and southern Europe would also like to fall in line, but they do not think they have sufficient power to bring about a thorough change of government. Pilsudski, it is true, has often reprimanded the Polish Parliament so severely that not even a hungry dog would have accepted a piece of bread from its members, yet he was not able to abolish it. Hitler and Mussolini are two political reformers who used, and are still using, the most radical means of completely altering their countries' form of government; for they have not yet finished their work, although the Italian is a few steps ahead of the German, because the former began his reformation a few years before the latter came into power.

There can be no doubt that such revolutions also influence other nations. Any historian knows that the American Revolution, and the French Revolution which took place a few years later, had a great influence upon the development of

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governmental systems in other countries. The same will be true of the two revolutions that are now in process in Europe. The world is subject to constant change, and the opinions of people are also under constant change. And it is an historical fact that no form of government is permanent, no matter how people may regard it. They pass through a regular cycle, one system succeeding another as soon as the former system ceases to function. And thus matters go on until the cycle is closed, and it is again the turn of the first system, which may stand the test for some time under changed conditions. Democracies, dictatorships, monarchies, despotisms, aristocracies, etc. are nothing new. As a rule there will be strong opposition to revolution. If the opposition is victorious, it is evident that the time for a change is not ripe. If the revolution is successful it is an indication that the people were tired of the old system and are willing to try another. The events in Europe must give much food for thought to every American who observes them closely.

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AIMS AND LIMITS OF THE PRINCIPLE OF EQUALIZATION

(Editorial)

The principle of equalization which the German National Socialists prize so highly has already done much good. It has certainly served to hold the Germans together as a nation, since Hitler abruptly deprived the states of their independence and reduced them to mere provinces. This arbitrary equalization from above was necessary, since Germans suffer from the evil trait of making life miserable for one another, whether at home or abroad; and they do so with a zeal that is worthy of a better cause. The German states were jealous of each other, and no less quarrelsome. It was not so long ago that they were at war with each other. Fortunately, they have survived this stage. Hitler's equalization has proved effective.

That is the most important result of the application of the principle. However, Hitler's party has much wider aims in view. Not only all distinctions of origin, but also all class distinctions are to fall by the wayside, and employers and

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employees are to be on the same footing. [Translator's note: This sentence is translated verbatim. The author apparently means to say that more of the German states shall continue to exist independently, or as a political entity.] In this respect, also, equalization has had unexpectedly quick results.

Apparently there are no limits to equalization, as long as whole groups are to be placed on the same level. Governmental authority, as it exists in its most extreme form in Germany today, destroys all resistance by groups from the outset.

However, matters are different in respect to individuals. An individual cannot be detected or seized as easily as a group, since his conduct is not as conspicuous as that of a group; but according to the wish of Hitlerites, individuals too are to be equalized in the Third Reich. Individualism is to be systematically eradicated and supplanted by a collective mind. Individual philosophy of life is to be eradicated to make way for the philosophy of life as prescribed by the State. And to attain this object, Hitler has appointed Dr. Alfred Rosenberg as Director of German Philosophy of Life. The Director has the unenviable task of

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destroying German individualism. It seems that authorities at Berlin, the center of the new philosophy, have overlooked the fact that they are thus robbing German nature of its very essence. In this instance the advocates of equalization have undertaken a task which unbiased observers regard as beyond the limits of possibility.

From a purely theoretical standpoint, the new dictator of the German philosophy of life is following the correct procedure--he intends to anchor the new philosophy in a new religion. The gods of the old Germans are to be revived: Wotan, Donar, Frigg, and Freya, who were worshiped by the old Germans, when the latter were not idling the time away drinking Met or losing their property and families by gambling, are to be the symbols of the new religion. An effort is being made to learn from history. Buddhism and Mohammedanism created new philosophies which decided the fate of nations. It is not yet known who is to be the chief god of the new religion or the greatest prophet of the chief god, but that is not very important. The matter itself is what counts. Many centuries have elapsed since the time of Buddha and Mohammed: centuries in which men have progressed mentally, and have learned to protect their ego against every attack from without.

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Gone, long gone, are the days of Buddha and Mohammed, and it is a Sisyphean task to attempt to force upon a materially minded world a new religion that will eradicate individualism. Here National Socialism has arrived at the limit of its power. If it goes beyond this limit it may bring destruction upon itself.

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Scandia, Jan. 18, 1934.

THE GERMANS AND FASCISM

The Germans here in Chicago are organizing fascist organizations, one after another. We have, the Friends of New Germany, the Bund, the Brown Shirts, and a great number of "front organizations", with American names, but nevertheless fascistic.

The connection the American fascist organizations, have with the "Vaterland" is indeed very close. Ever since the war and the defeat of what was believed to be the invincible German arms, excessive German nationalism has lain smoldering in the hot embers of deep-rooted resentment against the world. It was an emotion that no amount of reason and logic could cope with, not even the profoundest German philosophical system.

It has been said that other nations, especially France, are to blame for the present ascendancy of German fascism. Superficially, there is some truth in that. But unfortunately, like most superficial observations, the underlying

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factors are overlooked or ignored, and it mistakes the effect for the cause. The factors are internal.

Other capitalistic nations are governed by precisely the same economic motives as Germany. French capitalism fears German militarism and prefers to be on top itself in a military way, now that, with the aid of Italy and Japan, the British Empire and the United States, it has put Germany down--but words are not deeds, and it may be that the "middle class" will get a good deal more than they bargained for. The illusions of this class are notorious, for example, the one that the Germans are the world's foremost "Kultur" folk.

Let us listen to some of the things our own German fascists say at their meetings here in Chicago. We heard the following, at a meeting (Bund) we recently attended:

"A believer has the right to rebel against the church authorities who do not completely adhere to the victory of national elevation." "For us a storm

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trooper is dearer to God than a church which does not, with rejoicing, join the call of the third Reich."

"God created me a German. Germanism is the gift of God. God wants me to fight for my Germanism. In no case can participation in war constitute a violation of the Christian conscience."

When we hear such statements from German-Americans, we begin to wonder if this fanaticism can be absorbed by the second and third generations of Germans. We see on every hand that this is the case; we do see young Germans of the second and third generations parading in Nazi uniforms, but, the German youth here in Chicago are usually drawn into some "fascist front" organizations, with a high-sounding name, such as, "The Stalwart Americans," whose program, is anti-Catholic and anti-Semitic, "Jim Crow," anti-labor, and pro-war.

In Germany, Hitler has made the Germans the goat, but here it will be the

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Negro that will be the real goat. Our so-called "super patriots" are already showing the way to fascism. At a mass meeting a few days ago, a Scandinavian said, "If we are to stop fascism, we must pass the anti-poll tax bill, the "antilynch bill" and fight to retain our civil liberties".

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CONFIDENCE IN THE LEADER

(Editorial)

The public has received the financial plan of the Administration with an equanimity that is astonishing. Since the War people have become accustomed to speaking and thinking in terms of billions; but it nevertheless would have been only natural if the budget message of the President had created surprise, wonder, and even panic among Republican publications and within financial circles. That, however, did not happen. Perhaps some were nonplussed by the brutal frankness with which the President submitted his proposals to Congress; but then they studied the message more closely and found that the figures are of astronomic proportions indeed. However they saw that the plans recommended are not fantastic.

Undoubtedly the personality of the President has asserted itself. The people have confidence in him. In fact, they have so much confidence in him that

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even the most militant members of the Republican party do not dare to attack his ideas in general, nor his economic program in particular. Even conservative, dyed-in-the-wool Republican newspapers do not have the courage to oppose him. They are very shy about criticizing him, and approve of all plans of the Administration. And the reason for this implicit trust in the President is to be found in his personal characteristics. He is frank, he is courageous, and he is intelligent, and these qualities are all the more effective since for many years the leaders of our country have lacked them.

The people ceased long ago to have any illusions regarding Harding. Coolidge was a plain, straightforward man who had a kind of "home-made" adroitness at his command; however, he was not equal to the great tasks which were connected with the office which fate bestowed upon him. He never had one original idea, nor was he really conscious of what went on about him. His trend of thought moved along in the same rut travelled by the better class of professional politicians. He did no damage, but he could do nothing constructive; and he would have failed utterly, had a critical situation developed during his term of office.

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His successor, Mr. Hoover, met this fate however. Hoover had all the weaknesses of Coolidge without the latter's redeeming characteristics. He was helpless. Millions of Americans still recall, with bitterness in their hearts, the naive way in which he denied that a depression even existed, though poverty and unemployment were widespread in our country. And his attitude toward prohibition was also characterized by a lack of courage.

The results of the 1928 election were evidence that prohibition would be an issue in the subsequent presidential election, and that an end would be put to the dry humbug. And the result of the congressional election of 1930 and of the by-elections during the period from 1928 to 1932 served to strengthen this evidence. Still Hoover observed nothing. He had not the slightest idea of the temperament of the people, and still believed that he could succeed by acting according to the old formula: "Be dry while among the drys and wet while among the wets".

In all these respects Roosevelt was just the opposite. He declared that he was

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in favor of abolishing prohibition and legalizing beer, and having once made this declaration, he considered the matter to be settled. After he was elected he accomplished these two parts of his program with such breath-taking rapidity that prohibition was abolished before most of the leaders of the drys knew just what might be done about retaining the Volstead Act.

There cannot be the least doubt that this display of courage, resoluteness, and driving energy made a very good impression upon the entire country.

Because of these characteristics the drys admire Roosevelt just as much as the opponents of prohibition do. All of them know that he keeps his promises, that he cannot be tethered by bureaucratic objections, that he quickly and unhesitatingly does what he knows to be right. Roosevelt's personality is one of the most effective factors in economic restoration.

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AN ADMONITION TO TURN BACK

(Editorial)

In his address read at the opening of Congress, President Roosevelt stated:

"The people have come to understand that the welfare of mankind lies neither in materialism nor in a life of luxury, but that real progress is possible only when purity of will, unselfishness, and a sense of responsibility and justice are valued highly."

Various sentences of this address have been placed before the public in large print; but this sentence has been ignored. And yet it contains two important matters: first, the keynote to the greatest imaginable upheaval in all phases of life; and second, a rhetorical inaccuracy--that the wish was made the father of the thought.

From a survey of the last few years it is evident that the President has touched

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upon matters which are primarily responsible for the Government's being forced to concern itself with things that are not within the sphere of its activity, and that today our national authorities are receiving requests for aid from all parts of the country, especially from those people who formerly yelled loudest about every "encroachment" by the Federal Government.

If all local governments really were bent on satisfying the needs of the people, instead of on playing politics, if the responsible officers had acted unselfishly, and had they possessed the necessary sense of responsibility and justice, the depression could never have grown to such great proportions. The burden of debt which those officers who lacked the required characteristics have placed upon the shoulders of the taxpayers is the result of a system which is in urgent need of a change. In general, it is questionable whether a complete economic recovery will be possible if these debts are not removed in some manner.

In regard to the rhetorical inaccuracy, we point out that the people do not

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yet understand that happiness on earth does not lie in "materialism nor in a life of luxury". Otherwise the efforts of the Government to counteract the depression would be better understood and more effective. In regard to wages, salaries, and income from other sources, the public is still governed in its computations by figures that date from a period which unscrupulous agitators have acclaimed as "normal times". The furore about the "standard of living" has not yet subsided. People refuse to believe that the United States is only one nation among the nations of the earth, subject to the same social influences and economic fluctuations as the rest of the world. They do not try to make the best of life with the things which are at their disposal; they do not want to forego anything which they once possessed; they believe that life should be in keeping with the dignity of man. They forget that scarcely seventy years have elapsed since the pioneers conquered the country amid many dangers and under great hardships, with scarcely even one of the conveniences to which people of today give barely a thought; and that, in spite of this, those pioneers led a humane existence.

In its fight on the depression, if the Government succeeds in stemming the

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tide of materialism, it will have gained an advantage that cannot be destroyed by any temporary setback.

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Abendpost, Aug. 31, 1933.

AFTER THE GERMAN PATTERN

(Editorial)

The United States is now being governed by decree. In this respect our government has followed the example of the German, a thing that many observers predicted some time ago. The purpose of the first emergency decrees in Germany was to halt the flight of capital. This flight of capital had reached such proportions that it seriously endangered the German economy. The Bruening Government, which was then in power, was forced to issue a sharp decree with regard to foreign exchange.

That was the way it began, and Germany continued on this course from that time on at an accelerated rate. Long before the present Government came to power the texts of the emergency decrees filled a whole row of massive volumes. After every decree it turned out that there was a gap in it somewhere, that in certain points it was unjust or unenforceable, and then a new decree was issued which corrected, or rather, which was supposed to correct the earlier one.

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A few days ago Dr. Goebbels, one of Chancellor Hitler's most trusted followers, declared that the Government was faced with the necessity of reorganizing the economy in the direction of socialism in order to bring the country through next winter. One could easily assume that it is only logical and natural for a National Socialist regime to introduce Socialist methods into [the regulation of] economic life. This assumption would be incorrect, however. The economy would have become more socialized even if the National Socialists had not attained power. This is the natural consequence of government by emergency decree.

Naturally it makes some difference what is understood by "socialism." There are countless different definitions for the word. In this case socialism is understood to be that system in which the whole economic life is under the control of the Government. In Germany they have already reached this point, and in this country we are on the right track to reach it. Minister Goebbels indicated, in the speech mentioned above, that the Government contemplated confiscating private property. In the United States private property is to persist. In the long run, however, this condition will not last.

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In March of this year the Government went off the gold standard and at the same time forbade the exportation of gold. This measure had several results, some of which were intended, and some not. In the first place, the value of the dollar dropped, which resulted in an increase in exports and a decrease in imports. The domestic price of gold fell to about two thirds of the world market price, and as a result gold mining became so unremunerative that the mines ceased operations.

This the Government had naturally not intended, and in order to remedy this situation it again permitted the exportation of gold. Nevertheless, the Government does not intend to introduce a free gold market, for at that time it also directed that all gold was to be surrendered, or rather exchanged for paper money. This order it has apparently not been able to enforce, however, for it is reported from Washington that there is still three hundred million dollars' worth of gold in the hands of hoarders.

Consequently the situation is this: Most citizens have given up their gold and have received paper money in exchange. The paper money is now worth about thirty

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per cent less than gold money. The gold hoarders still have their gold, and if they sell it abroad receive thirty per cent more for it than those who have obeyed the Government's orders. Thus they are paid a premium for defying the Government! The Government can scarcely have intended this, and in consequence must issue a further decree so that the gold hoarders will be unable under any circumstance to sell their gold abroad.

Then there is another little formality that would have to be decided. The people who bought Government bonds before the Government went off the gold standard, will, when these bonds mature, receive money which is not worth so much. They will lose about thirty cents on every dollar. This, too, can hardly be the intention of the Government. It does not wish to cheat the people of their money, and it does not wish to injure those good citizens who trusted it with their money. Consequently there would have to be another emergency decree to regulate this situation. Otherwise the reputation and credit of the Government would suffer.

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The story has already become rather complex, and yet no end is in sight. The Government has not only regulated gold and money, the standard value and the exchange value, but the entire occupational activity of the people. It, too, will observe that every decree means the issuing of further decrees, and that the application of socialist methods will in the end lead inevitably to socialism. In this respect a remarkable parallel can be seen between Germany and the United States.

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PERPETUAL ROTATION

(Editorial)

The latest edition of the Saturday Evening Post has an article by Dorothy Thompson on fascism, dictatorship, Stalin, Mussolini, Hitler, and governmental problems in general. She starts from the premise, undoubtedly correct, that the people will always clamor for a change in the constitution as soon as things go wrong. As proof, she quotes a passage from Guglielmo Ferrero's history of Rome, wherein the latter describes the general conditions prevailing in Rome in about 100 B. C. The description fits present conditions almost to a letter, in most so-called civilized countries.

The author points out that in such cases, the people will hold the democratic form of government and everything that goes with it, responsible for their troubles and that they will clamor for a dictator, or a strong man. The author then analyzes several dictators, from Caesar down to Hitler. She reveals the causes of their rise to power, and she describes their aims

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succinctly and impartially. She also reminds us that Germany, even before Hitler, was ruled in a sort of dictatorial manner, and that even the governments of Great Britain and France have occasionally resorted to this governmental method in order to overcome grave internal crises, but that they invariably returned to democratic processes afterwards.

Dorothy Thompson tries to prove in her article that dictatorship is unnecessary under any circumstances, and that no people have a moral right to abolish democracy. To prove this, she emphasizes the fact that in no election did Hitler's party command more than forty-four per cent of the votes cast, to which one may add the eight per cent cast by the rightists. In the author's opinion, Hitler, therefore, has no right to state that the whole people or even a substantial majority stood behind him. Dorothy Thompson says the same thing of Mussolini. She feels that he staged the march on Rome at a time when normal conditions had already returned and the danger of communism no longer existed. The Russian communists, who are dictators in every respect, took power when the country was completely disintegrated, and the

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bourgeois elements were unable to resist.

In the course of her article, the author tries to prove that the claim of the superior efficiency of a dictatorship is unfounded, and that democracy, in spite of some undeniable shortcomings, is still the better choice. Arguments like these are grossly fallacious in that they look upon the conceptions of dictatorship and democracy as definitely fixed constitutional forms. But this assumption is not at all confirmed by actual practice. A country may be ruled as a dictatorship even though democratic institutions remain unaltered. At present the United States is governed in this manner because it is no longer a secret that Congress, during the emergency session, granted the dictatorial demands of the President. The executive branch of the government has, therefore, usurped powers which, according to the Constitution, are the prerogative of the legislative branch, and that is, without a doubt, a dictatorial procedure.

It is also generally known that parliamentarism is bankrupt in this country.

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Occasionally, a few members of Congress will be honest enough to admit that they do not always talk and vote according to the wishes of the majority of their constituents, but that they are constantly tyrannized by well-organized minorities. Anybody who is fairly familiar with conditions in France will admit that that country is not ruled by the cabinet that happens to be in power, but that it is primarily ruled by the officialdom, the press, high finance, and heavy industry. But France is supposed to have a parliamentary form of government.

Even Dorothy Thompson admits in her article that Poland and Jugoslavia are dictatorships, although they present the aspects of democratically ruled countries to the outside world. On another point, which regards Germany alone, the author is quite wrong. She claims that, according to the Nazis, there is something in the "Teutonic soul that rebels against parliamentarism". This statement is probably not quite true, but if we said that the Germans find it particularly difficult to adapt themselves to the representative form of government, we would be more correct. They [the Germans] are staunch

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individualists and, therefore, lack that instinct of the herd, which is indispensable for the proper functioning of parliamentarism and party politics. Whenever Dorothy Thompson writes about European conditions, her articles always merit attention because she is well informed, she has the right perspective on things, which is a prerequisite for correct judgment, and in addition to that, she has intelligence and a feeling for historical events. But in one respect she seems to entertain a naive American idea. She believes that the democratic institutions of America are better than the dictatorial ones which so many European nations have recently adopted. This opinion is untenable. Constitutions cannot be termed good or bad, better or worse. They are constantly changing, regardless of their intrinsic value or lack of it, and it seems as if nations have to accept, without protest, a new form of government when their turn in this continuously revolving circle arrives.

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A CONSEQUENCE LEADS TO CONSEQUENCES

(Editorial)

From Germany come reports which indicate that the Hitler Government is rigorously pursuing its course to buttress its power. The methods employed are not of the kind to make friends for the new German rulers. Even those who until now have regarded the Hitler regime without prejudice, and who first wanted to see what Hitler would do for Germany, will find it increasingly difficult to maintain their benevolent neutrality. The Government of the Reich may be sure that there are many such benevolent neutrals whose vision has not been dimmed by any propaganda and who are not going to display the same lack of objectivity that distinguishes Hitler's avowed opponents. But just these strictly objective appraisers of the National Socialist regime must view with alarm the latest reports from Germany.

In the first place, these reports, which are based on facts, are intrinsically

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interesting. Five relatives of Philipp Scheidemann, former chancellor of the Reich, have been taken to a concentration camp as a reprisal for Scheidemann's newspaper articles, which he wrote from Prague, denouncing the Hitler regime. Furthermore, a decree has been issued, empowering the Government of the Reich to take away the rights of citizenship from Germans in foreign lands who make statements which the German Government considers detrimental to its interests. This applies especially to those Germans abroad who have, in a legal sense, remained German subjects, and only enjoy hospitality within the sovereign territory of a foreign power. The decree goes even further than that by permitting confiscation of the private property of the German found guilty, in addition to the abrogation of his citizenship.

For those Germans abroad who have found a new home in a foreign country, but have not yet become naturalized citizens of that land, the cancellation of their German citizenship means more than a mere formality, because a person without a state would not know, in an emergency, to which consul he should turn for protection. The decree is of still greater consequence to Germans

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who are visiting abroad and, who, trusting in the discretion of their listeners, make derogatory remarks about the Hitler regime. If the Government of the Reich should learn of an utterance of this kind, loss of citizenship could be effected in this case also. This practice sooner or later is bound to get the German Government into difficulties with other countries, which will probably not stand for the permanent residence of these guests within their territory. Since it cannot be assumed that the authors of this decree deliberately tried to pave the way for frictions of this sort, we can only conclude that they did not realize this potential source of arguments and conflicts.

The proceedings of the Prussian Government against the relatives of Scheidemann remind us of the hostage system, which was instituted by the French and Belgians during the occupation of the Ruhr. Prominent German citizens had to ride in French and Belgian military trains, that they might either forestall bombings and sabotage or suffer together with the alien soldiers. If Scheidemann, Wels, Stumpfer, Vogel, and the others cannot be reached themselves, then vengeance

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is wreaked on their relatives, who are not at all responsible. This is contradictory to the ordinary, human sense of justice, and certainly will not make any friends for the National Socialist regime, either inside or outside of Germany. At the same time we want to express our opinion to the effect that it certainly does not speak for the patriotism of any voluntary exiles, if they propagandize against their native land while abroad. German political arguments have no place abroad, and every good German will respect and stand up for his country regardless of the party in power. Germans abroad, and other friends of Germany, would be very gratified if the Hitler regime were not so overzealous in the fight against its political enemies, or if it would not carry this campaign beyond the boundaries of the Reich. But beyond its frontiers the Reich has more reasons than one to preserve old friendships and to cultivate new ones. The present radical methods hardly seem likely to achieve this purpose. All sincere friends of Germany living abroad should regret that very much.

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), July 16, 1933.

GOVERNMENT BY SELECTED LEADERS

(Editorial)

When Adolf Hitler abolished the Reichstag in Germany and decided that the people should be ruled, not by parliament, but by leaders selected by himself, the world, including America, shook its head disapprovingly and talked about reaction. The same was said at the time when Mussolini established his dictatorship in Italy. In the beginning Mussolini, too, adopted stern measures and did not treat his adherents with kid gloves. But after he was firmly established in the saddle and had changed and shaped the state according to his will, he relaxed his initial severity to a considerable degree, and today, with the exception of those who actively agitate against his government, probably nobody is bothered by him. It is to be expected that the same will be true in Germany. When the Germans have recovered from that great shock which the stringent measures of the Hitler government--affecting as it does all phases of daily existence--have caused, and after they have grown accustomed to the new state,

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government will become less forceful. That may take longer than it did in Italy, because the old forms of government had become much more of a second nature to the German people than was the case in Italy.

What happened in Italy and what is happening today in Germany will be termed reaction by many people. An opportunity for comparison with the time of reaction following the German wars of liberation is presented. But the analogy is by no means a good one. At that time the reaction started from above, the present one, however, originated from below. This movement does not consist of a narrow-minded opposition to progress in the realm of human society, economic life, and government methods, but rather, in a conscious and well-planned reorganization of the entire people, in its relations to the state as well as within its own social structure. And parliament in its old conception has fallen victim to this upheaval, because it no longer fits within the framework of the new form of government. In reality, it was no longer suitable for the old form; it failed miserably just at the time when it should have reached the height of its glory. The German Reichstag was composed of representatives of

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political parties who were incapable of ruling the country, for, during a time when the people were up to the neck in economic difficulties, these members of the Reichstag dabbled in party politics and did nothing else. Keenly aware of this situation, Adolf Hitler intends to replace the political Reichstag by a Staenderat [council of the guilds, a diet], which will show a better appreciation of the economic needs of the people.

Anyone who evaluates the governments of the principal countries of the world must come to the conclusion that the purely democratic principle, i.e., government by the masses or their representatives, has lost prestige in many instances. This applies not only to Italy and Germany, but also, even though not in so pronounced a way, to other countries, as, for example, England, and even the United States. How often during the last years has Congress acted in direct opposition to the will of the people, sometimes even blatantly against their best interests. A people to whom the democratic principle has become a matter of course, as it has for the American people, corrects the mistakes of its representatives when

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it is aware of them. Right now the American people are engaged in correcting the mistake made by Congress and the legislators forty (sic) years ago when they inserted the Prohibition Amendment into the Constitution.

Adjustments like that come late sometimes, but they do come. In Europe, however,--with the possible exception of England--the democratic way of life had never made as much progress as in America. In Europe democracy does not correct its faults, but perishes because of them. Therefore we should not really be astonished because the idea of a government by the people was abandoned over there when the weaknesses of the democratic form of government became too obvious. Instead of a government by the majority of the people, we now have in Germany--almost as in Italy--a government by selected leaders, selected not by the people, but rather by an oligarchy of top leaders. Obviously the theory is that it is the individual personalities of outstanding talents and achievements and not the masses nor the majorities that give a decisive character to a certain historical period. But just how much depends on the personality of a single man in a responsible position the American people have occasion to realize at the

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present time, through a simple comparison of the active energy of our President with the lethargy of his predecessor.

After democracy had failed miserably in Germany, the people naturally staked their hopes on the man who had promised to reconstruct the Reich from its very foundations. Time only will tell whether or not he is the Moses who will give the German people good laws and lead them into the promised land.

The idea of placing more confidence in the efficiency of individual, selected leaders, rather than in an assembly of people's representatives, is intrinsically a good one. If the sole aim had been to send none but outstanding men with political and economic foresight into the parliaments instead of third-rate politicians, the working efficiency of the parliaments would have been infinitely improved. That is probably also the reason for the miserable failure of most international conferences. You don't find any really great statesmen there who can look beyond the narrow horizon of their own nationality and appreciate what is good for humanity as a whole. Each delegation is

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interested only in having its own petty and more or less selfish demands recognized and will withdraw with resentment whenever resistance is offered.

Even the World Economic Conference would have had a much better chance for success if it had not been composed of hundreds of mediocre **statesmen and** economists, but had consisted of a half-dozen really great men of profound knowledge, sure judgment, and the determination to reach an agreement. If these half-dozen leading personalities had been given unlimited power by their respective nations, an agreement among them probably could have been reached sooner than expected, and the nations would have been spared much worry and anxiety about the future, and about the fact that they seem to be drawing closer and closer to a catastrophe, if one is to judge by the way things are going now. The principle of selection by a leader really has some good points. Of course it would not suit all countries and nations. The whole world couldn't be made to fit into the same framework. Nevertheless, we wouldn't be surprised if this new form of government should spread to other countries.

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AN EXPERIMENT

(Editorial)

The Industry Bill which the administration recommended as a measure to promote business has become a law. The bill was passed, 46 to 39; a scanty majority. The opposition, as has frequently been the case in recent times, was furnished chiefly by the left wing of the Democratic party and the conservative Republicans. The latter voted against the measure because they hold that the underlying principle, bureaucratic regulation of industry is wrong. The opposite viewpoint was taken by the radical Democrats. They were against the bill, because it temporarily invalidates the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, which, in itself, is a bureaucratic regulation of business.

In judging this law, it is necessary to put strong emphasis on the fact that it is not a permanent measure. It is an emergency bill which is to be in force for only two years. Yet it cannot be denied that it is a radical

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departure from that which is generally considered to be the American economic philosophy. It places industry under the control of the Government, and is similar to the German emergency laws. It can also be said that the fundamental principle of this law corresponds to the economic philosophy of Soviet Russia. It is true, there are vast and essential differences between the Russian and the new American systems; yet both have the same economic purpose.

To be sure, it must not be forgotten that the principle of economic individualism has long been violated: by the railroads, for instance, the operation of which is entirely under government regulation, the Government guaranteeing the roads the necessary money to pay the interest on railroad bonds. During the administration of President Hoover, the Government tried to regulate agriculture and to raise the price of farm products. The fact that the attempt was a total failure does not alter the fact that the measure was essentially socialistic. In the case of banks, so-called public utilities, marine transportation and other lines of industry the principle of free trade has also been violated by national, state, and municipal regulations. One may say,

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then, that the industrial law is a further step toward a socialistic state.

Of course, the administration and its followers in Congress do not want to admit this. They say it is a question of the exception proving the rule, that the law is necessitated by unusual economic conditions, and will be repealed as soon as the situation is again normal.

The law has the following purposes: to reduce overproduction, to decrease working hours, to increase wages and prices, and to diminish unemployment. How the Government intends to carry out this program is not known, and everything that has been said on this topic by the advocates of the law is extremely unsatisfactory.

Senator Borah rightly pointed out that the Government will first have to acquaint itself with the cost of production, if it wants to increase prices and wages and reduce working hours. That in itself is impossible. The Government would need a large army of accountants to ascertain production costs

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in each industry. This is but one of multiple objections **which** can be made to the system. What industry needs, is not more, but fewer, rules.

It is true that the claim is well-founded that the method of free competition, as followed heretofore, has led to unfair quotations, price-cutting, over-production, and thus, finally, to a depression of catastrophic dimensions. Still, perhaps it would have been much better to let industry itself correct these faults. The statement that the system which has been thus far followed has led us into a morass suggests that a different method must be tried, but it certainly has not been established that unlimited government control will be effective.

As is the case with reference to many other laws, much depends upon enforcement. Evidently the Government intends to grant a large measure of self-regulation. If the representatives of the body which has the duty of enforcing the law refrain from taking dictatorial and arbitrary measures, if they confine their activity to giving advice and instruction, via mediation,

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then the law may serve to promote industry. Still, such a law is, and always will be an experiment of doubtful value.

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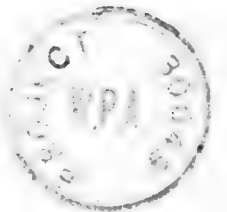
Abendpost, Nov. 1, 1929.

A GUEST, ERNST TOLLER

(Editorial)

Chicago recently had the enviable distinction of having Ernst Toller as its guest. This literary luminary was the instigator of the Munich October revolution, with its attendant council evils.

Since the time when Toller ignored the council government and high-handedly put his coffee-house theories into political practice, he suffers with a certain inflation of the ego. He discovered his talent for statesmanship as he looked Moscowward. The prophet who suffered political oblivion and is of literary importance only to Alfred Kerr in Berlin, goads him on.



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What then can be more natural than to seek the despised dollar in its lair and land, America? And here he expresses his revolutionary disdain for the Philistine German-American institutions, a contempt uninfluenced even by a knowledge of facts.

According to Ernst Toller, we, his lamentable contemporaries, vegetate ignominiously in this country, which **thus** far has not been liberated by the relentlessly forward bounding spirit of Moscow.

Of all the horrors! Our German theater feeds us on plays where counts marry working girls, and Kaiser Joseph personally distributes castles! In this cultural atmosphere, we are not enabled to appreciate an Ernst Toller. Our narrow-minded citizenry never heard of his drama "Hinkemann" (Limp, Man), which by the way, slumbers imperturbably in our public



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For Toller and the higher plane of his world outlook, we are, of course irrevocably lost, and he did not hesitate to tell us that in a most emphatic manner. In his opinion, we do not accord him the proper credit which his literary and political importance deserves. And the lack of this esteem induced him to vent his violent temperament on several occasions. If facts do not contradict us, then we might say, we're hopeless!

And this prompts us to ask with naive temerity, just why did Toller come over here? Was he to function as an apostle in partibus infidelium, - in the lands of infidels, - much in the manner of the prophets of the old testament, and admonish us of our sins?



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Hardly! Ernst Toller discovered himself. He found that a poet and politician are a prodigious combination, that the latter's brain-storm revolutions are suitable for capitalization and exploitation, at least abroad. Whether the apostle of the Red soviet salvation will be successful also in promoting **exorbitant** meat prices in this domain, is still an open question. At all events, German-America can thank him for his well-meant kind instructions, and incidentally, wish him success in his apostolic mission, in which the following quotation may come handy:

"As long as the coins drop into the cage,
The poet will dance on the stage!"

[This is a parody on the proverb which aroused such a bitter controversy during Martin Luther's time. When the money tinkles



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in the collection box, the soul jumps from purgatory to heaven. Ernst Toller gave a lecture at the Lincoln Turner Hall, 1005 Diversey Parkway, on October 30, and at Wicker Park Hall, 2040 West North Avenue, on October 29, under the auspices of the Chicago Workers Cultural and Sport Association. He spoke on the World War and its consequences, and read his poems about the fight of the proletariat, as well as some of his other works.



Abendpost August 25, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

AGAINST THE KU-KLUX KLAN

In the political life of our country, until now, there were practically speaking only two parties. It has its advantages because only under this system is it possible for the people to effect a clean division of majority from minority, of a government and an opposition party. But the system also has its disadvantages. It gives the party leaders an opportunity to hush up problems of national importance the solution of which is urgently demanded by the people. When a third party of any importance is in the field this is not possible, because it is clear that the third party will take up those problems and utilize them for campaign material. This has been done in the present campaign by Senator Robert M. La Follette with the Ku-Klux-Klan. The Republican National Convention accepted in its platform a plank which was drawn up in accordance with the recipe of diplomats - the speech is supposed to hide the thoughts. Through a genial egg-dance the Klan problem was settled in such a way that the plank in question could be considered as a declaration for or against the Klan. This plank is, in fact, a master piece. At the dedication of an orthodox Jewish synagogue, it could have served as a motif just as well as at the jubilee celebration of a volunteer fire brigade.

Abendpost August 25, 1924.

The Republican press characterized same as a declaration against the Ku-Klux-Klan. On the other hand, the Klan press considered it an endorsement, a defense, and a glorification of the Klan. For instance, the Fellowship Forum one of the country's leading Klan organs, wrote, "The friends of the Ku-Klux-Klan won a brilliant victory when they succeeded in destroying the efforts of R. E. Creagers, a member of the Republican National Committee from Texas, to put an anti-Klan plank in the platform".

A few days ago Robert La Follette junior, the son of the candidate for the presidency stated that his father's party would undertake a general offensive against the solid Democratic south. That was enough to compel John W. Davis, the Democratic presidential candidate to take an energetic and undisguised position against the Klan. An strangely, two days later, the heads of the Republican party, also discovered that they were against the Klan. General Charles G. Dawes, the hot-tempered candidate for the vice-presidency, made the observation on a campaign trip to the east, that there is a just and an unjust side to all such things, and that he and his party are obliged to back up the side which stands for justice. For this reason he declined to have anything in common with the Klan, because he considered them an unAmerican organization.

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), July 13, 1919.

THE MIDDLE CLASS IN DANGER

(Editorial)

The endless screw is rotating more rapidly. Today wages rise, tomorrow the prices go up on foodstuffs and other necessities which man requires to make his existence a comfortable one. Many a man has asked himself: Where will the constant increase of wages and the cost of life's necessities finally lead us? Heretofore nobody has answered this question. All of our economists and educated people, as well as those who claim to have been brought up on socialism and have a ready solution for all difficulties which might arise in this future state, have failed to solve this problem. Of course, in the future state there will be no money. There every citizen, by reason of his birth, will not only be entitled to a living, but he will also be as well off financially as--well, as the President of the United States, and perhaps even more so. But, in return for that consideration he must also work. Theoretically that sounds very inviting. But who can predict whether or not the change from

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this beautiful dream to reality will not turn out to be as great a fiasco as the much-praised Russian Bolshevism.

In the United States there is no real ground for Bolshevistic or ultra Socialistic propaganda. The "Reds" have no followers among those workers who have mastered their trade, or among the farmers in the country; for all of these, or nearly all, have deposits in banks and are not ready to give their hard-earned money to any and every good-for-nothing who, for one reason or another, has made a mess of his life. It is true, we should not "discard the child with the bathing water". Even among the poorest of the poor there are many who are in a miserable condition through no fault of their own, and are dependent upon the charity of their fellow men. And ways and means should be found to help them attain an independent existence without making them feel that the support rendered is absolute charity. However, to place all men, irrespective of the differences in the value of their productive ability, upon the same economic level, would mean to deprive men of all sense of honor and of all initiative, and thus to hinder cultural progress.

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Our social system could be changed in many respects; our social order is all but perfect. It would not hurt our Newport drones in the least, if they were made to do useful work--work which would benefit the community or the state. Nevertheless it would be hazardous to group elevator operators or street cleaners with men whose professions benefit a much greater number of people--renowned educators, expert economists, and able statesmen. Nowhere in the world is there absolute equality among men, and there never will be. Men differ from their very birth. They differ with respect to talents, and the older they grow, the more pronounced this difference becomes. But how many would place special value upon the development of their talents, if they were certain that they would enjoy the same carefree future which is the lot of the lesser gifted who have neglected their development?

Meanwhile these questions have only a theoretical value. The admittedly well-meant ideas and proposals will, perhaps, never be realized. At present we are dealing with an endless screw, which makes one class of worker the most important today,

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and elevates another class to the same position tomorrow. The middle class is the one which suffers under the decreased buying power of money. Organized labor, through the mediation of its unions, has won a living worthy of human beings. In some instances the wage rates border on the fantastic.

The middle class, which is not organized, must, in most cases, be satisfied with salaries which are totally inadequate to procure life's needs. This class suffers in the fight between labor and capital; for when capital is forced to grant labor an increase in wages, capital promptly adds the amount of the wage increase to the selling price of its goods. And the middle class, as well as the poor, must pay this price. If his financial condition does not improve, he gradually becomes poorer, and indescribable misery is finally his lot. He must move into a tenement, which has been abandoned by a better-paid worker, because he can no longer pay the high rent which is demanded by landlords in the district in which he is accustomed to live; he will no longer be able to give his children the careful and thorough education which he had intended and felt duty bound to give them;

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for they are obliged to go to work at an early age in order to help provide a living for the family. Just ask representatives of this class how many of their children are obliged to work after school so that they can at least purchase the clothing and shoes which they need! Accurate statistics would reveal astonishing facts.

Every country needs a middle class. If the one in the United States is to be saved this must be done now--otherwise it will be crushed between the millstones of capitalism and unionism.

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BOLSHEVIST DREAMS

(Editorial)

According to a well-known anecdote, Rothschild of Frankfurt (Germany) was visited by two ragamuffins who introduced themselves as Communists, and demanded that he share his wealth with the people.

"I agree," said the "king of finance". "My wealth amounts to 90,000,000 florins (approximately \$37,800,000). Germany has 45,000,000 inhabitants, so each person will receive two florins."

Thereupon he gave each of his dumbfounded visitors a two-florin note, saying: "This is your share. Please send the other 44,999,998 to me. I know what I owe the people."

In these days while Bolshevism aims its propaganda at nations which it may

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devour, its more or less sincere advocates are often heard to declare that all poverty would vanish and a nation of wealthy people would inhabit the country if the masses were to take possession of **our national** resources and all private fortunes to operate the means of production and distribute the wealth according to communistic principles. And many who listen to their ravings, see themselves riding about in luxurious limousines, dressed in the latest Parisian styles, owning palatial residences, and seated at tables loaded with all manner of delicacies. With prospects of such an easy life, anyone would want to be a Bolshevik. However, anyone who assumes that the leaders of such movements are not aware of the utter impossibility of carrying out the plans which they outline to the gullible, completely underestimates their intelligence. The number of those who are poor is so much greater than that of the wealthy, that an equal distribution of all wealth would deprive a small percentage of the population of great riches, but would change the economic condition of the masses but very little.

It is generally admitted that the United States has proportionately more

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wealth than any other country in the world. Now suppose we assume that a revolution here was successful, that the new social order was established without harming existing values or disturbing industry or commerce, and that the property equalization had been effected. According to the latest available estimate, the national wealth of the United States was \$187,739,071,090 in 1912. This sum includes all landed property (taxable and nontaxable), agricultural implements, machinery, animals, bullion, tools, railways and their operating materials, public conveyances, canals, ships, waterworks, telephone and telegraph plants, lighting plants, factories, manufactured merchandise, furniture, clothing, jewelry, etc. According to the last census there are 105,118,467 inhabitants in the United States.

Simple arithmetic proves that on the basis of the above figures, each person in the United States, man, woman, or child, would be entitled to \$1,785.98, or its equivalent. Of course, it is supposed that the United States and all its constituents would repudiate all property debts and that the property could be converted into cash without loss of value. This sum,

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\$1,785.98, is not to be scorned; without a doubt it is more money than most of the recipients have ever possessed. But if anyone thinks that he could squander this money, or spend it to his own advantage, he is badly mistaken. For railroads, streetcar lines, waterworks, lighting plants, telegraph and telephone plants, and many other indispensable municipal institutions must be maintained by a part of this money, as must also public charity[sic]. Nor would it be possible for one to live on the interest on this money; for at the rate of four per cent the interest would amount to only \$71.43, and it is hardly possible that a higher rate of interest would be permitted under the new government. Even the most frugal person could not live on \$71.43, and the sum would certainly not be sufficient to purchase a limousine, fashionable clothes, a palatial home, or imported delicacies. Thus, when analyzed carefully, the golden dreams by which the Bolsheviki would entice us vanish, and our hopes of dying as landlords shatter on the cliffs of reality. And then, too, promises must be considered in the light of the wise saying, "one who neither marries nor inherits money will remain a pauper as long as he lives."

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WAR PRICES, PEACE PRICES AND THE MIDDLE CLASS

The War is ended and everyone is endeavoring to bring about normal conditions. Apparently, however, these efforts are not successful in every instance. There is no indication that the prices paid for food and other necessities will decline from their present high levels. In this respect our countrymen have experienced a very unwelcome surprise, for they were confident that hard times would terminate soon after the Armistice was signed. And now we hear from very learned professors and various experts in the field of economics that after the return of usual peacetime conditions prices will not decrease very much, and that prices will not be adjusted to conditions, but that conditions will have to be adjusted to prices.

Experience will have to prove whether or not these theorists, who base their statement on their study of the general history of economics are correct. The study of economic developments in past centuries may not be applicable to the present. Men are living under conditions which are entirely different, and in the expansion of world economy there are important factors which were unknown in

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years gone by. Yet much may be said in favor of the theory mentioned above. For example, it is a familiar fact that under any conditions prices are more inclined to rise than to drop. They increase upon the slightest impulse, but very heavy pressure is necessary to cause them to fall. The second reason which those economists adduce for the correctness of their assumption is the fact that the War has been a gold mine for a certain class of people. Contractors who enriched themselves by furnishing war materials are in a position to spend lavishly of their easily acquired money and to pay any price for the gratification of their desires. As long as the money of these gentlemen lasts the value of many articles, among which not a few are necessities, will be gauged according to the paying ability of the war profiteers.

In addition, the wages of workers in factories in which munitions and war materials were manufactured, and subsequently the wages of workers in general industries, were greatly increased because of various conditions which resulted from the war, especially a scarcity of laborers. Because of this wage increase, and also because of a rise in prices for all raw materials, the manufacturing cost of nearly every product was greatly increased. Only when

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this cost can be decreased can a drop in prices be expected. But the question is: Can manufacturing costs be brought down? A decrease will not be initiated by the reduction of wages, which will be maintained at their present level until the cost of living has declined somewhat. A decrease in prices would have to originate in lower costs of raw materials. It is to be assumed that the price of raw materials will drop gradually after the chief demand for them has been met and normal conditions in transportation have returned. By purchasing raw materials for less, manufacturers will be able to sell their products to dealers at lower prices, and the dealers can then set their prices accordingly. If this recession of prices for manufactured goods becomes general, the cost of living will decline, and that again will affect the wage level in the course of time. Years may elapse, years of further retrenchment and sacrifice for those classes of people who are not financially well situated and whose income is not as readily adjustable to the changing scale of the cost of living as that of organized labor is before the new normal price scale, which will be lower than that which prevails at present, but considerably higher than the pre-war scale, has been attained in the manner described. This class,

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the so-called middle class, suffered most during the War. Perhaps the continuation of conditions which are adverse to them will convince this class, also, that it must organize if it is not to be crushed by the other two classes. The laborers have shown the middle class what can be achieved by class-conscious solidarity and close organization. The laborers (organized) have already attained power which is nearly sufficient to enable them to dictate to corporations the terms under which the laborers will work. At present the middle class lacks the necessary force of mass power. Necessity and the urge for self-preservation may teach it to unite, in order to preserve its position beside the other classes, the capitalists and the laborers.

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CHICAGO--LIBERAL AND GOOD AMERICAN CITY

(Editorial)

The election is over. The votes have been counted. The results are known. Thus the battle of wills, of opinions and of passions is ended. The citizens, male and female, have returned to their daily duties and to their daily preoccupations. Thus a democratic community returns to normalcy--and that Chicago is a democratic community in the fullest sense of the word is evident from the result of yesterday's election.

Today, on the morning after the election, the Chicago Tribune writes: "They who feel downhearted should remember: The city will not float away, although the waters of Lake Michigan are attractive and alluring [sic]. It will remain here. It is our city. We must live in it and work in it; and as long as we continue to subsist here we must aid its progress. We hope that Mayor Thompson's second term will be more beneficial to his fellow citizens than his first term was".

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The great mass of citizens will agree with the Tribune since the "Wonder of the World" has published a statement that is in complete agreement with American democratic ideas. This statement is particularly indicative of a democratic policy now that the Tribune's political platform has been so severely rebuked. The loyal followers of Mayor Thompson, and even the Mayor himself, will be pleased by this statement in the Tribune. They will gladly give their signed approval to the unaltered article--after they have first inserted the little word "even" in the final sentence, to make it read: "We hope that Mayor Thompson's second term will be even more beneficial to his fellow citizens than his first term was."

The mayoral election is regarded as a personal victory for Mayor Thompson, and such a representation is entirely correct as far as party politics are concerned. Mayor Thompson won the Republican nomination in the primary election, but he did not have the support of the Republican organization in the regular election. In fact, the regular Republican party organization opposed him, partly in an open manner but mainly by

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secret procedure. He received votes from some regular Republicans, not because of the efforts of their leaders and party workers but in spite of them. The Republican party organization fought him--fought him bitterly. Thompson is a Republican but he ran as an Independent Republican. Most of the votes of the adherents to the regular Republican organization were given to Hoyne, who ran as an Independent Democrat and who had to suffer the ignominy of being the candidate of those relentless, un-American elements which agitated race hatred.

Yesterday's election was a personal victory for Mayor Thompson inasmuch as he was supported only by his own organization, was opposed by every large English newspaper of the city, and was successful--in spite of the enmity which he had incurred--in making a personal stand on the important issues of the day, thereby winning for himself the friendship and the following necessary for his re-election.

And Thompson was successful; he received approximately 17,600 more

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votes than his strongest opponent, although his opponent was backed by a very strong party organization, and despite the fact that the Mayor was attacked by the entire Chicago press and by other organizations and elements which should have supported him as their candidate. Did he win despite these facts--or because of them? Because of them! Apparently because of his enemies and the reasons for their enmity, Mayor Thompson was re-elected.

Mayor Thompson provoked the opposition of the press because he would neither be dominated nor intimidated by the newspapers. He incurred the enmity of the hysterical, suspicious, big-business patriots because he would not be persuaded to join in their irreconcilable shouting, nor would he aid them in their un-American propaganda. He was suspected of disloyalty because he had the courage to respect the American ideal of liberty, and to defend the rights of freedom of assembly, freedom of speech, and freedom of thought, even during turbulent times. He polled 257,888 votes, a total of 688,361 votes. The candidate of the intolerant

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un-American exhorters of race hatred received only 110,898 votes, and many thousands of these votes may be ascribed to his personal popularity and his well-known ability to write.

This proves that the majority of our citizens want no part of intolerance and race hatred, and that they appreciate and respect courage and independence. Thus the mayoral election is even more than a personal victory for William Hale Thompson. It is a victory for liberal, progressive, strong, peaceful, genuinely democratic, American Chicago, the metropolis of the West, and the strong-heart [sic] of the nation.

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IF WE ONLY WANT TO

(Editorial)

The thoughtful citizen who takes an interest in our political life is often assailed by misgivings and doubts as to whether or not we are on the right road, whether or not a representative democracy, as we know it in this country, is the ideal form of government.

People often answer this question with a shrug of the shoulders, and not infrequently with a vigorous "no". Many have already expressed the opinion that a democratic form of government is theoretically a very fine thing indeed, and that it is very promising but not very practical. They assert that democracy is an ideal which cannot be realized anywhere in the world. That the democratic republic is a failure is an oft repeated assertion.

Such statements have always been common whenever public interest was aroused by any great political scandal, or whenever the result of an election was very

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disappointing. Such opinions are also expressed whenever the public has displayed very little interest in an important election, and whenever only a small percentage of eligible voters have appeared at the polls. These dissenting voices have been heard whenever unnecessarily long ballots have made intelligent voting impossible, and whenever it seemed apparent that organizations consisting of fanatic minorities led by selfish and partisan-minded professional politicians had forced their candidates and their issues upon the masses. Similar statements [questioning the efficacy of the democratic process] have become louder and more frequent whenever resolutions have been adopted or the demand made that the right to vote be extended, although only relatively few eligible voters had been making use of their franchise; or that the number of issues be increased, although the ballots were already much too long, and contained too many issues.

The unfavorable attitude toward our democratic form of government and the way in which it operates was intensified and became condemnatory when, as often happened, citizens were asked to decide purely administrative matters (whether

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to pave streets, or whether police stations were to be erected), but were not given an opportunity to express their desires in regard to the most important questions; when they were not consulted about war and peace, or about things pertaining to their life or way of living.

The doubt, the displeasure, the unfavorable judgment, and the sneering remarks which are often uttered can be understood, but they are not reasonable. And the deduction that the democratic form of government is a failure is wrong. It is also wrong to say that the democratic ideal is good but that the people are not yet ready for it, or that there is little hope that they will attain the necessary maturity in the near future, or that in this respect they seem to have been retrogressing instead of progressing.

The older ones among us must know from experience that this is wrong. They must remember the election days of the seventies and eighties; and if they compare those election days with these of the present time the comparison must raise their hopes high and must strengthen their faith in a better future.

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Today, after an unusually spirited and bitter campaign, men and women are marching to the polls to cast their ballots. Hundreds of thousands will vote. And these hundreds of thousands of citizens have decidedly diverse opinions concerning the relative value or worthlessness of the various candidates, but they are as quiet, as peaceful, and as good-natured, as if they were going to a picnic. They are neighbors and friends, one and all, and viewing them gives rise to the happy and inspiring thoughts that we are all equal and that we all have the same interests. We are working together to solve the important matter of self-government; the greater our number, the easier will be the solution and the more satisfactory and favorable the result.

The democratic republic is not a failure. Although it is not a complete success, the people have the power to make it successful. That will happen when all our citizens vote regularly. If the effort to persuade the great majority of citizens to vote succeeds, the good cause will be victorious. For experiences teaches that in the last analysis, the people will always do the right thing.

The greater the percentage of citizens who participate in the elections, the

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greater will be the certainty of a good result. Since a great many will vote today, we may look forward to the results with more confidence than we have known in previous elections.

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HOW DOES BOLSHEVISM ORIGINATE?

The Bolshevist movement in general is directed, not so much against the outgrowths of the old political systems, but against private ownership. It is incorrect to call Bolshevism an outgrowth of socialism. No matter what one thinks of socialism, it is a fact that it advocates the erection of something new and, in the opinion of its adherents, something better, in place of that which it thinks should be torn down. Bolshevism contemplates no building whatsoever.

Bolshevism is similar to an autocratic system of government, with only this difference, that under the latter those in control were prudent enough to use force moderately, for they knew that their existence and their power were very closely connected with the welfare of their subjects. They were very strict, it is true, and gave those whom they did not trust very little opportunity for political activity. But they did insist upon order and protected the life and property of the individual. The Bolsheviki in Russia, on the other hand, are carrying on a veritable reign of terror. Their hands are steeped in blood and

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nobody is protected against a neighbor.

It seems to be inconceivable that such a reign of terror could exist for any length of time, and that the decent citizens do not unite and drive out the usurpers, for the non-Bolshevists must outnumber the criminals who are toying with the lives and property of their fellow citizens. Of course, in every country there are a small fraction of persons who really should be in jail, and there are a number of others who are easily led by the criminal elements. If the latter class finds able leaders, who know how to turn a political or economic crisis to their advantage, the result is a sad condition, such as obtains in Russia today.

In Russia the demagogues were aided by the inability of the bourgeois Government; the inhabitants were hungry; defeated soldiers returned home and wanted land on which to grow food for themselves and their families, and the Government could not comply with their wish as quickly as they desired. A spark was all that was necessary to kindle the tinder that had accumulated. Conditions in Hungary were similar. The Hungarians were hungry, the peace promised was

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delayed, and neighboring states took steps to cut up the hide of the slain bear for distribution. No wonder that the excitement in that part of the population which usually fares worst in such crises increased to such an extent that flames soon broke forth from the smoldering mass. Apparently the wind necessary for fanning the flames was supplied when French and Rumanian troops took possession of certain parts of Hungary. Have the Hungarians anything else to lose? They observe that their enemies are oppressing them more and more, despite the fact that the armistice has been signed and peace is imminent.

In Hungary as well as in Russia the Bolsheviks were able to assume control, since the inhabitants were in the grip of despair because no relief from the existing political and economic conditions was in immediate prospect. The ease with which the power of government was delivered into irresponsible and criminal hands may serve as an instigation to Bolsheviks in other countries. The only preventive measure consists in bringing about normal conditions in the world --by immediately concluding peace. When people are fed well they are not as easily accessible to Bolshevik endeavor as they are when they have no food and see their children die of starvation. Immediate peace and systematic and

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reasonable social legislation are the best preventives against the further spread of Bolshevism.

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Abendpost, Mar. 26, 1919.

PROHIBITION--BOLSHEVISM

(Editorial)

The London representative of the Chicago Daily News writes from that city: "People here are realizing more and more that Bolshevism is not what the world has known heretofore as politics, but that it is a crime in the generally accepted sense of the word." Then he transmits an explanation given by a "responsible man from Whitehall": "The peculiar danger emanating from Bolshevism consists, in my opinion, in this, that it awakens the rapacious instincts of men. It teaches its adherents to abandon the wearisome process of working and to adopt the quicker process of robbing in order to obtain what they want. A more malicious and dangerous doctrine could hardly be conceived of, for it appeals to women and men who possess little or nothing (they constitute the great majority) to consider the forceful seizure of another's property right and just. In short Bolshevism turns all accepted ideas of right and justice topsy-turvy. It

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declares that everything which is considered to be legal and righteous is unlawful and wrong and turns everything that is looked upon as criminal, lawful and just. Of course, the basic idea is a deception. Robbery may flourish for a time, but soon there would be nobody from whom one might rob. Then even the Bolshevists would have to concede that mankind must either work or starve. Unfortunately, however, Bolshevism, before learning this lesson, would ruin our civilization, and millions of men and women would perish in the experiment."

If this definition of Bolshevism is correct, then our country and people need have no fear. American men and women cannot be won over to this type of Bolshevism just as they cannot be persuaded to advocate suicide as a means of escaping all suffering of the present and as a precaution against future disappointments and misfortunes.

Americans are a working people. The nonworkers, or drones, of the so-

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called upper class, and the shirkers, or tramps, of the lower class are merely exceptions, and comparatively rare exceptions. The American workmen, however, know the true value of their work. They are not only unsympathetic toward Bolshevism, but are also sworn enemies of Bolshevistic tenets. Organized labor of America, and the American labor movement strive toward improvement, and not toward destruction, toward progress and not toward retrogression, to which the Bolshevik experiment must lead, since it depends upon destruction. American labor looks to the future; it envisions better working conditions, better working hours, higher wages, and better adjustments. It looks upon the past, upon the road which it has traveled during the last decades, and notes that it has made great progress.

It notices that it has advanced far, especially during the last ten years, without resorting to bloody battles or making sacrifices. And the way ahead is just as level and good when compared with the road already traveled; the future is like a shady lane which invites one to take a

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pleasant stroll. Will labor depart from this security and follow the will-o-the-wisp of Bolshevism?.....

Indeed it will not! Never! For labor knows better. It knows that work is the mother of success. Labor has won great success by working, and knows that future success may be attained by continuing upon the old road and not only avoiding, but also fighting, everything that savors of revolution and tends to disturb the very advantageous situation.

Bolshevism is strange to American labor, especially organized labor. American labor movement does not engender Bolshevism. Moreover, in its own interest, it must oppose Bolshevism and everything which makes Bolshevik. It makes war on exploitation and upon injustice in the social and political life of the nation, upon corruption and class favoritism, laws favoring certain classes and coercive laws. Labor opposes prohibition--must oppose it. For the judgment pronounced upon Bolshevism in

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the discussion above may be applied also to prohibition.

While Bolshevism advocates the forceable seizure of other people's property, prohibition demands the illegal destruction of other people's property; prohibition prescribes that hundreds of thousands be deprived of their property, their work, their opportunity for gainful employment, and their personal liberty. So Bolshevism and prohibition are closely related. Prohibition, too, turns accepted conceptions of law and justice topsy-turvy. If our country tolerates prohibition, it is not very far from Bolshevism. For prohibition must banish rebels, rioters, revolutionaries, Bolsheviks, because it is opposed to right and justice and will nullify the basic laws of our country.

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BOLSHEVIKI, ABROAD AND HERE

(Editorial)

The whole world fears Bolshevism. The whole world dreads it.

It has good reason to. The Bolshevist idea is visibly gaining strength and ground in Europe. The Ukraine is under the rule of the anarchists and revolutionaries, according to most recent reports from Hungary. It is rumored that several Czech regiments have mutinied in the northern part of Hungary, and it is feared that the news about events in Hungary--the victory of the Bolsheviki--will inflame the new Czech state, "where," according to the statement of a reporter in Copenhagen, "Bolshevism put up a bolder front than anywhere outside of Russia." And in Poland, too, Bolshevism is strong.

It is not known whether Bolshevism has found adherents and has spread in Italy. There is no information on the subject in the news which has come from Italy during

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the past few weeks. Many consider this to be an evil omen--the lull before a storm. But one need not put much credence in this opinion, nor is it necessary to connect the large strikes and small mutinies of soldiers which occur here and there in England and France, nor the disturbances among the masses of the French and Dutch peoples with Bolshevism, in order to understand Europe's fear, which is evident from the statements of many of her statesmen and journalists.

In the face of this situation and the general fear or knowledge that all Europe, including Western Europe, must become a prey to Bolshevism if the German people should adopt it, it is inconceivable that the same European governments and statesmen, who tremble before Bolshevism, should do their level best to drive the German people into the arms of Bolshevism by making demands which this people cannot meet.

And so it is here. It is true, our situation is much different--what we call, and fear as, Bolshevism is, in its causes and nature, vastly different from

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Russian Bolshevism--but the conduct of our officials or leaders over and against the danger is just as prudent as that of the Europeans. There was much talking and writing about Bolsheviki in America, and the average citizen concluded that "the woods must be full of them," although he saw not one. And then all those who demanded any more or less radical measures and changes in more or less radical language were called Bolsheviki. The result was that many to whom the Russian Bolsheviki and their aims were unknown found out that they themselves were Bolsheviki. This led them to think that Bolshevism was not bad at all and that, since they were already known under the name of Bolsheviki, they might as well adopt some of the nature and aims of the Bolsheviki--the old principle: "If I have the name, I might as well have the game."

Thus Bolsheviki were made here, as the result of an attempt to justify the fear of Bolshevism. And more are being "produced" continually, by the creation of more and more cause for discontent; by the use of measures employed by autocrats of old, coercive and punitive laws, or by the demand that such

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legislation be enacted that the "danger" might be combated; and by the forcing of all men and women to submit to the views and customs which these qualified patriots and reformers deem desirable and necessary for the education and governing of the people.

But coercive and punitive laws for the purpose of regulating the views and customs of citizens are out of place in America, according to our Constitution; they are contrary to the principles of our Republic. They who demand, or force, or enact such laws, are the original and most dangerous fomenters of revolution--the fathers of American Bolshevism. They, like the soulless and ignorant grafters and usurers, create more and more Bolsheviki of the American kind, dissatisfied, indignant American citizens.

Prohibitionists are among the foremost of these "noble people". Let's treat them to a thousand noes on April 1.

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Abendpost, Mar. 12, 1919.

"BOLSHEVISM" IN AMERICA

(Editorial)

If the warning, "Don't talk of the devil, or he will appear," is well founded, and it is true that much talking about an imaginary or remote danger will bring the danger into concrete existence, or bring it closer, then we must assume that our country is really threatened by Bolshevism, very seriously threatened.

Bolsheviki--Bolshevism?! When these two words first occurred in the cable dispatches of the press, and for a long time thereafter, the great mass of our people understood them as names for Russian robbers and cut-throats, aimless revolution and bloody chaos. And this was so strange, so monstrous, and so unintelligible, that there was no room for the thought that America could experience the same thing some day.

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Bolshevism did not affect our people in the least. Our citizens were conscious of no guilt. They had no inclination toward Bolshevism, but were filled with horror by this strange, unintelligible, monstrous thing. But the "representatives," "leaders," and self-appointed "educators" of our people were not aware of this, or they were suspicious. Apparently they were, and still are, plagued by a bad conscience; they seemed to be convinced that the masses had good reasons to accept Bolshevism, and that, according to all indications, the masses must be dominated by Bolshevistic tendencies--unknown to the masses themselves, because the masses knew nothing about the nature of Bolshevism.

The leaders exercised great zeal and diligence in explaining to the people that the picture which they (the people) drew of the Russian ghost was not an accurate likeness of Bolshevism, and that Bolshevism and the Bolsheviks are not as foolish and violent as they (the people) thought. This was done by applying the term "Bolshevism" to every great strike movement, to every unreasonable demand of labor groups, or every demand

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that appeared to be unreasonable to the vested interests; so every meeting in which the social and political system by which our country is ruled, was criticized, or in which improved social and economic conditions were demanded. It was done by branding as "Bolsheviki" all who believed and said that labor was not receiving a just share in what it produced; that labor was being led about by the nose and exploited, and should free itself from this miserable condition and assume the rule.

By these tactics the citizens were told that there were actually many "Bolsheviki" in the country already, and that "Bolshevism" and the "Bolsheviki" are not bad. For the citizens had considered the people who were now called "Bolsheviki" to be eccentric, and merely had shaken their heads upon hearing the speeches of radicals; but the citizens did not look upon these so-called "Bolsheviki" as robbers and cutthroats. The thinking citizen merely said, "Let them talk and let off steam; then they will be harmless."

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Now the citizens either have become afraid--and fear often engenders foolishness--or they consider the persecution and condemnation of those unsatisfied persons an injustice, which offends against the spirit of free America, since the persecuted and condemned merely strove to improve the condition of the masses, holding that the worker has every right to strive for a greater share of this world's goods. Every American is entitled to "pursue happiness" according to our Constitution, but only by the use of legal means of course, not through violence. But even people who were scrupulously careful not to preach violence, but warned against any attempt to attain their object by use of violence--have been called Bolsheviki.

Thus fear is no longer connected with the words "Bolshevism" and "Bolsheviki" as far as the masses are concerned. The masses no longer believe in the existence of the Russian ghost, but are becoming more and more accustomed to apply the term "Bolshevism" to dissatisfaction with and improvement of the living conditions of our workers. In this way the

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danger of Bolshevism originated, for, unfortunately, there is much cause for dissatisfaction.

The number of dissatisfied people will be increased by millions through prohibition--if it should be enforced. And more millions will be added to the army of those who are discontented and despair of the genuineness of American democracy and freedom, if Senator Overman's plan to prohibit every foreign-language publication, and the numerous other disturbing plans which defy the democracy and liberty of our people, are carried out.

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Abendpost, Feb. 6, 1919.

"THE BOY SAT BY THE BROOK"

According to reports from Washington the evident spreading of Bolshevism in America is causing no little alarm and anxiety in administration circles and in Congress; and the Government is diligently seeking ways and means to protect the American public against the threatening danger of being poisoned by Bolshevik ideas and doctrines.

"Seek and ye shall find." And: "Where there is a will, there is a way." A strong desire to fight Bolshevism appears to have developed, especially in the Senate of the United States. For, while the Cabinet (in its weekly session) spoke about the peril of Bolshevism, it took no action, save to inform the President of the situation. The Senate, on the other hand, passed a resolution empowering the Committee on Propaganda to extend its investigation to "all endeavors to spread the principles of any party which receives,



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or claims to receive, its authority from Russia, or which seeks to overthrow the Government of this nation by force, or by the destruction of life and property, or by causing a general cessation of industrial activity."

It is said that the Committee will begin this investigation tomorrow by cross-examining a number of "intellectuals", some of whom were recently called "pacifists". It is also reported that in order to combat Bolshevism the Committee will insist upon the enactment of laws which will make it possible to deport foreign agitators, and to suppress subversive literature. The Committee will also propose laws to prohibit immigration for four years and to deport all interned alien enemies.

This fine program reminds the thoughtful citizen of the neat little rhyme:

"There, upon the roof, sits quite puzzled

A graybeard, thoughtful and bamboozled."

And sympathy will move the citizen to aid the good old man with good advice. This sympathy will be associated with the well-founded anxiety....that the



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Senate Committee, which has the duty to fight Bolshevism, will only nourish and strengthen it. For, everything that the Committee plans to do is merely superficial and unimportant, and does not touch the source of the evil, in fact has absolutely no relation to the evil. The last statement is especially true of the proposed deportation of alien enemies. The physician who merely puts a plaster on an abscess, or merely removes the abscess by an operation and then applies a plaster to the wound, will soon find that his ministrations only accelerate the complete disintegration of the body.

Thus, it appears that anxiety for the future of our country demands that the Senate Committee and the Cabinet be apprised of the necessity to stop scattering the seed of Bolshevism, to refrain from opening ever new sources of irrigation for the fatal seed; they should be informed of the necessity to plug the fountains from which Bolshevism emanates.

One need not leave Washington for this purpose. The sowers of Bolshevism are



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in the Capitol, especially in the Senate. Loss of faith in the justice of our institutions and in the sincerity of the fine speeches about liberty and equality and self-determination--that is the germ from which Bolshevism springs. Mistrust and dissatisfaction are the immediate consequences. And mistrust and dissatisfaction have been fostered and are still being fostered by Congress, especially by the Senate. How? By nagging and harping the President and casting suspicion upon his objectives; by attacking the President's plan for a league of nations and world peace. By its actions the Senate postpones and delays what our nation and all nations desire, need, and demand, namely, peace; for only when peace has been negotiated, and not until then, will it be possible for the nations to adjust themselves to changed conditions and to arrange their disordered affairs.

Those who, above all others, are qualified and obligated to facilitate and accelerate the transition from war to peace, are doing all they can to hinder this transition through petty, despicable partisan politics, actuated by envy



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and malice. They cast suspicion upon the administration, cast doubt upon the aims and the ability of the administration; they nag and belittle one another, and do everything possible to destroy the last vestige of faith and loyalty of the people; they do their utmost to create the impression that the President, his Cabinet, and all the members of Congress are good-for-nothings, that they know nothing, that they cannot and will not do any good, that they do not have the welfare of the people at heart. They destroy faith in justice and truth by measures which are an insult to every conception of a fair deal, and they scoff at liberty and self-determination.

According to its resolution the Senate intends to oppose everything which contributes to the overthrow of the Government. But the Senate and the House of Representatives voted for the Prohibition Amendment, which not only destroyed billions of dollars worth of property and deprived thousands of people of a living by destroying their source of income, but which also has virtually overthrown the Government by a most brutal violation of the Constitution, upon which the Government was founded and upon which the Government heretofore has



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rested. They have changed the Constitution from a stronghold for the protection of justice and liberty to an instrument for the commission of a grave injustice and the suppression of the people's freedom.

If the Senate wishes to do something against Bolshevism, let the Senate ask the Supreme Court to declare the Prohibition Amendment unconstitutional. For it is unconstitutional. That would be a good deed done. And then if the Senate in its entirety will give full support to the President's plans for a league of nations and world peace, and would insist that peace be made as soon as possible, it will have done more to combat Bolshevism than could be accomplished by any conceivable measures for the suppression of Bolshevism.



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Abendpost, Nov. 6, 1918.

THE "DAY AFTER ELECTION"

(Editorial)



At times it must seem doubtful to any citizen who takes his civic duty seriously and takes some part in the political life of city or country, whether the democratic form of government is the right one for the people and the nation. Important problems are solved and experienced representatives and officials are ousted by a small majority of voters who often hardly constitute an absolute majority of the entire electoral body. The question arises whether better results could not be obtained, politics become more stabilized, and a more efficient, more experienced officialdom be secured for the nation and the community, if the "people"--whatever may be understood by that term--were not allowed to make decisions so arbitrarily and so much in accordance with the mood in which they happen to be.

Such reflections are usual after an election when hopes have been shattered, but

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he who is wise will quickly recover, for on the "day after election" he will really appreciate the beautiful and beneficial features of democratic self-government by the ballot if he looks around him and observes how the people act and react.

On the day after an election like yesterday's, a reflecting and observing citizen cannot have any further doubts that the American people are ripe for democracy, for a day like today proves that the American people, in spite of any conclusion we might draw from other considerations, possess political judgement and self-restraint to a high degree and thereby fulfill all the preliminary conditions for self-determination and self-government.

In a democratic community the majority rules and the right of government by majority--the current majority of the lawful electorate--must be recognized unconditionally; otherwise democracy cannot exist and prosper. This "day after election" conclusively proves this to be the case. The campaign was short but

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lively. At stake were decisions on important problems and the filling of a great number of very important offices. Many expectations have been realized and almost as many hopes shattered. Hundreds of thousands "were right" and won, and just as many saw their opinions and candidates repudiated, turned back by a majority which hardly made up one third of all citizens who were entitled to vote. Here there might be an opportunity and some reason for ill-humor, resentment, and disgust--but in reality there was nothing of the sort!

There are today many bitterly disappointed candidates in the city of Chicago and each one of them can count hundreds and thousands of friends and adherents who are equally disappointed by the results of the election. But the countenances of those that have failed smile as cheerfully as a sunny day, and the exchange of greetings between victors and vanquished is either friendly and sympathetic or teasing. The great game of politics was being played. Some won and others lost. What is the difference? The victor of today may lose in the next election and he who was defeated today may be victorious the next time. In the

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meantime everybody tries to get along as best he can. The fight and the arguments are over, and any resulting animosity and ill-will are things of the past. Forgotten are the hard words which were spoken and those who were enemies before are again good friends and neighbors--until the next election!

This is the way the sovereign people of Chicago act, this is the way the nation as a whole acts. So must a people be that wants to decide its own fate.

..... There remains only the completion of the system of self-government, its improvement; and, if necessary, its change, in order that this great idea may be of the utmost benefit for the people in its application and accomplishment. There is much to be done yet. It is a great and difficult task, but the essentials for a successful solution are at hand and the greatness of the problem should encourage cheerful co-operation.

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WHAT THE GERMAN-AMERICANS HAVE TO DO

(Editorial)

As developments on the eastern and western war fronts progress, the position of the Germans in the United States becomes more and more difficult. Where emotions gain the upper hand, logical reasoning will drop by the wayside. In the present conflict of nations, neutral countries judge exclusively according to their sentiments. The motives are hundredfold, and we cannot even approximate the leading ones. Nor would it matter much to know and explain all of them. The causes of this war may be this or that, but one thing we know for sure: They dictate only in rare instances the attitudes which people have toward the great powers that are now locked in deadly combat. Even if the Germans had not "devastated" Belgium, the Americans would harbor a profound suspicion toward them just the same. The conquest of Belgium only lent their hatred an aura of justification. On the other hand, if England had outmaneuvered

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Germany, had reached the Rhine in record time and given battle to the Germans, hardly any American newspaper would have concealed its satisfaction over the violation of neutrality [by the British]. Is there anyone naive enough to believe that the Americans, now anti-German, would have directed their sympathies toward Germany in that case? Americans could have found enough valid reasons to show a little sympathy for the Germans. The annexation of Kiaochow and several small islands in the Pacific [by Japan] should have been sufficient to arouse American sympathies, not to mention the brutal fact that the whole world had taken up arms against Germany. But what's the use?

Let us not indulge in illusions!

We can believe the English novelist and author, Arnold Bennett, when he says that seventy-five per cent of the Anglo-American public are considered "allies" by the English, and that their emotions are constantly being whipped

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up by the propaganda word "Belgium". It would be hard to prove the accuracy of this percentage, but deep in his heart the American cultivates the "bonds of racial unity" and these sentiments will last as long as he lives. No resolutions or speeches will ever change that. Let us be fair and grant those Anglo-Saxons the same privilege which we ourselves would demand.

The Germans would harbor the same feelings for their own people, even if the latter were in the wrong. They would simply be incapable of recognizing that wrong! Nor could Latins, Slavs, or Anglo-Saxons perceive any fault with their own nationalities. If mankind should ever reach the level of judging things from a loftier vantage point, divorced from the influence of nationalistic emotions, then the millenium would indeed be with us! That life on earth would also become very boresome, should not worry us today. There was a good reason to put heaven some place in the great beyond: the founders of religions knew that "there never could be heaven on earth."

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All we can do under prevailing circumstances is to let everyone have his own opinion and not attempt to correct him unless somebody else's rights are involved. We Germans should prove by our actions that we are looking at things from a higher plane than the platform of nationalistic aspirations, otherwise it would ill behoove us to call ourselves "the nation of philosophers". Even at that we would still remain partial enough, because we could never **extirpate** from our minds our individual national pride. But since this also holds true of other nations, things will remain in balance. We must always remember that there is no such a thing as an absolutely impartial judge, and there never will be. Nor are there two human beings who so closely resemble each other that you could not tell one from the other. The Germans who have become citizens of this country have renounced their allegiance to their former sovereign. But they were never asked to renounce their German mind, their Volkstum [racial heritage], and their native sentiments, because these are spiritual values which one cannot take off like wearing apparel. The oath of allegiance to this Republic cannot be construed to mean that one

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must abide by the dictates of a political party or a temporary national trend of public opinion. The oath of allegiance merely compels us--and with sensible people no compulsion would be necessary anyway--to observe the laws of the land. Germans do not balk at that. They regard law and order as progress, as the moral obligation of an organized human society. In this respect they excel all other nations. They do not need any compulsion to be adjusted to civilized life.

If the American way of thinking remains foreign to the majority of Germans over here, it is the fault of that way of thinking. Regardless of how satisfied Americans may be with their own institutions, to the Germans they seem immature and primitive. The Government, from the President down to the tiniest county administration, is identical with the party in power, and, in turn, the party is the Government. This is not the fault of the Government, the county administration, or that particular party. Circumstances make for this condition. The entire American governmental structure is based on the

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party system. That is why no administration can ever rise above party politics. This fundamental evil breeds all other evils. It starts with the president and his party, which are praised because of "the bumper crop we had this year," and it winds up in Kankakee County, where potatoes grew to gigantic proportions because "the Republicans were in power then". The most widely read newspapers in the country blame the Democratic party for the "bad times we are having". When the Republicans are in power, then they are responsible, depending on whether the times happen to be "good" or "bad". "Although that man does not belong to my party, I nevertheless must agree with him on this point." We hear this kind of remark so often that it alone would prove how the "proud citizens" are **prone** to regard everything from a purely partisan point of view. Now, is it the fault of the Germans if they occasionally find this type of "Americanism" somewhat ridiculous? Of course there are Germans who unconsciously fall into the same habit, as a defense mechanism, so to speak. They don't realize that they are doing the opposite of what they should do in the interest of this Republic. It is inevitable that Germans, too, must

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belong to some party, and if they like to get caught in this quagmire of muddled thinking, all they have to do is emulate the native Americans and let all their actions be dictated by party politics. If, on the other hand, there is still a spark of the German spirit left in them, they will endeavor to solve cultural problems without the prompting and persuasion of some political quack or demagogue, and to help make this Republic a truly civilized nation. Their education and their number warrant this German co-operation in national affairs. More than that, because of their citizenship and oath of allegiance, they are even obligated to co-operate. But it takes tact and knowledge! Both will be available if encouraged and cultivated.

These are thoughts which, to judge by the hundreds of "voices from the people," express the desires and ideas of a large section of the population.

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Abendpost, Oct. 30, 1914.

LEST WE FORGET--OR FORGIVE

(Editorial)

In our Republic, people are more concerned over the business of Europeans than over their own. To assume the role of a wise though unwonted counsellor seems to be a unique character trait of a nation which believes herself to be farther advanced politically and ethically than others. The only reason we can see is that perhaps they are not directly involved themselves. Roosevelt made Russia and Japan conclude their peace in America. The war, with Germany and Austria-Hungary on one side and the Allies on the other, was hardly a week old when President Wilson offered his services as a mediator. This was in conformity with the wish of the American people, but none of the belligerents involved had asked for it, and nobody could imagine what good a mediation at such an early date could possibly do. We would not say that the American Government tried to interfere, but it is undoubtedly true that the American people are butting in on the affairs of the belligerent powers. Over here

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there seems to be a tendency to reshape the map of Europe according to the desires of the American people, and already we can discern preparations for preliminary peace negotiations. The American, if he chooses to think at all, assumes the role of a bigoted preacher, and his sermons are meant for the Germans.

The North American Republic wants to have a few words to say at the peace conference. Theoretically, there are no objections to that, providing this service would be confined to the role of an honest and sincere negotiator. We do not question the good intentions of this Government in offering the belligerent parties in Europe the unselfish services of a good friend. Neither can we doubt that President Wilson intends to send impartial delegates to his "peace congress." Unfortunately, however, we must earnestly question whether the President will be able at the present time to find such delegates. Public opinion in this country is at the moment so poisoned and prejudiced against Germany and her Ally--at least in the East--that Americans of German and Austro-Hungarian descent realize the impossibility of an impartial judgment on the part of the Americans.

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After the German immigrants had worked and labored unceasingly to bring about a relationship of mutual understanding between Germany and the United States, after hundreds and thousands of them had made bloody sacrifices for the preservation of this Union, they now have to make the discovery that they are hated. Educated Americans, it is true, will say: "We have nothing against the Germans," but they don't forget to add that "the Kaiser must be downed". This is a poor excuse which, even if it was valid, would show nothing but their ignorance of the German people and the structure of the Reich Government. That alibi is just as valid as if we were to say: "The American people are alright, but the Presidents they have elected should have been hanged." Since we know that the American people elect their Presidents, such a statement would be the gravest insult imaginable. If the German people are satisfied with their Kaiser, the rest of the world is ill advised to make a distinction between him and his people. If the German people prefer a monarchy to the republican form of government, there are probably reasons for it, and the tactless American attempts to convert them the German people are regarded as an uncalled for interference; after all, the

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German people did not shape their form of government the day before yesterday, but have had it for a long time.

He who wants to play the role of counsellor must be above any suspicion. The American public, thanks to the anti-German propaganda of the American press, cannot fulfill this requirement. Bryan's peace proposals have the same value as England's former suggestions for disarmaments. International politics are probably guided by some code of ethics, but in the final analysis only the self-interest of each nation really counts. Treaties of any kind become worthless the moment vital interests of a signatory nation dictate differently. At the outbreak of the war, Germany was faced with precisely this situation. Like a civilized person, she asked her neighbor Belgium for permission to go across his lot, with all damages to be paid. Not only that, but Germany offered an additional payment for any eventual loss in prestige her little neighbor would suffer. Belgium refused. But Germany saw her very existence threatened and acted as anyone would if faced with a pressing danger. Americans did not take this into consideration. They judged and condemned Germany on

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superficial evidence, and this discriminatory attitude makes them unfit to arbitrate now. In this peace conference, justice will decide, justice as the Germans always have interpreted it. The United States will be considered too.

The beautiful explanations, which Mr. Charles C. Hyde, professor of international law at Northwestern University, made to a distinguished audience in the City Club, will be appreciated by every German, but the poison of /anti-German/ propaganda has already done its work, and we have no antidote for it at the present time. The German born or German-American citizen will later remember this. It will influence his future political attitude. These kicks in the pants will neither be forgotten nor forgiven.

Die Abendpost, May 30, 1910.

THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED ASSOCIATION

Yesterday, at the large Bohemian Turnhall, near 18th Street and Ashland Avenue, the above association held its annual meeting. The Hall has been decorated profusely for the occasion.

The attendance was splendid and all proceedings functioned smoothly and harmoniously. A small, splendid orchestra under the electrifying leadership of Mr. Ballmann did its share and formed a part of the program. During the past year the strength of the United Association was considerably increased, by the addition of 52 clubs, and at present it consists of 684 Clubs of various nationalities, as follows:-

German	363 Clubs	539 Delegates	Belgian	2 Clubs	3 Delegates
Bohemian	189	302	Scandinavian	2	2
Polish	81	106	Croatian	3	3
Italian	30	45	Hebrew	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Danish	12	22		684	1024
Norwegian	1	1			

Membership: above 180,000.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 8, 1901.

THE WEST SIDE SOCIAL LABOR SOCIETY

The inauguration of new officials of the West Side Social Labor Society took place during the organization's last meeting, a festive ceremony at which Mr. Christian Muth, former president of the society, officiated. In his speech, Mr. Muth put special emphasis on the fact that the society's financial status was extremely discouraging when organized almost half a century ago. Nevertheless, anticipating a bright future and the goal before us, we commenced dutifully upon our task. But, since those anxious days of nearly fifty years ago, this organization has developed into one of the wealthiest societies in Chicago. This was not a mere coincidence; it was the result of honest and economic administration in conjunction with the faithful services of its officials. Difficult problems and great responsibilities are now facing the newly elected president. It is our sincere wish that the newly inaugurated officials may prove themselves worthy of the confidence placed in them by members of this association. They will have a chance to evidence their sincerity as well as showing their real interest in the welfare of the organization.

Following is the list of names of the present officials: Wilhem Yuers, president;

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 8, 1901.

Rudolf Raatz, vice-president; Robert Hepner, secretary; Carl Keller, secretary of finances; Wilhelm Boehmer, treasurer; Heinrich Pauth, Christian Muth, and Friedrich Wilhelm Pegel, comprise the council for the administration. Konrad Buhmann, Christian Gerlach, and Gustav Schaetz compose the finance committee. Martin Brostmeier is in charge of the library.



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 11, 1901.

THE STATE AS PATRON

(Editorial)

The shirt is closer to us than the coat. Our industry is more important to America than to Germany. International political sentimentality must be relegated to the world benefactors; practical politics deals only in possibilities, and a statesman may as well shed his skin as be able to trespass beyond the confines of his nation's interests.

The American shirt clings to our body more tenaciously than the German coat, the French blouse or the Russian jacket. Our statesmen can only serve Americanism and regard our connections with foreign powers in the light of American interests; just as Count Buelow, who endeavors to promote the German cause but at the same time tries to show all possible consideration to friendly neighboring countries.




Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 11, 1901.

When England, in her race for supremacy, excelled all other industrial and commercial nations by a margin of several decades, the Manchester school announced the destructive theory that free trade is the only feasible dogma for commerce.

It is applicable only to the richest and most industrialized nation; all other countries who grovel over the tortuous path of development and lack capital, find it tantamount to suicide.

The schools teachers and professors who discover such convincing solutions for everything on paper, were mostly apostles of free trade, and the English Cobden Club supplied ample funds to buy the press and other essential propaganda mediums in other countries.

The United States was the first to show a disinclination to follow this precept. The Republicans became avowed proponents of a protective tariff and thereby fostered American industry.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 11, 1901.

This levy on imports reached its culmination with the McKinley Law in the year 1890 and the Dingley Statute in 1897. At present a gradual reduction of this tax may be expected, because most of our American enterprises have matured sufficiently and can risk competition in the world market without having to fear a debacle.

The protective-duty principle has also found acclaim in other countries, and if one peruses the recent speech of the German chancellor and his commendations of the system, republican Americans must feel highly elated. Count Buelow said: "I consider it is the Governments obligation to balance its present economical inequalities and to support those who cannot help themselves through their own efforts. I shall always believe, that, if one member of a social body suffers, all others will be affected thereby; particularly, if such an important branch as agriculture shows unsoundness, the entire organism must become afflicted."

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 11, 1901.

Protection here, protection there. The state is the patron of the people. The eye of the state watches all our interests; the state's arm protects the weak, helps the needy, and defends the land and its people.

This savors of socialism. Since Germany and Austria face a shortage of coal, one speaks quite unreservedly of governmental ownership of the coal deposits.

Sensible socialism is propogated by paternalism, but the Schlaraffenland-communism finds no place there. Socialism manifests itself at first in the protective tariff schedules, and Germany is on the road to a social-constitutional monarchy, considering the concessions which are made in that direction. [Schlaraffenland, a mythical land, where baked squabs fly into the mouths of the indolent. Transl.]

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GERMAN

DIE ABENDPOST, September 7th, 1895.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The German-American Socialists.

The German-American Socialist Group held last night at the Vorwarts-Turnhalle (Forward Turner Hall) a meeting, presided over by M. V. Britzius, who introduced the agitator, K. Hardie. The latter expressed the hope, that the human rights, existing so far only on paper, would become some day a practical fact. Predicting the rise of the working classes to power and leadership, he insisted, that the red symbol of international brotherhood should stand high above all national flags.

Die Abendpost, July 31, 1894.

DEGENERATION OF CAPITALISM.

WPA (ILL. PROJ. 1976)

Neither Democratic Socialism nor State Socialism will destroy the structure of any civilized country, as long as private ownership does not undermine its own existence by increasing misuse of its power. Such a misuse of power is making its appearance particularly in countries with a democratic constitution, which is giving to the business ambition of individuals and corporations an unlimited field of activity without the well needed legal control. The subsequent lack of adequate regulation laws always will tempt dishonesty and money greed, to exploit the masses of the people on a large scale.

Even if this shameless exploitation sometimes leads to unexpected public scandals, there always will be needy judges, who, impressed by the power of these scoundrel magnates, and their bribing generosity, will side in with the wealthy culprits. As long as the legislators, stirred up by some monstrous movement of public indignation, does not create the necessary severe corporation laws, capitalism will degenerate, increasingly and lead to the doom of human Society, which has learned too long from the large money interest losses, to disregard and evade the laws of our constitution.

Die Abendpost, February 12th, 1894.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE SOCIALISTS.

The Socialists seem to prepare with unusual energy for the coming election and campaign in Spring. There was a mass-meeting yesterday afternoon at the Vorwaerts-Turner Hall, presided over by Paul Ehrmann, who opened the meeting with a speech and pointed to the fact that in 1879 the Socialistic vote was one fourth of the total-vote.

Last Saturday, another meeting took place at Greif's Hall, where Fritz Kalbitz, Louis Kallen and Edward Leifried made speeches.

Abendpost, November 13, 1893.



The celebration at Waldheim.

Although the weather could not be called inviting for a long stay in the open air between 2500 and 3000 persons assembled at the Waldheim cemetery to participate at the memorial services of the anniversary of the deaths of Spies, Parsons, Engel, Lingg, and Fischer which was held under the leadership of the "Pioneer Aid and Support Association". The celebration was opened when the band played Albert Parsons favorite "Annie Laurie". Michael Schwab followed with a speech in the German language. He described with deep emotion, but without passion, the happenings of the last 24 hours before the execution of his four fellow prisoners. At the end of his description he came to speak about the cause of the tragedy and admitted that it may have been a mistake to advise the laborers to arm themselves. We recommended for the future to settle differences between capital and labor by a court of arbitration.

After singing of a song by the male chorus, Samuel Fielden delivered a short address. He said that the executed during their lifetime were friends of all humanity and were led by their agitation through the best intentions. Another song of the male chorus ended the celebration and after the graves were decorated with flowers everybody sought protection from the pouring rain.

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Abendpost, August 31, 1893



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(Editorial) Disagreeing Doctors

At the bed of suffering, ailing society, many celebrated doctors from different lands of culture, found themselves together yesterday. Two eminent representatives of opposite churches, namely the Catholic Rector, Dr. McGlynn and the Methodist Bishop Fallows; famous Labor leaders as Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation of Labor, and Thomas Morgan, the English Socialist; world famous writers of the type of the witty, but one-sided Henry George; Kate Field, the lawyer Darrow - a so-called tame anarchist, - and still many other authorities and capacities; they all conferred together as to how the poor patient could be helped. The result was exactly the same, as if at the bedside of a bodily suffering patient a homeopathist, an allopathist, an eclectic, a nature doctor and a defender of Christian Science had met. As no agreement could be reached, the patient gets no medicine prescribed at all and he will have to wait till his imperturbable constitution gives him a lift.

That the representatives of the different "schools" look at each other as quacks and feel sorry for each other about the ignorance shown, could be noticed clearly enough in their speeches. With a sovereign disdain that

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gives one the consciousness of his scientific infallibility, the great George went over the diagnosis of the other doctors. According to his ideas the illness is caused solely by the private ownership of land and property and proposes therefore, to acquire all the land for the state, by the simple method of overtaxation, and to lease only the usufruct. This proposal does not go far enough for the socialist, because, in his opinion, the movable capital is the bacillus, that undermines the health of human society. Therefore he prescribes as remedy the acquisition of all means of labor and total abolition of wage labor. Over this naivete the anarchist doctor smiles again, who sees in the state itself the source of all evil, and promises to the patient a sure cure, if he agrees for himself, to unlimited personal liberty. But all these opinions together seem to be only Utopian dreams to the labor Union man. Ignoring the fact that also the farmers, the industrialists, the business men, the scholars and artisans are not altogether satisfied, he believes himself to be able to give the sickness a life by organizing all industrial wage-laborers. The protestant preacher holds insufficient all human means, and advises return to the Christian doctrines. The blue stockings

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do not like it that the laborers squeeze together in the cities, while the farmer is short on "hands" and he has therefore worked out a beautiful plan for more equal distribution of labor through a federal labor office; finally all the doctors went home, each one felt offended that his diagnosis was not recognized as the only true one, and his recipe was not sent immediately to the drug store.

If the pitiable patient would have to swallow all the medicines which are prescribed for him by the different authorities and capacities, he would become miserably ruined. It is his good fortune that he does not need to let himself be fed by force. As he is now convinced, that the learned doctors cannot help him, he will endure his pains in patience and intend to get well by his own will-power. And it will be only a short time when he will laugh about the great doctors who thought to give him up already.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 8, 1893.

NEEBE, SCHWAB AND FIELDEN.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302

These three men have conducted themselves very satisfactorily since their liberation. They surely had ample opportunities to conduct themselves as martyrs but tactfully resisted such a temptation. When they had to make speeches they behaved faultlessly. They appeared before the alliance which had obtained their liberation, the Amnesty Association, in order to express their profound thanks to all those who had worked for their cause.

Neebe and Schwab gave their heartfelt thanks also to the good men and women who joined the movement of the "Personal Rights League," which had requested gubernatorial intervention. Neebe emphasized, that among those who interceded so fervently, were people of all political parties. Schwab offered special thanks to the many labor organizations and the host of prominent men who, although they did not share their views, came to their rescue, because they believed that the three had been punished enough.

Particularly touching were Fielden's words of gratitude. After thanking every one most fervently he said, his eyes dimmed with tears: "Our seven years imprisonment was a greater hardship for our families than for us. In

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 8, 1893.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

the name of my family I thank all who took an interest in me. When you return to your respective homes today and look at your wives and children, then your hearts will tell you: 'It was a good action to have restored them to their families.'"

The three men professed deep appreciation for Governor Altgeld's intercession.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 4, 1893.

A. A. A., GOVERNOR ALTGELD, JUDGE GARY, ETC.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A large number of English-American newspapers and some German-American ones display an insane exasperation over Altgeld's executive clemency to Neebe, Schwab and Fielden. (Explanation: Haymarket riot: Translator.) They completely pass over in silence Governor Altgeld's denunciation and definite condemnation of anarchism; his threat of relentless prosecution whenever this doctrine should assert itself and become an actuality.

Altgeld's explanation limits itself to a criticism of the court proceedings of our Chicago legal machinery at the time anarchism was on trial. That the governor was able to prove that the Supreme Court of Illinois had made a serious blunder, even his worst enemy can not deny.

One of the arguments which the court rejected, was the proven evidence submitted by the defense attorneys that several jurors admitted being prejudiced against the defendants. This evidence, in a trial for life, was ignored by the court. At a later period Altgeld used the same argument in a similar instance; during the Cronin murder investigation.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 4, 1893.

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Sensible German-American newspaper writers, among them the extremely conservative and anti-union propagandist, Carl Daenzer of the Anzeiger Des Westens, (Western Announcer), are definitely opposed to this groundless raving against Altgeld. They reproached him, "because he expressed his ideas improperly"; but they prove nevertheless, that the wielder of the executive power of clemency is privileged to criticize the courts severely, that this power must not be throttled, otherwise its value would be diminished, perhaps even disappear altogether, and thus be unavailable for important emergencies...

And now comes the bigoted little preacher, of the Grace Methodist Church, "Dr." M. L. Gates, from Jersey City Heights, N. J., uttering a doleful hoot to the accompaniment of three A's: "Illinois stands discredited with the threefold A" - thus shrieked Gates from his pulpit, concerning our peaceful prairie province.

The three great A's - the shame of Illinois, they are synonymous - Altgeld, Aliens and Anarchists! The liar and vilifier from New Jersey confuses a handful of Chicago anarchists with the large number of immigrants from Europe, and throws them into the melting pot - which conforms to his

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 4, 1893.

understanding of aliens.

He is unaware that a tremendous majority of these arrivals, including the willing workers, are a well behaved and peaceful people. Even among men who have taken no active part in the turbulent Altgeld criticism, the Governor's unconcealed rancor towards the silver haired Judge Gary was openly censured. There is a partial explanation for this acidity; it is attributable to Judge Gary's indiscreet article, published in the April edition of the Century magazine, this year. It is a virulent document about anarchism and the trial.

Condemnation of Altgeld, however, will not promote the personal and judicial honor of Gary. As an antithesis one must note, with what wonderful equanimity and justice the St. Louis Tageblatt, (Daily paper,) a Socialistic publication, which is exceedingly friendly towards Altgeld's action, treats the Gary affair in its columns.

Adolph Hepner, its editor, whose writings we quote in part, says: "Gary was not big enough for his task; he could not conduct a trial of such far-reaching magnitude; a leader of such an important political investigation must have some of an actor's talent, i. e., he must be able to mask his feelings,

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 4, 1893.

so that he may appear impartial, regardless of his mind's reactions to the varied proofs and court exhibits. Gary, a simple, old bourgeois, did not have this faculty, this modern showmanship.

"His conduct indicated, from the very beginning of the proceedings, that he was dominated by the impression which the 'bombing' left on his mind. And he was kept under its grewsome influence up to the end, like millions of other people.... He acted, fully convinced that the conviction of the men would be a good deed...

"The psychological effect created by the voluminous translations from the Arbeiter Zeitung, (Labor-Paper,) the reports of military, secret anarchistic organizations, the samples of Lingg's bombs, the blood-drenched clothing and other gory police equipment from dead officers - all that upset the old man's mental poise, fired his feverish imagination which now perceived the potential perils that threatened society.

"It resolved itself into a fixed idea, a monomaniacal conviction of a 'murderous conspiracy' embracing all the individual anarchists.... These ideas overwhelmed him.... Altgeld may thank God on his knees, that circumstances were kind and prevented him from being a judge in this instance.....

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 4, 1893.

"But he never would have consented to a jury consisting exclusively of clerks with no proper representation from the laboring class... in conformity with the legal phrase, 'In coram paribus'..." (To be judged by our equals. Translator.)

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Abendpost, July 3rd, 1893.

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

In the Rochester Hall the Socialist Labor Party held their second session. The main points of the discussions were the amnesty of the anarchists Neebe, Schwab and Fielden by Governor Altgeld. Following a motion of the Delegate Rappaport, an address of thanks shall be sent to the latter. The resolution was read in the German and English languages, and was followed up by a lengthy discussion.

Some of the Delegates pointed especially to the moral courage of the Governor which stands unparalleled. Delegate Peter Freiburger made a motion, that the Printing Committee shall be ordered to have the decree of the Governor printed in different languages for Campaign purposes. The motion was unanimously carried.

GERMAN

BEGINNINGS OF RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE AND PERSECUTION.

Shortly before the school controversy arose in Illinois, we reported a letter received by a respectable German Protestant clergyman, which revealed the fact that even among the non-Catholic Germans those secret societies carry on their activities. That Protestant German clergyman was even then aware, that the pretext of aiming at Catholics only, was merely a cloak for the real purpose, namely, to fight all immigrants, irrespective of their religious affiliations. He knew the history of the Know-Nothing movement during the fifties. The latest Know-Nothing movement not only attacks the civil rights of Catholic citizens of this country, but interferes also with their private business.

There is our fellow-citizen, a German in Chicago, H. Detmer, who manages a piano store in the Schiller Theater Building. Detmar is a Catholic.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 20, 1892.

He is friendly, and eager to help everybody, and has been generous also toward non-Catholic charitable institutions.

Some time ago he rented a piano to a local club. The instrument was very satisfactory, and the club decided to purchase one from Mr. Detmar. A piano was selected and delivered after the transaction was completed... At a meeting of the club the decision was made to return the unpaid piano, because Detmar is a Catholic. Since the sale was black on white, Detmar could have refused to take it back, but he acted magnanimously.

It was revealed that the club, returning the instrument because Detmar was a Catholic, belongs to the Know-Nothing movement of the Patriotic Sons of America...

But we have not only the Patriotic Sons of America. Detmar recently had an experience with the Patriotic Daughters. A certain club wanted to rent a piano from him. A woman was sent to make the necessary arrangements. Finally the woman told the clerk, "We are convinced that Detmar is a Catholic, and that he engages Catholics only in his store." The clerk replied

WPA (U) PROJ. 30775

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 20, 1892.

truthfully: "Detmar is a Catholic, that is true; but when he engages any one in his business, he does not inquire about religious or political affiliations, and at the present, Detmar is the only Catholic in his business."

The woman retorted: "Since Detmar is a Catholic, the club can not consider either the purchase, or the renting of a piano." It is needless to say that the renting of a piano was not carried out. This intolerant woman was a member of the Patriotic Daughters of America.

And such happenings are possible in the cosmopolitan city of Chicago, whose marvelous development can be credited primarily to the cooperation of the different nationalities, irrespective of their religious faiths!

It is estimated by those who should know that the membership of these intolerant societies has increased to 60,000 in Chicago and Illinois alone. To the many Germans, who once belonged to the party of the noble A. Lincoln, it is indeed painful to know that these intolerant and persecuting persons are active within the Republican party.

WPA (U.I.) PROJ. 30775

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 20, 1892.

The hatred of these recent Know-Nothings is directed with equal vehemence against the German Lutherans, and other German Protestants, as well as against Catholics, ever since the school controversy started in Illinois.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3027

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Illinois Staats - Zeitung May 31, 1892.

PREROGATIVE OF MERCY

What we have announced and advocated in this paper several weeks ago, has become a reality. Prominent men of social standing are now requesting clubs, societies, unions, and the like to appoint a member each, who in turn should organize a general committee for the purpose of having petitions signed by as many people as possible in all walks of life. These petitions requesting a pardon for Neebe, Schwab, and Fielden will be sent to the governor.

Decoration Day is very appropriate to appeal to the people to do everything in their power, to induce the governor not to postpone a pardon for these men much longer.

What is Chicago's tragedy of May 4, 1886 compared with the four years of lasting tragic civil war and its streams of blood? Did not the victorious republic have the power to punish the instigators of that awful rebellion most severely? Did it not, on the contrary, extend mercy and magnanimity to the most guilty? This attitude, indeed, resulted in that in a comparatively short time hatred was displaced by a sense of indissoluble fraternalism.

It is high time that the state of Illinois consider the clemency of the Federal

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36275

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Illinois Staats - Zeitung May 31, 1892.

Government towards the instigators of the national rebellion, whose motives were not by any means superior to those possessed by the fanatics of 1886.

It is not definitely proven that Oscar Neebe had anything to do with the affairs of that day, May 4th. In regard to Michael Schwab and S. Fielden there were extenuating circumstances from the beginning. All three of them have suffered immensely.

Even monarchs in Europe extend pardon in similar cases after a number of years. The military republic of France, not at all comparative to the true republicanism of the United States, has pardoned social revolutionists, who were far worse and more obstinate than those three men ever have been.

To pardon these men, as recommended by us, would contribute materially to moderate the sharp edges of the bitterly resented social contrast not only in Illinois, but in the whole country.

The Bohemians of Chicago sympathize with the Germans in this matter. Therefore, they are making all efforts, even among the most conservative circles, for the pardon of the anarchist Hronek, who is likewise in Joliet.

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Illinois Staats - Zeitung May 31, 1892.

As far as the anarchism of Chicago is concerned, the most severe and pitiless sense of legal justice ought to be appeased through the executions, which took place, and the imprisonment. To finally conclude the latter would indeed be very desirable since many outstanding exploiters remain unpunished in this country.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 22-000

Chicago Tribune, May 2, 1892.

NATIONAL TURNER DISTRICT EXPELS JULIUS VOLTEICH FOR ANARCHISM

Members of the National Turner District held their first annual convention yesterday at Freiberg's Hall. The are delegates from the Chicago Turngemeinde, South Side Turngemeinde, the Central Turn Verein, and the Germania Turn Verein. These societies are the conservative Turners. They seceded from the parent body because the Chicago Turngemeinde, the largest Turner society in the city, had expelled Julius Volteich for anarchistic speeches. They were ordered to reinstate him by the parent body (the Chicago Turner District) and refused. Then the Turngemeinde seceded and was joined by the foregoing societies in forming the National Turner District. At yesterday's meeting Theodore Oehme, the First Speaker, read his message reporting a membership of 1,450 and a good financial outlook. Louis Nettelhorst was made temporary First Speaker. There were represented the Central Turn Verein. South Side Turngemeinde, Chicago Turngemeinde, and German Turngemeinde.

A banquet was given the delegates by the South Side Turngemeinde.

A lively debate took place on the question of carrying their complaints against the Chicago Turner District for expelling them to the North American Turner Bund.

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Chicago Tribune, May 2, 1892.

It was finally decided to do so. This means a final fight for supremacy in the highest court of American Turners between the Reds, or Anarchists, and the conservative Turners. Should it transpire that the Reds rule there, it will mean a split of the Turner Bund, for the Turners of New York, Minnesota, and several other States will withdraw and unite in forming a new national bund.

WPA (JL) PROJ. 30275

[WORKERS PROTEST AGAINST POLICE ACTION]

A mass-meeting was held yesterday afternoon at Twelfth Street Turner Hall under the auspices of the Arbeiterbund, the International Working People's Assn., and the German Debating clubs to protest against the action of the police in raiding Greif's Hall. M. Schmidinger presided.

Robt. Steiner, editor of the Arbeiter Zeitung, addressed the audience. He denounced Justice Woodman as ignorant of history as evinced by the wording of his recent decision; and said that the leading strivers for human rights are in Siberia, German prisons, on Blackwell's Island, in Joliet and Waldheim; that anarchy is not the result of the labors of any single class, but of the people; that the means of transportation should be in the hands of the government, not individuals; that when rich men visited the City Hall they were treated by the authorities as princes, while poor visitors were ignored. He denounced the raid at Greif's Hall as unwarranted and said that so long as such raids were tolerated there will be ignorant, hot-headed people, who, feeling outraged at having their rights trampled on, were liable to make violent outbreaks. Max Staller and M. Lott followed in speeches to a similar import. All the addresses were in German.

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Nov. 14, 1891.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

TAKING ACTION AGAINST ANARCHISTS

Mayor Washburne and the chief of police, McClaughry, deserve recognition and praise for their decisive action against the anarchists here, whose behavior has again become repulsive.

It is indeed deplorable that the conservative English-American Press, the organ of the Democratic party, condemns the decisive measures of these Republican officials. The worst offender is, of course, the Chicago Times, under the new leadership of C. H. Harrison. Instead of remembering with sorrow and regret that, due to his continued clemency and indulgency as Mayor toward the anarchists, he promoted their cause indirectly until it culminated in the catastrophe of May 4, 1886, he still goes on, bitterly attacking the present administration, because, remembering the results of those destructive teachings on that day, they do not choose to make the same mistake as did the Harrison administration.

The measures taken by the present local administration are not only just and right, but they are also humane. It is necessary to "nip in the bud" the madness of anarchism before it can contaminate the better labor-movements, and thereby weaken and poison them inwardly.

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Nov. 14, 1891.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Severe measures against anarchists is a protection for inexperienced and simple people and also for the radical and irritated masses, who are in danger of being induced to take violent action by their bloodthirsty leaders.

Anarchism in itself can not be tolerated by any civilized society. It is aiming to destroy all social and governmental institutions, even condemning the most radical and socialistic order because they do not aim at complete lawlessness.

The present local administration merits the approval of the whole civilized world, and in particular the deep gratitude of the great majority of the citizens of Chicago irrespective of party affiliation. This includes the overwhelming majority of the Democrats, who condemn C. H. Harrison's attitude just as strongly as do the Republicans and the Independents.

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Nov. 13, 1891 .

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE FOLLY AND MADNESS OF ANARCHISTS

During the last few days the Anarchists of Chicago, those that still remain again manifested their absurdity and madness. At their so-called meetings in memory of the dead comrades many provoking and bloodthirsty remarks were made, but almost all of these by agitators from elsewhere.

According to press reports from other cities these activities threaten to give Chicago a bad reputation. Even such newspapers which are friendly towards Chicago ask the question, "Can Chicago expect visitors to the World's Fair so long as agitation and threats against the existing order of society are tolerated in their midst?" The same question will soon reach our ears from the different countries in Europe.

However, Chicago four or five years ago proved to the world, how it can deal with anarchists, as soon as they attempt to put their teachings into action. No visitor needs to be afraid of the anarchists here, for Chicago will know how to silence them.

The weakness of the anarchists in such a large industrial city as Chicago is

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Nov. 13, 1891.

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evidence, when one considers the shrinking of their German newspaper which appeals to the workers in its desperate need. Where these anarchistical agitations can lead to if not stopped in time has been shown us by the happenings of May 4, 1886. If the local authorities prevent them from continuing their activities before the misguided men land in prison or upon the gallows, it would be considered a charitable action.

Real Anarchists can be found in the United States almost without exception in its two largest cities, New York and Chicago. Among them there are also Anglo-Americans. One of their foremost pioneers was an Anglo-American, but they have lost him recently. His name is H. O. Pentecost, who was a prominent preacher years ago. He embraced socialism and atheism and finally left the pulpit and became a journalist and agitator for the most radical socialists, from whom he soon turned to become an anarchist condemning all social and governmental institutions.

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Illinois Staats - Zeitung Nov. 12, 1891.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ANARCHISTS IN THE "VORWARTS" GYMNASIUM ARE
COMPELLED BY POLICEMEN TO RAISE THE AMERICAN
FLAG

About 1000 persons met last night in the "Vorwarts" Athletic Hall to commemorate the "martyrs" who were hanged on Nov. 11, 1887.

Policemen were present but remained quiet and did not interfere with the speakers, although some, for instance H. Weissmann, the editor of the New York Bakers Journal, tiraded against capitalism and the state. This reminded one of their former actions.

During Weissmann's speech, however, Police-inspector Hubbard and Lieutenant Gibbons, followed by a number of policemen in civil clothing, went upon the plat-form, and commanded them to raise the American flag among the red flags, which were to be seen everywhere.

At first the masses hissed, but soon they submitted and the American flag was raised among the signs of the red revolution.

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Illinois Staats - Zeitung Nov. 12, 1891.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Lucy Parsons interrupted the procedure and called out wildly: "Hang the murderer of my husband!" and, proud of her heroism, she remained quietly upon her chair.

Another speaker followed Weissmann, namely, R. Reitzel, the editor of the "Poor Devils".

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sep. 16, 1891.

AGAINST ANARCHISM.

The population of the United States consists of persons and families, who left their fatherland to improve their economic conditions for themselves and their children, and this self improvement becomes their motive power.....

What right have the anarchists to think that they can depend upon German workers and German unions? The anarchists demand the abolition of private property and deny to owners of production facilities and business leaders the right to exist as such. They are of the opinion that any kind of work is of equal value, and that the personal acquisition and accumulation of capital wealth must be prohibited.

But no intelligent man believes such theories, which are entirely contrary to our present form of civilization. Alleged publications for workers containing such absurdities should be treated as a fire brand and destroyed at once by the German public. Anarchists are no German world reformers, and they can not consistently point to Carl Marx and F. LaSalle as their predecessors.

Employees and employers are not of necessity mutual enemies, as the anarchists

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sep. 16, 1891.

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try to make people believe. The worker, as well as the industrialist, are actually sustained and enriched by the consuming public.... In this age of inventions and discoveries the large industrialists find it necessary to combine, and the masses of workers unite to strengthen their position.

But this is not a sufficient reason, however, to mutually fight and injure each other. Employers and wage earners must discover ways and means of supplementing and of assisting one another for the welfare and progress of men in general. The associations of industrialists and the trade unions should appoint a conference committee to discuss mutual affairs and to iron out disagreements or to relegate them to a board of arbitration. This is their duty toward the public.

The masses of workers should be enlightened in order to use their power to vote as well as their liberty to organize to a better advantage. The wealthy as well as the educated should not think it beneath their dignity to cooperate for the intellectual emancipation of the workers from prejudices and dangerous delusions. This may require some money and time, but it is worth while.

The economic welfare of the German skilled workers, as well as the steadily increasing middle class of Germans in Chicago demand imperatively the cessation of anarchistic agitation. This can be achieved only, if the Germans take a real



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sep. 16, 1891.

interest in the urgent problems of today, and pay out of their own pockets the expenses for renting halls, etc. It is deplorable that the impoverished office holders and the political job hunters have been compelled to pay all expenses for party politics.

Under such conditions the political potency of the Germans could not exert itself, therefore the weeds of anarchism prospered and made Germanism contemptuous. Anarchism is entirely un-German.... A lively agitation about the high tariff, and about the political system of indirect taxation, as well as a discussion of practical methods of improving the relationship between capital and labor, would in a very short time dispose of the anarchistic spooks in the minds of the people, and the wasteful, destructive disturbances of labor would cease. The Chicago Turngemeinde (Athletic Club) should make a beginning by calling a meeting for mental gymnastics.

Chicago Tribune, July 20, 1891.

SOCIALISM IN THE OPEN AIR.

About 300 of the chosen few who uphold the Socialist creed collected yesterday in the Plaisance about three blocks east of Cottage Grove Avenue. Posted on a tree at 59th Street and Cottage Grove Avenue were these inscriptions: "Socialists: If you will take the risk of finding the Socialists' spot without the aid of the committee go thus: About three blocks east of Cable, start a little to the south-east and good luck with you. Otherwise come back and wait for the committee."

The "spot" was a well wooded knoll, suitable for the purpose to which it was put yesterday. The picnickers gathered in small crowds and discussed the questions of the day, all the speaking being done in German. About 2 o'clock a grocery wagon arrived with a load of beer, and the remainder of the day the picnickers spent in drinking together. As the sparkling beverage began to affect the merry crowd they became somewhat louder in the expression of their belief, and some leaders would collect knots of people around themselves and expound the law in loud German.

The crowd disbanded after singing German songs and reciting reminiscences of

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GERMAN

Chicago Tribune, July 20, 1891.

the old country. The small attendance, it was claimed, was due to the fact that the organization was divided, the divisions spending the day in different places.

77A (41) PROJ. 30775

NPA (11) PROJ 4054

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 12, 1891.

[POLITICAL MEETING]

The Mass meeting of the Socialists in the Vorwarts Turnhall was attended by 2,000 people.

Part of the meeting was devoted to a discussion of European politics. It was announced that the members of this organization will organize a political club by next spring.

The decision was happily accepted.

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Abendpost, Jan. 5, 1891.

[WAVERLY SOCIALISTS]

At yesterday's meeting of the Socialists at the Waverly Hall, Comrade Cahan spoke on Darwin and Socialism. Mr. Cahan expressed himself by saying that Mr. Darwin was a Socialist; not only that, but was unaware of it himself.

Speaking for almost an hour, he criticized the Social Political System. Next Sunday will be an open forum discussion of Socialists at the Vorwaerts Turnhall.

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Chicago Tribune, May 2, 1890.

LABOR DAY PARADE.

In the olden times May Day used to be warm and pleasant and folks danced on the green without chest protectors or winter overcoats. That played out some years ago, and people have been celebrating May Day as moving day which is not a feast, but a day of fasting and humiliation. But now May Day has taken a new complexion. It asserts itself as the new Labor Day. It is the day on which labor rises up and makes demands. It wants eight hours for a day's work now. It makes no promises what it will want in the future. It says only, "Eight hours a day."

Among the many organizations who took part in the big parade of 10,000 workers were the German Turner Societies numbering about 820 and the Bohemian wood turners numbering 248. The German section carried a banner

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Chicago Tribune, May 2, 1890.

with the familiar German Sentiment Einigkeit Macht "Stark." It means Unity makes strength. It was paraphrased by the English transparency "In Unity, with reason, you will receive justice"..... There was much joking with the Bohemian sash, door, and blind makers, as they carried specimens of their handicraft with them and the spectators cast many a jibe at the workmanship, but it was all taken good naturedly as it was sent. Speeches were made by the leaders of the various organizations.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung, May 2, 1889.

WORKINGMAN'S EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY CENTENNIAL
CELEBRATION

On April 30, the Workingmen's Educational Society held a meeting in its club house, 450 S. Canal St. During this meeting, Comrades Kopfnagel and Weinbaum analyzed and explained the purpose of the centennial celebration to the audience. They discussed how the constitution, founded 100 years after the then created United States, and now considered so highly is in urgent need of a change, and also to what degree the guaranteed rights, ceded to the citizens of this country are actually warranted.

Weinbaum cited Thomas Paine's well-known verse:

"There ne'er will the sons of Columbus be slaves,
As long as the earth bears plants and the sea rolls its waves."

Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung, May 2, 1889.



He proved that the words of that liberty loving bard do not contain any truth today.

At the present time a human being does not exist in the United States who is not a slave. The wealthy are slaves of their capital, the high officials are slaves of the politicians, the politicians are slaves of their own corruption, and we, the proletarians, the people, the only ones who have the right to rule this country, to promote the welfare of this country are slaves of all.

While they, in spite of their slavery, still remain patricians, we remain the helots.

If Washington or any one of those great men who risked everything

Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung, May 2, 1889.

for liberty, would return to the earth, they themselves would demand a change of the existing, now antiquated form of government and would fight for it.



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Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung, Apr. 29, 1889.

ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF OUR MORALS

Benjamin Harrison is not only President of the United States and in certain respects the "first gentleman" of the country; he is also a pillar of the church, an admirer of all the virtues which distinguish only true Christians, a man of "immaculate reputation" and a fierce lover of the law, which even induced him twelve years ago to shoulder a rifle and join the ranks of the militia as a volunteer in order to shoot down hungry laborers whom desperation drove out on the streets.

Could anybody exalt a citizen's virtue to a higher degree than by showing his willingness to murder helpless human beings?

This quintessence of "genuine American manhood" also owns--as becoming to a sober citizen--a son by the name of Russell Harrison, or as he is intimately nicknamed, "Prince Russell," who yesterday was arrested on a libel charge brought against him by the former governor of Montana, John Schuyler Crosby.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung, Apr. 29, 1889.

This fact for itself does not amount to very much, but it becomes interesting and characteristic of our moral conditions when we consider the social position and characters of both persons.....

May this picture of morality find a worthy place in the Pantheon of our moral degeneration.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Mar. 25, 1889.

[CARTER HARRISON AND NEEBE]

(Editorial)

In yesterday's Fackel we printed the extraordinary letter of Carter H. Harrison to Governor Fifer regarding Oscar Neebe. After the publication of this letter, which clearly proves that Grinnell himself did not believe that there was any proof against Neebe, we cannot see how it is possible for any man in this community to oppose the immediate release of Oscar Neebe any longer!

We regret beyond expression the fact that Carter Harrison has by his silence permitted the sufferings of poor Neebe to last for two long years.

Had Carter H. Harrison done his duty and added his influence against the enforcement of this cruel sentence, he would have been entitled to recognition. He chose instead to take a trip around the world to hobnob with European and Oriental princes with the knowledge that Neebe was suffering unjust torments. Now, after it is generally admitted that the imprisonment

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Mar. 25, 1889.

of Hebe was a mistake, our Carter is willing to contribute his wife for his release.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Feb. 28, 1889

OSCAR W. NEEBE'S LETTER

The manly letter written by—Oscar Neebe a prisoner, created a sensation among all the classes of our population.

The contents of the letter give one a firm belief in the prisoner's innocence, and were it not for public indifference, the people would clamor for the release of the innocent prisoner who is a victim of a clique of murderous conspirators.

Even capitalistic papers grant the fact that such a letter could have been written by an innocent man only.

That clique, Gary and Grinnell, alone, which put him in jail, is not satisfied with this letter.

Furthmann, Grinnell's errand-boy, made some statements to the Tribune in which he claimed that Neebe was an anarchist, and that he had



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Feb. 28, 1889

maimed his hand while experimenting with dynamite.

Furthmann has a personal grudge against Neebe who always has ignored him.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung, Feb. 27, 1889.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE

Since you refrained from publishing a correction of your report in last Sunday's issue /of the Tribune/, and since you did not give any answer to our letter, we feel obliged to publish the letter in order to bring our complaint before a liberal-minded public:

Mr. Editor: Your report in today's issue about our last night's meeting was entirely false and libelous. We request that you repeat the report, omitting all comments. The presence of your reporter revealed that he was the only one there noticeable for his dirtiness and his foul smell.

All the others present, both those belonging to our Society--not a socialistic organization but one founded for the purpose of educating the masses on all scientific and economical questions--and those who were visitors were respectable-looking men and women.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung, Feb. 27, 1889.

The topic of Mrs. Parson's and Professor Garside's speeches was "Personal Liberty". If your reporter should come again, we advise him to bring a bottle of eau-de-Cologne so as to spare us his bad smell.

The members of our Society, and especially the undersigned committee, are always at your disposal, should you desire to call on them.

The Committee of the Workingmen's
Educational Society,
Chicago, February 24, 1889.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 28, 1889.

A MASS CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
EXECUTED ANARCHISTS FAMILIES

A large crowd filled the halls of the "Vorwärts Turnhalle" at West 12th Street, yesterday. About twenty clubs mostly singing and athletic had arranged a large concert and ball for the benefit of the families of the executed anarchists. The "Central Labor Union," and the "Pioneer Aid and Support Association" cooperated, and the program was well arranged and carried out brilliantly. The audience, being estimated at 7,000 persons, refrained from all demonstration, and nothing betrayed the character of the gathering with the exception of a few red flowers and red bands, which some of the guests carried. The whole affair made upon the visitors the impression that it was^a cheerful gathering and that all were enjoying the skillful performances of the singers, the musicians, and the athletes. Some of the numbers were rendered, indeed, with such marvelous skill that there was evidence of true understanding and commendable zeal on the part of the performers to create real enjoyment in the audience.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 28, 1889.

Two hundred singers under the direction of Prof. O. W. Richter, gave "Swiss Heimweh" and other songs such as "United and Faithful", etc... The appointed speakers were the Messrs. R. Swallow (English) and J. Christensen (German). Mr. Swallow was not able to be present, and the socialist preacher, "Professor" Garside, served as a substitute. He let loose one of his well-known tirades, and Mr. Christensen pointed out the purpose of this gathering.

One part of the program was carried on without a single disturbance. Even Garsides' critical remarks against capitalism induced a temporary applause only, and although the waves of fanatical excitement went high at different times during the speech, all was soon back to normal again, because of the happiness and cheerful attitude prevailing in the crowd.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 28, 1889.

GERMAN

[WORKERS' CELEBRATION]

(Editorial)

Yesterday's celebration in the Vorwaerts Turn Hall was attended by 21 organizations.

No wonder that even this large hall was too small to hold all those, who by participating in this festival proclaimed their condemnation of the present administration.

The capitalistic press is, of course, highly indignant and storms and roars like a wounded lion.

The press is inconvenienced by the fact that these 21 organizations consist only of honest people.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 28, 1889.

No gamblers, usurers, thieves, capitalists, politicians, jury-fixers, brothel-keepers, stock-brokers; hundred-per-cent patriots or pseudo-Christians compose this assembly. Those people are workers who support themselves and their families by their own industry.

That this type of people should make of this celebration - of this "anarchistic" festival - such a success is indeed very, very inconvenient.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 16, 1889.

CHICAGO VANQUISHED.

Chicago Defeated in Law Suit of Arbeiter
Bund Vs. the City.



The gentlemen with their one hundred per cent patriotism and their elastic conscience are indebted to Hans Bonfield. It is he, who is responsible for the defeat of our narrow-minded fellow citizens and according to Judge Tuley - made Chicago the laughing stock of the whole country.

We hope that the Citizens' Association will reward him with a night watchman's star of gold, because this gentleman likes such little presents. Judge Tuley stated that the utterances of a "nervous and excited policeman" do not amount to anything and should be disregarded.

Nervous and excited means in good German: insane; and why should Chicago not be dominated by a gang of lunatics? Mr. Tuley did not issue an order of restraint, because both parties agreed beforehand to submit to the judge's decision. We therefore expect that the police will take a different course in the future and will rely on agents provocateurs.



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 16, 1889.

Some remarks, which the noble Knight made yesterday, justify our opinion and we want to make this observation right now. It is therefore up to the Arbeiter Bund to remove all these spies from its membership list, because this is the only way to meet Mr. Bonfield's treachery.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 10, 1889.

RIGHTS OF CRIMINALS.

The Anarchists in Chicago have recovered from the fright which the execution of Fischer and his helpers had caused among them; and again they are at their infamous task of inciting the masses against our social order.

During Mayor Harrison's administration these scoundrels were left alone, and the result was the catastrophe at Haymarket. However, the present Mayor, Mr. Roche, attacks these brutes very energetically and refuses them permission to assemble. The whole band of anarchists is now howling about this and demand their rights which the American law, that law which they are trying to overthrow, extends to them. Hardly three years have passed since they committed the crime at Haymarket and now these mad bastards start all over again. These same anarchists, who are attempting to overthrow the law and destroy its followers, call upon this same law for support against the police.

If the anarchists expected that the press of this country would sympathize with their crying appeal for freedom of speech and free assembly, they were bitterly disappointed. Aside from a few German newspapers, for the most part organs of the anarchists, and the Standard, the paper of the half-crazy Henry



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 10, 1889.

George, none of the other newspapers published the complaint respective to the police ordinance, forbidding the anarchists to assemble. It was considered as an absurdity, because how can they appeal to a law, which they want to abolish?

The anarchists, to judge them by their speeches and publications, want to abolish the state, marriage, religion, property rights, and the law by force, fire, and murder. Therefore, they are greater enemies to society and human institutions than the ordinary robbers and murderers, because they preach mass destruction and mass murder. How much more justifiable would be the demand of ordinary criminals, supported by freedom of speech and right of free assemblage, to call meetings, where they can counsel about new crimes to be committed, and encourage each other without disturbance from the police department.

It is questionable if anarchists and similar criminals have any civil rights which should be recognized by society. We assert that they have none, since they take their stand outside the law and are aiming to overthrow the law and human society. They have no rights; not even the original human rights of personal protection and personal liberty. The anarchists should be proclaimed as outlaws, and treated as wild animals, that must be destroyed in order to

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 10, 1889.

safeguard the peace and well-being of the entire population.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 3, 1889.

THE LABORERS ASSOCIATION VERSUS BONFIELD AND CONSORTS.

In re: Arbeiterbund vs. Roche and consorts, the law has not reached its limit yet with Master-in-Chancery Thomas J. Windes' memorial. The Arbeiterbund could not feel content with this rhetoric which did not contain anything but the oft-repeated assurance that the Bund was right. The Bund should take legal steps in a different direction.

Corporation Counsel Green intimated yesterday that court appeals of people, ill-favored by the police, should be rejected without arguments for - if the judge and the public were to be informed as much about the purposes and intentions of the Arbeiterbund as the city authorities know, it would harm the whole matter more than help it.

Mr. Green has already declared that, in case the judges give the Bund permits to hold its meetings, the city would have to proceed against the Bund-members under the common conspiracy law, as soon as an overt act is committed within the borders of Illinois. (That such act will take place is Mr. Bonfield's job.)

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 3, 1889.

As the matter stands now, the members of the Bund as well as the corporation counsels have appealed Mr. Windes' explanations, which will be argued before Judge Tuley today.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 2, 1889.



FREE SPEECH IN CHICAGO.

Master-in-Chancery Windes announced his decision the day before yesterday in the case of the laborers' association vs. Roche, Hubbard and Bonfield. We took the trouble to read the voluminous act from beginning to end, but have to confess that we still do not know the standpoint of Mr. Windes in regard to the controversy.

We gained the impression, while reading the document, that it evaded the real issue. Mr. Windes does not intend to violate the constitution but at the same time he does not want to hurt Messrs. Roche, Hubbard and Bonfield too much. He states that in the United States we have the right of free assembly and of free speech, and that the police should not prevent such meetings, but should rather prosecute those who misuse free speech in accordance with the penal code.

He declares further that the club heroes of this city were in the wrong when prohibiting the meetings of the laborers' association - but at the same time he refuses to recommend to the judge the issuance of an injunction. He thus says in short: "The members of the laborers' association are of course right and the police consequently wrong; but it is impossible to pass judgment

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 2, 1889.

in favor of the one or the other."

This is the impression which Mr. Windes' opinion gives, and we find the same thoughts expressed in the leading articles of certain English newspapers. The Herald, the most frequently abusive paper, says for instance: "Windes has to deal with mad dogs. They have no rights here. They would do well in leaving our city. Nobody cares for their feelings or their privileges. Chicago is giving its authorities carte blanche to make anarchism hated and unpopular."

This statement is more explicit than the one Mr. Windes dared to make. Whoever is not convinced that we are living here in the best of worlds, whoever has the stupid belief that things here could still be improved, has no rights here. He is a mad dog and deserves to be killed as a mad dog.

In order to achieve this, the policemen are given free rein to do absolutely anything. They are permitted to have their stools, throw bombs and later to hang innocent people for it.

They furthermore are allowed to "find" bombs - as Bonfield is already doing



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 2, 1889.

from time to time - and to invent lies about robbery, in order to make the "anarchists" more hated and unpopular. The more such robbery tales can be invented the better.

For so much the sooner will these "obstinate foreigners" become odious, repulsive and abhorrent to the public at large.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung, Dec. 26, 1888.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

(Editorial)

Major Roche, Hubbard and Bonfield answered two days ago the request for an order to restrain asked by the laborers' association from Judge Tuley.

This lengthy document says among other things that the laborers' union is composed of anarchists who should not be allowed to meet, as they are dangerous.

The anarchists want to take their revenge on the officers who brought the murdered anarchists (Spiess, Parsons, etc.) to trial.

This is their answer word for word. It is remarkable that these people finally admit having murdered those anarchists.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Dec. 14, 1888.

MR. RASTER AND THE RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH.

Mr. Raster is mad again. He is running around like an old obstinate he-goat, looking for some one to devour. It is an amusing show, the more amusing as every body knows that his mad bleating is absolutely harmless. Although Mr. Raster has an ungodly snout when it is a matter of devouring something, he would object to losing even one tooth to fight an anarchist.

To fight, he goes to his headquarters (saloon) on 5th Avenue and battles with some frankfurters and sauerkraut and a bottle of wine. Madly he asks did our ancestors buy this right with their blood: "to advocate with impunity in public meetings: murder, homicide, arson and the forceful overthrow of all national and social conditions"...

We would like to know first who has ever advocated murder, manslaughter or arson? We are directing herewith this question to Mr. Raster and he owes us an answer. The writer of this article has attended more than a hundred meetings of workers during this year and heard only once an incitement to murder, manslaughter, and arson. That person evidently was one of Bonfield's spies....

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Dec. 14, 1888.

We therefore declare that Mr. Raster and the rest of the capitalistic press simply lie.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, November 29, 1888.

THE ANARCHISTIC PICTURE.

The representatives of the social Turnverein, the gymnasium teachers in particular, since they managed the festivities at the Lincoln Turnhall last Sunday, deny that the presentation of the living picture symbolized as a glorification of anarchism, and they also assert that no insult or contumely has been heaped on the American flag. The portrayal depicted a scene from the French Revolution. Whatever it may be, the display was abnoxious to many and could readily be regarded as pro-anarchist. Since Americans are very prone to ascribe all anarchistic activities to the Germans, the German clubs should refrain from such questionable conduct, as it only serves to nurture American hatred for foreigners. It is claimed that the local authorities of the district will delve into the matter.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Nov. 26, 1888.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

THE "ARBEITERBUND" (WORKER'S UNION).

At last the proletarians of Chicago seem to make serious efforts to become unionized. Setting aside all personal interests one common goal will prevail - enlightenment of the masses and emancipation of humanity.

Yesterday was the second meeting in Grief's Hall of the newly formed "Bund" which received the temporary name: Arbeiter Bund. The meeting proved to be a success. The hall was almost too small for the great number of men and women who came to spend a few hours in a Verein (club) where no fighting would take place and which would include all progressive proletarians irrespective of party affiliations. A total of 40 new members was enrolled.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Nov. 12, 1888.

DIGNIFIED MEMORIAL SERVICES.

The mayor's prohibition, the police-chief's general summons, the insane noise of the boodle press, all was in vain.

Yesterday morning the workers of this town, with wives and children, filled the Wisconsin Central depot. This railway company truly and fully proved itself to be noble. It broke its given word by not having the special trains started from Franklin and Harrison streets, as promised, but from Polk Street.

Precaution was also taken to have the most infamous asses among the employees of the railroad assigned as conductors.

George Schilling, who was in charge of this celebration, introduced Robert Reitzel from Detroit as the first speaker. He extolled the merits of the Haymarket martyrs, and said among other things: "We live in the free country of America and if so much has already been taken away from us, one thing nobody has dared to deprive us of as yet - the right to bury our dead as we see fit."

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Nov. 12, 1888.

"Who knows how long we will be able to enjoy even this privilege. Who knows whether those in power in America will not soon shed blood in the cemeteries as happened in Frankfurt and Paris. Let us make use, therefore, of the right of free speech still existing on paper.

"The anarchists of Chicago,' so said a prominent American newspaper, 'have the same right to lament their dead as any other class of criminals.'

"Our dead ones were accused of murder and as no guilt could be found in spite of the testimony of perjured scoundrels, that infamous law of moral responsibility was discovered, an infamous law which even in anti-socialistic Germany and militaristic Russia would not be applied.

"What was the significance of the bomb-throwing of the Haymarket? A protest, a defense against violence, a defense of American constitutional rights! The real responsibility for this rests upon those long dead traitors, whose names every American pronounces with reverence."

George Schilling read Parsons' letter which he wrote before his execution and which has been under seal for one year. (The public reading of this letter was eagerly listened to by all the working class.) It reads as follows:

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Nov. 12, 1888.

"Cell # 7, Cook County Jail,
Chicago, Ill.,
Nov. 9, 1887.

"To my dear, precious little children,
Albert R. Parsons, Jr., and his sister,
Lulu Eda Parsons!

"As I write this your names bring tears to my eyes. Oh, my dear children,
how your father loves you! We prove our love by living for our dear ones,
but we also prove it by dying for them, if necessary.

"About my life and the reasons for my unnatural death you will hear from
others.

"Your father has voluntarily sacrificed himself on the altar of liberty and
happiness.

"As inheritance I leave to you an honest name and devotion to duty. Keep
these and put them into effect.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Nov. 12, 1888.

"Be sincere with yourselves and you cannot be insincere with others! Be diligent, dutiful and happy!

"Honor, love and obey your mother who is the greatest and noblest of all women.

"My children, my dear children, I ask you to read this on every anniversary in remembrance of the one who died not only for you alone but also for children not yet born. Bless you, my darlings. Good bye.

Your father."

A "murderous anarchist" to be hanged by his neck until dead wrote this to his children shortly before his death! This letter will live in history as a murder indictment against the ruling class.

The first train left Waldheim at four, the second at 4:30 p. m. About 5,000 men and 1,000 women and children were present. One hundred spies were sent by Bonfield, supposedly to maintain order, but really to provoke a riot, if possible. Twelve uniformed policemen kept vigil at the depot - Mr. Bonfield

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Nov. 12, 1888.

apparently was afraid some one would carry it away.

The detectives came along to Waldheim but were smart enough not start a quarrel. Another proof that these spies were in the cemetery is the fact that several women's purses were snatched in that throng. The police in the city tried their best to start a riot somewhere in accordance with their instructions but did not succeed.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Nov. 5, 1888.

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REPORT ON MISTREATMENT OF KEISLER AT COUNTY HOSPITAL

The County Hospital investigation committee reported at yesterday's meeting of the Trade's Council that the complaints of the carpenter, Keisler, about inhuman treatment in that corpse-factory were exaggerated.

The physicians informed the committee that Keisler was delirious and had to be tied to his bed. The members of the committee, after pronouncing Keisler a liar or at least a person who does not know what is good for him, found it necessary to pronounce a eulogy of the present management of the County Hospital.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Nov. 5, 1888. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE WITCH-POT.

The big parades of the old parties were staged with a tremendous noise last Saturday. It was a genuine Halloween spectacle. And by such crude, infantile nonsense the seriousness and importance of a national election is demonstrated!

The so-called "cat's music" in use at the end of the last century in France and Germany against persons not in favor, embodied the same character as the American election demonstrations of the slave-driver parties of today.

We cannot discover in that anything impressive, dignified, serious; everything is an obscenity.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Nov. 5, 1888.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 5027A

And when we look at the masses, joining this swindle, and their craziness about this adolescent noise - then we involuntarily hold our heads and stop to think whether they all have gone crazy.

Was there a cloud-burst of insanity which smoke-screened the mentality of thousands and thousands and made temporary lunatics out of them?

This impishness with children's trumpets, cow-bells, whistles and snares, the thousand-voiced howling, crying and hollering, with the beating of drums by half grown young men and the march-music of badly arranged bands creates a noise that could make you lose your hearing.

A horde of wild barbarians dancing its war on victory - dances to an accompaniment of incredible noise, will remain far behind this spectacle of American upholders of culture when they are organized for election parades.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Nov. 5, 1888.

WPA (ILL) FROD. 30275

Free citizens of the freest republic take the liberty to make fools out of themselves.

Parties, depending on such means to demonstrate their "good cause" have no intrinsic value. In this great mardi gras of both old parties, a number of prominent citizens and business men participated although usually the fun of noisy street-parades is reserved for immature half-grown youths.

It was noticeable that to many prominents, the duty of marching, was no pleasure. One thing the workers should learn from these parades of the slave-drivers. They should realize that they must be politically organized according to their professions. The ~~slave~~-drivers too let their ~~wage~~-slaves march in professional-political order.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Nov. 5, 1888.

This is the only correct method and should be kept in memory by non-political unions in order to abandon their fruitless tactics. Professionally unionized, they must stand opposed to capital, but with the full conscience of their class-position they must become active politically as closed workers' battalions in order to set aside the old form of society and achieve their economic and political independence.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 16, 1888.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

APPEAL!

In consideration of the fact that the amounts of money destined for the defense of the Bohemians now held in jail, are coming in very sparsely, contrary to all expectations, the Workmen's Legal Aid Society, having taken it upon itself to secure an able defense for the accused, is obliged to request all keepers of lists within and outside the city of Chicago to return the same as quickly as possible.

Workers, consider that the beast called Capital is in the process now of adding another shameful deed to the one of November 11th, by depriving some of your brothers of their liberty.

Try to stop this! The accused men are poor, simple laborers from your midst who only had the best intentions, and therefore should enjoy your full sympathy and help.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 16, 1888.

Show your feelings of solidarity by not making any distinction between nations, leaders, and common soldiers of the social revolution.
Act quickly.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 1, 1888.

A MEMORIAL FOR THE WORKING CLASS!

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 2273

In November last year four men were murdered in Chicago, one driven to commit suicide and two others buried in prisons for the rest of their lives. What have these men done? The only thing that could be proved with the aid of all possible legal tricks was that they might once have thought, said or written something which might have led to the throwing of a bomb by an unknown person on the Haymarket.

That anyone of the accused had any personal contact with the unknown bomb thrower or influenced him in any way to throw a bomb was not mentioned in the sentence and naturally not proved. In spite of this purely circumstantial evidence and although everything possible was done by the working class to secure justice for its pioneers, the judicial murder sentence was carried out.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 1, 1888.

GERMAN

[UNEQUAL TREATMENT FOR CAPITALISTS & WORKERS]

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Milton Weston, a millionaire in Harrisburg, had a law suit against the Pennsylvania Fuel Co. in 1883, contesting the possession of a natural gas well. The well, being in the hands of the Pennsylvania Fuel Co., was the scene of a forceful attack by Weston's workers who were ordered there by him to make the opposing crew evacuate the well or to shoot those workers down with fire-arms supplied by Weston.

His coolies did as ordered and killed one and wounded three of their opponents. Weston was indicted for "incitement to murder with deadly consequences" and afterwards sentenced.

But how? Not, like Spies and his comrades, to death, and not to life-long imprisonment either or even to 15 years, but listen, and be surprised - to only five years in the penitentiary. Now comes even a better part.

A few days ago this man was discharged from the prison as pardoned after serving half of his term only. The reason given was th t he thought that "right was on his side", a right to kill people who had nothing whatsoever to do with his quarrel or suits.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

By comparing these two cases we find that in each, one man was killed and several wounded. But in one case, seven men were given the death penalty, and one a 15-year penitentiary term, although it could not be proven that they even knew the man who committed the crime, while in the other case it was proven that the accused not only knew the murderer but that he himself ordered that deed which was committed solely on account of his order.

Nevertheless there were seven men sentenced to death in the first case, while in the latter the confessed criminal got five years, and is already being pardoned after only three years.

Even the most fanatic defenders of our present mode of society cannot deny that Spies and his comrades had the best intentions in their speeches and writings. They saw that the working class was suppressed, enslaved and harassed in the interest of a few who lived in luxury and disregarded those who created fortunes for those few.

The fact cannot be changed that Spies and his comrades not only had no personal advantage in their minds, but were confronted with great trouble, in

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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seeking the realization of their ideals, which they endured like heroes.

How different was that Harrisburg murderer! No ideals, but plain murder for robbery, to get possession of something that someone else had.

It is lower than robbery, because the criminal is an intelligent person and a millionaire whom necessity did not force to rob but who just wanted to add some more millions to his fortune.

Nevertheless the noble pioneers of Chicago's working class were murdered in cold blood or imprisoned, while that man, that convicted dirty murderer and robber is being pardoned after three years, because he thought that "right was on his side".

But August Spies and his comrades were poor workers who had nothing but warm hearts and ardent desires to help the suppressed, while Weston is a millionaire.

You workers, fold your hands and send your thanks to heaven for American justice.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

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GERMAN



Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Sep. 20, 1888.

UNITED SINGERS.

Delegates of nine German singing societies met last night in Pfaff's saloon to discuss the program for the November 11th memorial celebration in Waldheim.

The report ends with the last lines of the song selected, with the title:
"On the grave of our friends."

"Rest then you beloved brothers,
Rest quietly in the dark of the graves,
Praising you are our songs
You fulfilled your work,
Rest quietly in the dark of the grave"-

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 19, 1888 ^{GERMAN}

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

THE HAYMARKET RIOT

The pictures of scenes at the Haymarket riot on May 4th, 1886 which are being shown now in the Herald are not true representations. They are hallucinations or rather villainous fakes of a traitor who lies.

[THE WORKERS MUST UNITE]

(Editorial)

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

T. B. Dyer, editor of the Granite Cutters Journal and an English conservative labor leader writes in one of his articles about the disharmony among the working class in the U. S.

It is a pity, but everything Dyer says about the unharmonious relations among the workers in the United States is true. There is a prevailing all around mixup , a sectarianism, that becomes uncanny.

Narrow minds, having forgotten common ideas in their self interest, invent new social systems and found new sects solely for the purpose of reigning over them as popes.

Following the principle "divide et impera", everything is fought against that does not adhere 100% to their special doctrines.

And the common enemy, the capitalist, can put his hands in his pockets and laugh at the sight of the working class warring against itself.

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Sep. 5, 1888.

MPA (PRO) 30275

As long as these present internal strifes continue, he does not have to move a finger. The sectarians are tending the business better for him than he ever could do.

[NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN AMERICAN ASSES]

(Editorial)

Our continent produces two kinds of donkeys, the southern and the northern. When the little South American donkeys are attacked by an enemy they form a circle with their heads inside and the hoofs outside thereby protecting themselves through common kicking. The North American asses, known as voters alias taxpayers, form their battle-lines in case of attack differently.

As a rule under the leadership of a gang of sneaky, legalized and authorized robbers who chiefly want to acquire the possessions, children and achievements of these donkeys they form two lines forcing each other.

One is called Republican and the other Democratic. Upon the command to go on they jump at each other like Berserks ~~in~~ infected with the "furor tentonicus", and kick the stuffings out of each other.

When the war is over the victors fill the air with their battle-howls while the robbers divide the spoils and jobs.



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung Sep. 1, 1888.

This is the difference between the South American donkey in an uncivilized condition and the North American in civilization.



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GERMAN



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 23, 1888.

APPEAL THREE FOR THE VICTIMS OF BONFIELDS PERSECUTION MANIA.

On account of the incarceration of several Bohemians on the pretext of dynamite plotting, the Workingmen's Legal Protection League was founded for the purpose of collecting money immediately for their defense in court by luring able lawyers.

As this whole affair is a planned attack on organized labor by the police, who are in the employ of capital, the league is convinced that the working class should take up arms against organized police corruption with all energy and not only ward off the blow but repay with double strength.

As this matter has to be rushed with all possible speed it is necessary to extend your help as soon as possible.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 13, 1888.

GERMAN

AFTER THE HAYMARKET INCIDENT

WPA (ALL) PROJ. 30275

We cannot deny that after the exciting turmoil of 1886 there came a lull in the class wars which was practically a stand still.

To the same degree as the working class lost through despair and disorganization on account of not having had enough understanding of solidarity, so capital gained and grew in its strength, for the destruction of organized labor.

The Tribune wrote yesterday with great satisfaction that "there is no more danger from anarchists" and that the demonstration in Sheffield on the 5th of this month was only a sign of sympathy for the families of the accused anarchists and nothing else.

We never had it in mind to fool ourselves about the present situation, or to paint it redder than it is, but if the Tribune thinks itself able to pass over on an existing fact by lying about it, that paper is only making a laughing stock of itself in the eyes of thousands of working men who continue in their struggle against suppression and slavery.

It is true that the tactics of the revolutionary movement have changed.

Formerly it relied upon the sanctity of the constitution of the country. Ways and means were openly discussed for maintaining the liberal spirit of the founders of the Republic; today this can be done only indirectly.

Whether this method will be less effective remains to be seen; all indications promise the contrary. The last occurrences in Chicago prove that two of the mightiest labor organizations of the city have united to work hand in hand.

This union between the trades assembly and the Central Labor Union has far reaching implications.

On November 11th Chicago will march and this time it will not be German organizations alone who will remind the world of that terrible crime of our century, but also the English speaking working men will be in line.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 13, 1888.

WPA FILE PROJ. 3027

CAPITAL, LABOR AND THE PRESS

In that bitter fight which is being waged among the capitalistic newspapers and which has to be waged to remain in that cesspool of today's degeneracy, we are certainly in the lead in this country in comparison with the rest of the world.

There is no other country in existence where the press relies on such common ways and means as here, where it is up to the neck in the mud of capitalistic degeneracy.

The one who does not belong to the clique or party is slandered and libeled no matter if he be the best and noblest man in the world.

In an even greater degree the newspapers do this to their competitors. No matter what one newspaper writes, the other will contradict the article if it does not fit in with their ideas.

There is a stirring up and lying, a slandering and intriguing to a degree that testifies to the unheard of corruption of our present conditions.

For some time there existed hot competition among three local newspapers which ended finally in a warfare that puts everything in this line up to now in the shadow.

The Daily News reduced the wages of its carriers 50 per cent and as a result some of them have naturally gone on strike which has induced the News to assume that these carrier's were bought by the Inter Ocean and Times for the purpose of doing damage to the News' business.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Although we have as much sympathy for these two papers as we have for the News, namely none, it seems to be clear enough that nobody has to be induced to strike through bribery when his salary is reduced to half.

We therefore declare the statement of the Daily News to be a lie by means of which this paper wants to inflict losses on the competitive newspapers as well as on the striking carriers.

To do this in a most efficient manner, this aristocratic paper printed and sent out 170,000 circulars, full of meanness against the carriers. These circulars are being mailed to all persons whose names appear in the address book and contain franked postal cards with an order blank for the News. We hope that there are not too many who will be fooled.

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The American Reporter System stands unique in the whole world as far as organized meanness and vulgarity is concerned.

If the person who is to be interviewed refuses categorically to answer any questions the reporter manufactures an interview himself which he must reenforce with swindle lies and big words in order to keep his job.

There is only one choice for the interviewed: either he keeps quiet and allows the reporter to lie the blue off the sky, or he talks and has to tolerate that besides what he said a lot more will be added.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 8, 1888.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

TO ALL HUMANITARIANS OF CHICAGO!

It is known to everybody that the local police with Bonfield at its head has lately done a new deed of vulgarity which in consequence will demand the sacrifice of four innocent men. These men have no means of support and are the heads of families. We think it the duty of every human being to secure at least able defense for their trial and collect the necessary money.

A committee has been formed for that purpose and will meet tomorrow at Clark and Lake and requests the presence of a delegate of all progressive organizations then and there.

New lists for collections will be issued in German, English and Bohemian.

H. Rohlf, Secretary.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 6, 1888.

GERMAN

A MEMORIAL FOR THE HAYMARKET HEROES

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30273

Four thousand men and women demonstrated yesterday at the Pioneer Aid Society's picnic in Sheffield that the working class of Chicago possesses a spirit of resistance which cannot be broken by a lying press or police tricks or persecutions.

Dr. E. Schmidt was the first speaker. The picnic was arranged by all German workers' clubs through the Pioneer Aid Society in order to raise funds for a monument for the Haymarket heroes.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, July 31, 1888.

GERMAN

/LABOR AND CAPITAL/



An explanation of the defeats of the working class by its enemies, as well as its momentous irresolution, can be found in the fact that the time has not yet come for action.

The English speaking big labor organizations tried to achieve their goal highest wages, shortest hours, by remaining neutral in national politics in other words, they sold their votes where they could get most for them.

The Socialist organizations however, not expecting to reach their goal through any of the old parties, were either too weak or too disgusted to meet the enemy in the political field.

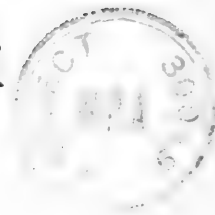
In spite of all experiences it does not seem to be clear to many of us that a really progressive worker cannot expect anything of present politics and that some professional politicians are only trying to take advantage for their own benefit by starting some little fusion, giving promises, etc.

Among the latter there is talk of freeing our comrades in Joliet if we should elect a Democratic governor. There is no doubt that such a price is worth

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GERMAN



any possible effort but if we should ask our comrades, whose liberty is concerned, if they believe in these ways and means of liberation, they would decidedly say no.

If the future governor of Illinois is a man of honor, as far as such a thing is possible in that position, he will liberate our innocent jailed comrades anyhow; if he is on the other hand a true representative of his class, which is more likely, he will not keep any indirectly given promises.

We are confident that the working class of this country will be politically organized as a body for itself, independent of the old parties.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, July 30, 1888.

GERMAN



[CAMPAIGN EXPENSES]

The so-called legal expenses growing out of the Republican Democratic campaigns for president amount to about 20 million dollars.

Whether Cleveland and Harrison are worth that much is a question but we believe that we could be supplied a dozen times with presidents for that amount.

Illinois Staats Zeitung July 26, 1888

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

BURYING PLACE OF THE ANARCHISTS

Upon the burying place of the Anarchists at the Waldheim Cemetery a tombstone has been placed temporarily. A large and expensive monument will be placed on the tombs in the near future. The Anarchists expect to get together and to spend for the monument not less than \$25,000. Arrangements for the placing of the temporary tombstone were made by the committee appointed, consisting of Dr. E. Schmidt, F. Stanber, and H. Linnemeyer and paid for out of the defense funds. It is to serve the purpose for the time being, to point out to visitors at Waldheim Cemetery the burying place of the five anarchists who were executed in 1887. The inclosure of the place, containing the five tombs, is very artistically arranged. The temporary monument consists of a slab of marble, which rests upon two heavy plates. On the marble slab the names of the five executed anarchists are attached in the following order: Spies, Parson, Fischer, Engel, Lingg. Above the names is the date, November 11, 1887. On the upper plate the last words of Spies are engraved: "Our silence will be more powerful than our words". The graves are richly decorated with flowers, and in each corner is a large urn containing grasses and climbers. As a present Mecca for the anarchist, the burying place of their martyrs is, indeed, artistically decorated.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, July 22, 1888.

GERMAN

/STOOL PIGEONS IN PLOT/

A horrible picture of degeneration was unveiled to us during the A- conspiracy trial in which six out of nine conspirators were unmasked as stool pigeons or informers, among them the leaders of the conspiracy.



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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, July 20, 1888.

THE A- CONSPIRACY.

In no other country in the world is there a private detective agency which occupies a position above the law as does the Pinkerton Crooks Corps.

Here in this country every scoundrel is able to commit any crime as long as he hires Pinkerton men to do it.

If the director of a railway, the owner of a coal mine or a manufacturer, believes a minor or major murderous attack would end a strike or influence his working men, all he has to do is order one of Pinkerton's blue coated tramps. This man is instructed to secure information about a brewing conspiracy among the workers to dynamite some railroad, for instance, and to uncover the plot immediately.

If he does not succeed within a limited time he can be sure he will be fired for being a useless blockhead; if he does succeed, he is praised, celebrated and promoted. No wonder he selects the shortest and in most cases the only route left to organize a conspiracy himself.

He knows that his superiors expect that from him, that he will go free in court,

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, July 20, 1888.

and that he will receive a reward from the agency.

These Pinkertonians are indeed a greater disgrace to America than were the inquisition and witch burnings in medieval times.

Those cruelties were committed in dark zealotry, but here we have to deal with a crime which is openly committed and publicly rewarded, under cover of laws, and protected by the Bourgeoisie in an open minded century.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, July 16, 1888.

GERMAN



LABOR AND ITS ORGAN

A petition was dealt with during the C. L. U. meeting yesterday in which the Workingmen's Educational organization stated that the Arbeiter Zeitung was not radical enough in its representation of the working-class.

These clubs therefore rented one page on each issue of the Freiheit, contracting fifteen hundred issues pro week, and asked the C.L.U. for financial aid.

After a lively discussion the demand was rejected on the grounds that it was a competitive matter between two newspapers.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung July 10, 1888.

OUR STANDPOINT IN THE COMING PRESIDENTIAL
ELECTION

Joe Cannon writes in the Labor Enquirer that all socialists, not belonging to a national party, should vote for a candidate who opposes the tariff, he coming closest to socialist principles. We agree with him that this is at present the best policy, but we decline to make it a matter of principle.

What do principles mean to a smart American politician? For him there is but one principle, and that is to stay in office, and if he is outside to get in. Cleveland is in and Harrison is out, this is their principle and everything is governed by that.

Both are, at present, enemies of the working class, reactionaries. We therefore propose and advise all our members to refrain from voting in this election for anyone except a 100% socialist and should feel sorry if our English speaking brethren are of a different opinion. We simply cannot join.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, June 9, 1888.

GERMAN



[LABOR AND PATRIOTISM]

The patriotic nationalist and informers' paper the News again placed itself in the vanguard through the creation of a trust fund of \$10,000. The proceeds of this fund are to be used for the stamping of medals (dog-licenses) for such fine pupils who can produce the most patriotism in 4th of July treatise.

This is called natural selection. It has also been called national election (artificial breeder for voters) but in reality it represents prostitution. To raise boys in the spirit of Stone's or Lawson's patriotism means to kill the spirit of our youth.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung May 29, 1888

EDITORIAL NOTES

General Sheridan, commander-in-chief of the human slaughter department of the United States is dying. Sheridan is the author of a martial law the publication of which cost the life of Parsons.

The dying General was all in all not a bad person. As a mercenary in the services of some monarch he could have achieved something big. On the free platform of the republic he was not on his own ground and when he goes to heaven now we shall say: "Well done".

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 21, 1888

TRIBUTE TO THE GERMAN REVOLUTIONISTS
OF 1848

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It is indeed gratifying that the German Revolutionists of 1848, who were then fighting for liberty, receive recognition even at this late hour. This tribute comes from English-Americans where bitter opposition was heard against the infamous activities of German anarchists, and where every immigrant from Germany was being considered a good-for-nothing revolutionist.

After the outrage committed by the anarchists two years ago in Chicago, a few pointed out that not all revolutionists are of the same type, and that there is a world of difference between the fugitive anarchists, and the old revolutionary immigrants. The first are trying to upset the social and the moral order of the Old World, as well as of the New, but the latter aimed at a reasonable change in their mother country only, and have been progressive, as well as loyal since they have become citizens of the United States.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean, one of the English-American newspapers, which condemned most severely the anarchistic and communistic agitations of Germans, makes the following remarks regarding the German Revolutionists of 1848 - "Germany rendered

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung April 27, 1888.

LECTURE BY TURNER MOEHLE ABOUT PROTECTIVE
TARIFFS

The introduction of protective tariffs had a beneficial effect in the beginning. While industry developed originally with the help of the protective tariff and the working class had a decent standard of living there came a change by and by to the disadvantage of the public in general and to the working class in particular. So great was this change that this rich country does not seem to be able to feed sixty million people while it certainly has enough resources to provide for 1000 million comfortably.

Under cover of the protective tariff there came into existence the cliques, corporations, trusts, monopolies, etc. From the standpoint of the working class the protective tariff is preferable to free trade as our wages are higher than in any other country. (?)

Again from the viewpoint of humanity: to lessen the misery of mankind the protective tariff should become abolished and free trade established.

The latter would help to decide the present struggle in the social province quicker

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung April 27, 1888.

than any rules in the political field.

While the higher wages of the American workingman would come down to the level of the European laborer he has to come to the conclusion that only a common front will enable the revolution to come.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 24, 1888.

GOLDEN WORDS OF A GERMAN-AMERICAN.

"We are Republicans, but we can in no wise close our eyes to some definite advantages of the German Reich. In many cases a republic exists only in theory without the real republican spirit, as, for instance in France. The republican form of government is likewise no protection against encroachments one's rights, or against coercive laws, as can be plainly seen in the enforcements of puritan Sunday regulations, and in the prohibition question. Nothing like this has ever been attempted by European monarchs to curtail the personal liberty of their subjects.

"The destructive and unreasonable activity of the anarchist is to be emphatically condemned. The majority of the anarchists are Germans, and this, of course, can only prejudice the fellow citizens against the Germans in America."

The above words should be seriously considered and taken to heart by the

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 24, 1888.

ultra radical elements, who brand every German American friend of the Reich and every active enemy of the anarchistic brood as a renegade!

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 24, 1888.

THE DANGER FOR GERMAN-AMERICANS REMOVED.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The confederation of the North-American Athletics include only a small portion of the Germans in this country. If it should accept the most absurd and furious resolutions unanimously nobody could justly hold the vast majority of the German-Americans responsible for such actions, because the confederation comprises but a small minority.

However, the Athletic Union is considered the chief representative of the German-Americans. This is especially true in regard to the athletic clubs in Chicago, which are highly esteemed in general. Even the English-American looked forward to this conference with great tension, because the conference took place in Chicago, where the anarchists not only committed one of their most atrocious crimes, but where they also received the most severe punishment. Naturally, a discussion of this problem was anticipated.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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If the friends of the anarchists had succeeded in preventing a definite, clear cut stand against anarchism during the conference, German-Americans, on the whole, would have been blamed for it. The influence and prestige of the Germans, which had been seriously curtailed by the cruel actions of the anarchists two years ago, and by the dastardly behavior of the still unpunished ones, would have been still more diminished. The degree of influence and prestige recaptured by the vast majority of German-Americans during the last two years by dignified and excellent behavior, would have been lost again, and lost for a long time.

The resolution, which was finally unanimously accepted by the conference, contains the following statements:

"The conference is of the opinion that all necessary reforms can be achieved by legal and peaceful methods in a republic. The conference condemns very definitely as criminal every appeal to use force, to attempt changes and revolutions by brutality, as has happened in this free republic. We reject with indigna-

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 24, 1888.

tion the reproach of being susceptible to anarchist ideas. We are for law and order, and these we will defend at all times."

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Illinois Staats Zeitung May 23, 1888

CONFERENCE OF THE "GERMAN-NORTH-AMERICAN CONFEDERATION
OF ATHLETICS".

A RESOLUTION AGAINST THE ANARCHISTIC ACTIVITIES ACCEPTED BY THE
VAST MAJORITY.

The confederation of athletics considered yesterday some of the most important problems, which were scheduled to come before the conference. The discussion about the question, whether or not the confederation should take a definite stand against the anarchist movement, and which had been expected with considerable suspense, took place yesterday afternoon. It led to a long, interesting, and, for the most part, orderly debate, which ended in a victory for the conservative element. It also voted with a definite majority in favor of accepting a resolution, recommended by the delegates from Wisconsin to condemn anarchism outright.

This declaration will, no doubt, remove the fatal issue, which has been used by the English Press to disparage the German element of the population, and which also has caused a serious discord among the members.



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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 14, 1888

LABOR AND ITS PRESS

Dyer D. Lum came last year to Chicago to revive the Alarm. He complained in an article that the former co-workers of August Spies not only declined to co-operate with or to help him, but threatened to oppose the revival of that paper.

Upon request of Parsons, Lingg and Fischer, Lum came to Chicago to revive the Alarm but they either showed no special interest or, as was the case with August Spies, declared themselves against the republication of the Alarm for the main reason that Buchanan's Enquirer was built on such a broad basis that there was room enough for conservative as well as radical labor parties.

The failure of the Enquirer proved that it would be too costly for the German working class to carry the burden of two papers for the English speaking members.

We point out that the S.P.S. neither was in a position nor intended to support two English papers.

Lum cannot deny that we helped the Alarm shortly before its discontinuance.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung May 3, 1888.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CAPITALISTIC ILLUSIONS

Capitalistic newspapers last week stated the fact with great satisfaction that anarchism and the entire revolutionary movement of the working class is dead - stone dead.

In Chicago it is founded chiefly on the belief that the Alarm an anarchistic weekly published in English and edited by Lum went out of existence.

The Staats - Zeitung as the representative of our local moneyed man's pride rejoices over the discontinuance of this paper and shows its delight in an article containing the following passages:

"On this occasion it may be mentioned that radicalism as such is ever losing more and more ground among radicals. The English anarchist paper in Chicago, the Alarm which was formerly perpetrated by Albert R. Parsons and since his execution by another fanatic named Dyer D. Lum has ceased publication for reasons, lack of money and subscribers.

In its dying edition this badly printed bill proposed all kinds of powerless

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung May 3, 1888.

WPA (HLL) PROJ 30275

deeds of violence to the working class. After the execution of the anarchists in Chicago the cry of anarchist the whole world over was: 'From the graves of the executed martyrs there will arise in America an anarchism with unprecedented force and power.' But just the contrary is the case."

But this terrible reminder and warning did not fail, to make an impression. How comfortable the bourgeois fattened on the labor of others, the women and children, slaves the whole wretched rabble which expects its salvation from the continuance of this miserable state of affairs, must have felt at this wise defeat of a former prison inmate.

Now they will try to tighten the screws more and more and will expect no resistance. But how do they err who seized the earth and everything up on it and intend to keep their spoil for all times with the aid of violence and laws created by themselves.

Anarchism - that striving after supreme happiness, which will have no other class ruling or exploiting another one, the striving after a social structure where every individual can develop freely according to his abilities - is not extinguished; on the contrary, it has itself never before been more on the horizon than right now.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 12, 1887.

THEY HAVE ATONED FOR THEIR CRIME.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The bloodshed of May 4, 1886, is now atoned. Four of the instigators of the Haymarket riot paid with their lives for this outrageous crime, while another escaped the hangman's noose by taking his life the day before the execution. All the advantages the law granted them could not save those anarchists from paying the death penalty. It would be wrong to accuse us of taking pleasure in the misfortune of others as, for instance, in this tragedy. Those four executed men were under the delusion of being martyrs to a good cause and walked stoically to their death. Unfortunately our observation teaches us, that most of the heralders of this false belief are Germans. But it also shows us that they possess the German stoicism and die as only a hero can die for a good cause. But justice would have been served much better if those two arch-roguers, Johann Most and Sergius Schewitsch, had died yesterday by the hangman's noose. The executed men declared war to the finish upon the existing laws and order of the state and human society; the state and human society responded to these enemies by destroying them. Wars can be won only by power. Those men were permitted every privilege within the law, of which they made considerable use, thus adding a whole year to each one's life. There will be undoubtedly some hot headed persons who will say, that the church demanded the blood of the martyrs. Yesterday's

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 12, 1887.

FRIENDS OF THE ANARCHISTS MEET.

The Turner Society of Lake View met at Muller's Hall, yesterday, in order to listen to speeches in defense of the eight condemned anarchists, and protest against the carrying out of the death sentence. The chairman, August Moeller, opened the well attended meeting and called on H. Festram as first speaker. Mr. Festram used moderate language in expressing himself and said, that almost all the citizens with hardly any exception were against the execution of the seven so-called anarchists. Dr. Kleinadt, member of the staff of the Arbeiter Zeitung, a man possessing a good deal of humor said, that through regard of the many uniformed men in the room he could not speak as freely as he wished, but knowing the condemned men personally he must say, that the sentence passed upon them was much too severe, and that it would be nothing short of barbarism should the death sentence be carried out. Wilhelm Lange made the capitalistic press responsible for the fate which befell his friends. "Journalist" Robert Kiesling said without any hesitation, that the policemen are nothing but wage slaves, whose lives are meaningless to capitalists. The Haymarket tragedy was laid to anarchy but the fact is, that the bomb was thrown by a scoundrel whose intention was to injure the anarchists, in which he did not fail. At the end of the meeting this resolution was drawn up and approved: Considering, that the entire press influenced the so-called trial of the anarchists and though



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 12, 1887.

without any proof of their guilt, demanded their punishment; even this demand was unjustified, and that pressure was brought upon the court. It is our opinion, that the evidence furnished at this trial does not warrant the punishment pronounced on the accused men, and it is the press which was instrumental and successful in rousing the public to prejudice, and it is the press which is responsible for this tragedy and we resolve further: to do our utmost to help the anarchists to carry on the fight against prejudice, created by capitalists and their worthy tools, who demand the death of the accused men.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 29, 1887.

OUR POLICE.

Police Inspector Bonfield is at the present time in New York. The trip was purely a "pleasure trip". Bonfield's ideas of pleasure are very peculiar. We only have to recall to our mind the evening of May 4th, 1886 when Bonfield speaking to Mr. Simonson a traveling salesman said, that it would give him a great deal of "pleasure" if he could get a "Throng of about 1,000 of those Socialists and anarchists together, but without their damned wives and children". He wouldn't lose much time in dealing with them, and make short work of it. And Chicago didn't forget either his specially well liked amusement of 1885 either, on which occasion the street car strike afforded him that amusement. Taking all this into consideration and also the fact that Bonfield is the confidence man of the "Citizen's Association" and taking into consideration his trip east with intended stop overs at all the large Eastern cities and the mining regions of Pennsylvania and Ohio, we are tempted to join the New York Volks Zeitung in its opinion, that this dangerous capitalistic blood hound has been ordered to unite the police in a plot against freedom of speech as is the case in Bismarck's land and in the land of Francis Joseph.... At any rate, it is of utmost importance that labor keeps a watchful eye. In times past, the righteous has "received" in his sleep; but today the reverse is true..

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 22, 1887.

PARSONS SPEAKS.

A lengthy explanation by A. R. Parsons, one of the seven anarchists condemned to death, was sent by his wife to newspaper reporters with the request for publication. It says: "To the American people. Fellow citizens! The awful sentence passed upon me on the grounds of murder is known to every one. The Criminal Court and the Supreme Court of Illinois convicted me as an accomplice in the murder of policeman Deegan, May 4th, 1886. If I am innocent of this crime, I choose this way to communicate with the world free of prejudice." Parsons then says that there is no proof of his participation, or of inciting speeches that resulted in the bomb throwing. The supreme court simply refers to an article written by him and published in the Alarm, December 6th, 1884, which reads: "A dynamite bomb handled the right way, will destroy a whole regiment," etc. In fact, these words are only a quotation from General Sheridan's annual report to congress. His speeches, with one exception only, were highly exaggerated, most of the stories made up by reporters' imaginations. Reporter English confessed, that he received orders to report only the most inciting utterances. Parsons insists further, that communion was preached by Jesus Christ and ends by saying: "I am not guilty and my guilt has not been proven. Therefore I appeal to you, who followed the trial carefully, to pronounce me either guilty or innocent of the crime. I do not ask for mercy but for justice,

I EIllinois State Zeitung, Sept. 22, 1887.

WPA (ILL) PROC 30275

and therefore I could not accept a modification of the sentence. I do not speak for the other sentenced man, but as for myself I say, 'Give me liberty or give me death!'"

A. R. Parsons

Chicago, September 21st.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, September 20, 1887

develops criminals"...

WPA (LL) PROJ. 11/1

The next speaker, Dr. Ernst Schmidt, said in German: "My friends! There is very little which I could add to the remarks of Mr. Sloan. I do want to say that it is a great satisfaction to see so many people assembled here in protest against the scandalous handling of the law. I assure you that during my thirty years as resident of Chicago not a single murderer with \$500.00 in cash at his disposal was hanged. The law always found a way out for a scoundrel or an exploiter. Furthermore there wont be a change in these conditions, unless labor will come to the conclusion that laws are nere for its suppression, with exclusive favoritism for the wealthy....Here is an illustration. In the year of 1870 Devine, a boiler-factory owner shot and killed one of his workers when he demanded of Devine his unpaid back wages....What did the intelligent jury do? It freed the murderer. This is a plain demonstration, that laws are made for the poor but not for the wealthy. Jacobson driven to desperation by his exploiter, and not having been familiar with the ways of this country, deemed, it best to plead guilty. This was more than welcome to the States Attorney, for he had to have a victim for whom he could not look among the wealthy....Finally I want to say, that if you proletarians learned to see

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, September 20, 1887

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the wrongs done, as in the case of the poor and deserted "tramp" Jacobson, and so came to the conclusion that this is nothing else but a combat between wealth and destitution, then the poor and friendless "tramp" did not die in vain."

Comrade August Spies read then the following unanimously accepted decisions:

Resolved, this meeting is of the opinion, that if law and order demanded Jacobson's hanging, while wealthy murderers are freed, we don't wish to be considered as people complying with such law and order - and

Resolved, that the brain of the dead Jacobson should be examined, and that it should be established, that according to the law of the rich, a judicial murder of an insane man has been committed, and this we demand to be proven beyond doubt....

Comrade Spies said in German, that the main purpose of this meeting was to declare war upon the murderers of our class Comrade Jacobson....If the workers should ever realize that they are being cheated and should declare themselves

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, September 20, 1887

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

unwilling to submit to further robbery, they would be considered as law-breakers with the militia mowing them down mercilessly. We have to prepare for a day like that. Such happenings are not ordinary, and its character is of the type of a class combat...

I EChicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 19, 1887.

WPA (ILL) FNDU 30275

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS (TRANSLATED).

As an American citizen I protest most emphatically against the sentence imposed upon the anarchists, and here are the reasons why: First of all, it is to be considered the result of a cowardly court, fearing the existing prejudice and therefore, trying to please capital. It is a violent act committed against the public's right of attending meetings and the right of free speech. (So far unknown in this country) It is a dangerous case of precedence with disregard for the American system of government. This is not a local case, but is a disgrace involving the whole nation. Any one except the monopolist is aware of the danger which threatens the masses as a result of the court's decision. The newly adopted laws by the Illinois Legislature, deprive the citizens of their right to express themselves freely. The brazen interference of the police at public meetings, must not be suffered. The nation has to wake up and put a stop to this. Not one of the sentenced men can be justly accused of having committed the crime.

Americus Vespuccius

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 19, 1887. WPA (ILL) PROJ 122/5

Reprinted from the Buffalo Arbeiter Zeitung.

The report reached us that the sentence passed by Judge Gary upon the eight imprisoned anarchists was upheld by the supreme court of Illinois. If the execution of this sentence, as we fear, will take place, it will be an outrage which could not find an equal in the nineteenth century, and it will also be marked as the greatest judicial murder committed, since the murders of Socrates, the Nazarenes, and Giordano Bruno who died by the hands of their fellow men....

We are no anarchists, nor do we sympathize with the doctrines of anarchy, but when seven men who are guilty of no other crime, but that of standing up and taking sides with the workers and the oppressed and poor, if these seven men should be hanged, because they protested the wrongs done and the fleecing of the poor, then every person with but a spark of human feeling in his breast, has to consider it his duty to declare this sentence a shameful murder.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 15, 1887.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

justice in this case."

Assistant State's Attorney Furthmann shared the opinion of his colleague, but thought that Fielden and Schwab were the only ones who would deserve a milder sentence. Capt. Schaack the "Mayor of the North Side" said: "I do not believe that the Anarchists would dare to attack the county jail, but it is not impossible that an individual crazed by Most's doctrine would throw a bomb, thus creating much suffering." "Capt." Black, the attorney and friend of the anarchists said, that it was important to undertake steps to win a reprieve for the condemned men by a member of the Federal Supreme Court. "Once the reprieve is granted," he said, "the execution of the sentence would be of less concern to us, for justice will finally triumph over the fate of these men." Among the visitors at the jail, yesterday, was Georg Schilling, the well known Socialist and active member of the defense society.

Chicago Arbeiter-Zeitung, September 15, 1887

LABOR'S MEETING ON THE BEACH

Under the auspices of the International Labor Association, several thousand persons gathered at the beach yesterday, following with great interest the effective Socialist speeches delivered there. Comrade Keegan condemned today's system of land ownership, proving that every individual has a right to benefit by the products of the land... Regarding the conditions in Hockingthal, the speaker was of the opinion, that the striking miners ought to take possession of the mines and operate them according to the association's plan and for the welfare of their families.

Comrade Fielden followed with a fiery address insisting, that if he were to become convinced of the necessity of a ruler or president for the people, then the necessity of maintaining slavery would take on a different aspect. But the nation is well able to rule itself. The time has not come yet when we could change this unjust institution.

Too many canons and murderous weapons are in the hands of the exploiter. Under

Chicago Arbeiter-Zeitung, September 15, 1887

the present system, justice, honesty and equality are out of the question. How much longer will these conditions go on as they are? Men, driven by hunger, will rise and rebel.

The next speaker was comrade August Spies. The bible passage "Thou shalt not steal" was the text for his speech.... We have to put an end to legal stealing for it is a fact, that working people are robbed of five-eighths of their earnings. The organized gang of bandits called Government, suppresses freedom.... He pointed out through logical arguments that private property means robbery.

Comrade A. R. Parsons delivered a lengthy speech attacking the injustice and absurdity of the private capitalistic system....

A decision was read by George M. Sloan petitioning the governor to postpone the execution of "tramp" Jacobson until his mental condition has been established beyond doubt.

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 11, 1907.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

THE DISHONEST CLIQUE OF DISTRICT ASSEMBLY NO. 34.

The dishonest clique of district assembly No. 34, suffered a terrible defeat last night. Not one of their candidates was elected delegates to the general assembly at Minneapolis. The vote for the nomination of delegates stood about four to one for George A. Schilling, Charles F. Smith, Robert Nelson, and J. J. Mahoney, victors in the fight.

If the election had resulted in favor of the crooked candidates, the capitalist press would have devoted pages to their glorification, but as it is, some of those papers make just a slight mention of it while others disregard the outcome entirely.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 25, 1887.

THE DISAGREABLE STRANGERS.

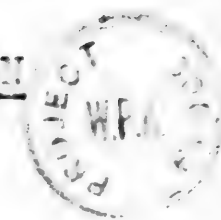
The prophecy of our German American newspapers ever since the beginning of the horrible communistic activities, is unfailingly coming to pass. The American people stand against and oppose the boundless immigration from Europe. By this they do not mean the immigration in general, but they object to the disagreeable, "offensive foreignism," as the Chicago Times calls it, and it goes on to explain clearly enough, what it really means, by these words: "To put into practice the criminal doctrine of the 'red flag' by Germans, Czechs, Poles, or any stranger to our shores, is offensive foreignism.

"The misuse of our nationality and our flag for the furthering of the everlasting Irish row against England, is offensive foreignism.

"Battling against our public school system by any of the Italian societies, is offensive foreignism.

"The piratical expedition of European idlers, who think of the American political life as a business well worth while, is also offensive foreignism.

"The humble devotion of our demagogues for all sorts of rascals and vagabonds,



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who for the sake of their votes, become a drain on public funds, is also offensive foreignism.

"The revolting public opinion against offensive foreignism, is by no means limited to native Americans, moreover, every honest and respectable citizen of foreign extraction shares the same."

This, from the Chicago Times, and we do not feel justified in replying to it in an abusive language, or in lamenting over the "disgraceful know-nothingness," for what the Chicago Times said about the pernicious practices of a large number of immigrants during the last decade, is nothing but the truth. With the one exception, that to this class belong less than fifty percent, and it may be even less than twenty-five percent; which is still much too high. It is unnecessary for the United States to provide a milling place for the rubbish of the overly populated countries of Europe. Honest and respectable immigrants, not afraid to work, wishing to become American citizens in good faith, are always welcome; but revolutionary inclined scoundrels are certainly not.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 4, 1887

That satan, Most, released from prison several weeks ago, is going from city to city in the East delivering his inflammatory speeches of arson and murder. Today, he will undoubtedly praise the day when "seven of the beasts of order were sent to hell" (his own words) and lament the fact, that those "noble and high-minded citizens" (candidates for the gallows) sit in prison. Too bad, that this rascal has not the courage to visit Chicago, too..... It is to be condemned that the authorities in the East don't put a stop to that vagabond's activities, especially in New York with its laws against offences of this type. Let him come to Chicago, where we would not lose any-time to deal with him as his deeds would prompt us to do; our police have not forgotten May 4, 1886 and will not for years to come. The execution of the death sentence upon the guilty persons has not taken place yet, and much doubt is expressed if it ever will.....It is to be regretted that coward Most avoids coming to Chicago.....and if he should try to, his comrades would not permit him to do so, for a speech similar to the one delivered at Hartford or Philadelphia would mean certain death for the condemned men.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 4, 1887.

WPA ILLI 1887 20275

But, on the anniversary of this abominable crime we warn our city administration to curb the anarchistic movement and render a repetition of such horrid crime impossible.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Mar. 18, 1887.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHICAGO
ARBEITER ZEITUNG!

WPA (ILL) 7341 30275

Mr. Hesing's long cherished jealousy could not be kept within bounds any longer which was shown in an article, published by this honorable gentleman today under the headline "Sympathy, etc." His servant Raster even went so far to besmear the memory of a decent woman to satisfy his craving for calumny. Mrs. Hesing, wife of the publisher of the largest German newspaper of the western hemisphere, died several months ago, and although she was known as a good Christian woman by whose testament many of our charitable societies were benefited, not many people were present at her funeral. Even the large circle of Mr. Hesing's capitalistic friends were represented only in a small number.

Contrary to this, Mrs. Neebe's funeral was one of the most imposing ones we have ever seen. People who came to pay their last respect to this woman were no curiosity seekers, a fact which even Mr. Hesing's paper admits.



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 14, 1887.

THE FUNERAL OF MRS. NEEBE.

Never before to our knowledge was a funeral attended by several thousand people as was the case of Mrs. Neebe. Beside the two speakers George Schilling and Paul Grottkau who took their places on the platform were other prominent Socialists and also Nina Van Zandt and Miss Spies. Louis Zeller read a letter from Dr. Ernst Schmidt regretting his inability to be present, due to his own indisposition. The Schleswig-Holstein Singing Society then sang: "Aber alle Wipfeln ist Ruh", (Quiet is reigning above all tree tops). Thereafter Mr. George Schilling said in English: Little knew Mrs. Neebe when she visited her husband last Monday in prison, that she was approaching her last day on this earth. The cause of her death is attributed to heart ailment. When the report of the sentence of her husband reached her, she suffered a spell of unconsciousness. Since that day the anxiety for her husband undermined her health. Mrs. Neebe could never understand why her husband who was not guilty of any misdemeanor has been sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment. Then Paul Grottkau stepped forward and expressed himself in an inciting language against the "ruling class" and the "capitalistic press", actually foaming from the mouth while speaking.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 14, 1937.

coming revolution lies in our moral ideals. Letta and Oscar Heebe as well as others have been condemned therefore. What does it signify that people by the thousands have gathered on the street below, who never know Letta in life? It is the awakened public conscience which with a thousand voices liberated Letta and her husband from the sentence passed upon them by the ruling class. Honor and lasting gratitude to Letta; but to the living we offer our energy, thus trying to prevent more tragedy and murder, committed by the reigning class.

I EChicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Feb. 16, 1887.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT THE
VORWARTS TURNER HALL.

The Turner Hall was crowded to its capacity last night, the audience evidently much interested in the announced order of the day: "Fusion or independent labor policy?"

Mr. Altpeter was unanimously elected president of the meeting and was received when he stepped on to the platform with loud applause. Mr. Georg Rohrbach was elected secretary.

The first of the evening's speakers was Mr. Jacob Minnen who gave a short sketch of the development of the new Labor Party. The speaker pointed out, that through technical development the working man loses ground, and as self preservation is the first law of nature, he tries to protect himself against complete enslavement and poverty. The happenings of May 4th, 1886 gave us an idea what organized labor has to expect if it would protest against the permanent oppression, and the cheating through the capitalistic oppressors. It was an eye opener for our citizens and working men toward a subsequent breaking away and severing the ties with the old parties and rely more in its own strength. Mr. Minnen encouraged the pursuance

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Nov. 16, 1887. WPA (ILL) PRUJ 30275

of the course taken and expressed hopes that the result of the coming elections will overshadow last fall's elections.

Secretary Rohrbach then read the following resolution: "In consideration, that the U. L. P. has announced in its first public platform that labor can not expect fair play, either from the Republican nor from the Democratic party and furthermore, that corruption dominates both parties which are entirely under the control of organized capital, and considering that the U. L. P. announced also that capitalistic societies no longer employ ordinary ways to further their interests but take refuge in secret political machinery and thus showed labor that unity means strength, and considering that the U. L. P. declared the necessity of labor organizations to follow the example set by capitalists and become politically independent, and this can be only achieved by means of unity. Only then could labor hope for a just share of the profits which is the fruit of its work, and which was denied him by the Republicans as well as by the Democrats; and considering that the U. L. P. severed herewith the ties with all of the existing political parties declared itself absolutely independent with only one aim, to further such principles of righteousness which the party will conscientiously introduce. And considering that 25,000 citizens voiced their desire for an independent political party, it was decided at this great meeting of Chicago's independent citizens, that the new organization

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Feb. 16, 1937.

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continues its activities for the benefit of the working men.

It has also been decided that the organization will work toward one goal, the election of renegade labor representatives, who will win the nomination from representatives of the U. M. W. Our work will not be finished before righteousness will be restored to human society."

This resolution was passed unanimously.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 4, 1887.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30175

IN A NEW PART.

If there are people still who believe in Nina Van Zandt's sanity, they will change their minds when the report reaches them that she is the author and publisher of a book glorifying her "worthy husband" August Spies. To convince the readers that they do not miss much if they don't purchase the first product of this writer, we are giving here the contents of the book.

First, of course, the title of the book which is: A. Spies' Autobiography; his speech in the court room; notes, letters etc. The book cover bears, of course, the name of Nina Van Zandt, the publisher. Not to forget, a new book must have a "preface" also. Nina explains in this preface her reason for publishing the biography and defense speech of A. Spies; also letters written by Spies while in jail and sent to her.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 4, 1887.

WPA (ILL) 1887

The intention is to acquaint her American fellow-citizens with the life, character, and efforts of the one who has been and still is misjudged and who is the victim of a conspiracy of social hawks. Contrary to press reports, she found the accused anarchists to be intelligent men and, being convinced that the police and detective force are trying their best to have the accused condemned, she determined to stand up for the persecuted men.

Upon her and other friends advice, August Spies expanded his autobiography and consented to its publication.....Quite indignantly, she criticises the conduct of newspaper representatives who called her marriage "scandalous", being an American girl and of respectable "extraction". She says: "Had I married an old decrepit invalid with a large fortune, these "ethical" gentlemen who chose to attack me thus, would have had only high praise for me and many of my Christian sisters and brothers

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 2, 1887.

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MRS. NINA SPIES

Nina Van Zandt, the mad bride of an anarchist was successful at last to become last Sunday evening the lawful wife of August Spies by proxy. The "dignified" ceremony was performed by the anarchistic sympathizer Judge Engelhardt, at which Henry W. Spies acted as proxy for August Spies, his brother.

The proceedings of this pretty "business," which were so successfully kept a secret, were the following: When Sheriff Matson opposed and rendered such ceremony impossible at the county jail, Nina remembered the words uttered by Mr. Matson, stressing emphatically that only the wife or blood relatives are permitted to visit the condemned men, and knowing also that a marriage by proxy is legal and fully recognized, she won Judge Engelhardt of Jefferson, the friend of anarchists, to solemnize her marriage to August Spies, through his representative.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 2, 1887.

WP (111) WRCJ 30275

Saturday last, August Spies authorized his brother, Henry W. , to represent him at the ceremony, which took place at Judge Engelhardt's home in the presence of the bride's parents, the mother of August Spies, and his sister, Gretchen and brother, Ferdinand. All those present at the wedding promised to keep the ceremony secret. Although there is much rejoicing in the families of Spies and Van Zandt and, of course, of the newly weds, about the trick they played on the sheriff, many of the friends and sympathizers of the anarchists are provoked that their "comrade", August Spies, consented to an extraordinary marriage of this type.

Leonard Sweet, the attorney recently acquired for the anarchists, is said to have expressed himself, that the union of Spies and Miss Van Zandt was not legal. If this wedding story is true, it proves anew that August Spies, who so frequently denounced a wedding ceremony as something ridiculous, in the anarchistic organ, has lost all sense of shame and honor, else he could not have suffered, that a man-crazy, but otherwise respectable, girl would throw her fate together with his.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 28, 1887.

NOT ONE GERMAN AMONG THEM

During the last 8 months, we German-Americans had to hear repeatedly, that hardly without exception the sentenced Anarchists were all Germans. To be correct, only 5 of the sentenced men were born in Germany, 2 are natives of America and 1 is an English subject. But of what nationality were the feminine admirers of the sentenced anarchists, to whose trials they have run day after day? To what nationality did these women belong, who before and after the sentence was passed, visited the condemned men all too often, turning their heads with flattery? Among these women never a German was seen, unless it was a close relative of the accused men and then her behavior was always dignified. These women who found pleasure in visiting the jail and its occupants, are members of the so-called better class of English-Americans. Spies of course was the involuntary center of their interest. The fact that 6 of the condemned men are married was a little barrier, and they were left alone by the half crazy women folk.

Lingg, the youthful dynamite bomb manufacturer is a single man and in addition

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 28, 1887.

a much handsomer man than Spies. He is also considered a much more interesting man, for he resisted his arrest most vigorously. But Lingg's expression is sulky, his manners reserved and he showed himself not at all in favor of feminine visitors. As a matter of fact, it is not at all necessary for a sentenced man to be handsome, in order to become a darling of "ladies" of that caliber. This shows the case of murderer Mulkowsky clearly. That he did not become engaged to marry one of the fair sex was probably due to the fact, that his lawyer was not a match-maker. Not one woman present at court proceedings or a visitor to the jail, was German, for the German women still believe in decency. In German families the daughter does not rule her parents; the father is not the "old man" or the mother the "old woman" relinquishing the rule of the house in favor of the daughter. They have and continue to be the bosses in their own home. This is of course, the result of sane rearing of German girls, who don't allow themselves to become sickly sentimental or oppose custom and decency.



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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Dec. 8, 1886.

GERMAN

[THE DYNAMITE RIOT]

The Chicago Tribune printed in its last Saturday's issue a lengthy article in which it accuses the Arbeiter Zeitung of its stand toward, and the approval of the use of bombs and dynamite. Of course, "under certain circumstances" the use of powder, lead, bombs, and dynamite grenades is quite justified in the eyes of the Tribune, that is when used by Pinkerton's against raging strikers. But we are of a different opinion about Pinkerton's and also about the bomb throwing of May 4th which regarded by the Tribune as the murderous instrument. The tragedy of May 4th is nothing else but an unfortunate police maneuver in which the policeman and not the anarchists for whom it was intended, lost their lives. And we also contend that had the bomb been thrown by a member of the anarchists, whose patience may have been exhausted when their guaranteed rights for freedom of meeting and freedom of speech had unjustly been interfered with by the police, it would have been done in self defense. The right to arm is not a special privilege of the capitalists but was originally instituted for the protection of democracy against the tyranny of the ruling class. Spies and his comrades were fully within their rights as the anarchists are even to this day, when on May 4th they warned the workingmen: Look about you and arm! The dealers in human flesh are appropriating all the public power, and their money can buy whole armies which at their demand would make use



Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Dec. 8, 1936.

of powder and lead and even of ropes to strangle that precious right belonging to every one, namely, liberty and equality, which are established by the fathers of this republic.

If Fielden had said: "strangle the strainers of the law", would have been by far more correct, than when he said: "strangle the law".

The Tribune refuses to accept the fact, that there are at least 1,000,000 men in the United States, who would be willing to work for a small wage, if employment could be found. The proverb "none is as blind as the one who refuses to see" could be properly applied to the Tribune.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Nov. 6, 1886.

LIEBKNECHT'S SPEECH.

The announcement of Liebknecht's appearance brought an immense crowd to the vorwärts Turner Hall, to hear the famous "soldier of the revolution" speak. Mr. Liebknecht appeared on the platform shortly after 8 o'clock and was greeted by Dr. and Mrs. Aveling. Mr. Gustav Bartels opened the meeting "in the name of the Socialists and the entire labor population of Chicago". Mr. Wm. Kempke as chairman of the meeting introduced **Messrs. John Doy, Wm. Pflugradt, Dr. Schleyer and Mathias Schmiedlauer** as co-chairmen; the same honor was bestowed upon Dr. Schmidt who however was not able to be present. Messrs. J. Kruger and Schoning functioned as secretaries. Mr. Liebknecht with hardly any preliminaries explained to the audience his noted remarks against Most and the Chicago anarchists. He said, that all this is only imagination or, if anything at all, the interpretation can not be identified with anything he did say. It is my opinion that these men were not sentenced because of anarchy, but because they are considered to be the representatives of the proletariat. (Thunderous applause) And what I have said just now, is not done to affect popularity, for it is well known that neither my friends nor the criticism of my enemies have the power to influence me. (The rest of his speech was not received with much enthusiasm). He spoke of the great success the



Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Nov. 6, 1886.

Socialistic - Democratic Party achieved in Germany through the voting system; he also mentioned the liberty movement achieved also by the Socialist-Democrats of Germany by the way of ballots. He then gave a very strange definition of the words "might" and "power", **Bismarck** for instance is powerful but the Socialistic - Democrats are mighty. Last Thursday's election showed clearly, what progress was made by the workmen of this country. Many other things Mr. Liebknecht said, but **none** of it was a new revelation to any of us.

I EChicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 6, 1888.

WPA (111) PR01,002/5

RATIFICATION.

A highly animated meeting of the United Labor Party was held at the Vorwärts Turner hall. W. J. Morgan the elected President made a short address saying, that in his opinion, the meeting was of much more importance than any of the past few years. The observation that labor had arrived at a point **where** it admonished the old political parties and showed these parasites that it decided not to be dictated to but that it exercised its own constitutional liberty at the polling places, was a most gratifying act to me.

Secretary Long then informed the meeting of the results of the convention held at Grenebaum's Hall and of the accepted platform and read the names of the nominated candidates. With a unanimous vote this meeting too accepted the platform and the candidates which were the choice of the convention. Mr. George Mohrloch, candidate for senator from the 11th district, was then introduced. He expressed thanks for the faith put in him, and promised to serve his fellow citizens to the best of his knowledge. Then Mr. Witteter, the candidate for the county commissioner's office stepped on the platform and was greeted with tumultuous applause. He said that he was regarded by the Mail, a one penny newspaper, as the person responsible for the

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 6, 1886.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Hyamarket riots. But, he said, neither he nor the Socialists were responsible for that tragedy, but the press which nursed the corruption and which described it in beautiful language. The ill doings of the capitalist and the monopolies was responsible for this outburst of human rage. He related, in a humorous way, the conditions which were prevalent in the city and county administrations as found by him and his three Socialist colleagues when elected members to the city administration. He said, he told those people who had robbed the city treasury that if that was the high type of representatives of the parties preaching "law and order", then we would take a chance with Socialism. The never ending applause at the end of his speech forced the old veteran to re-appear and then urged the workmen to be on their watch and nominate people for candidates who could look at a \$1.00 bill without getting excited by it. The next speaker Frank Strober said: "When I was first elected to the city administration, astonished wealthy women looked at me from their palace windows as if they were eager to ask me, whether I was the newly elected Socialist Alderman. They must have expected to see a monster, at least. That which I and my colleagues had to say then was bitter and not easy to take, but we are almost in the same position today. As most of you know, I am not gifted with oratory talent, but I promise to do the best in my power to serve you."

Following was a short address made by Charles L. Scott, the candidate for Senator. He spoke of the demands which the United Labor Party's platform contains.

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GERMAN

II B 2 d (1) Illinois Staats-Zeitung, September 4, 1886

THE WORST ENEMIES OF THE GERMANS

Nothing has hurt the Germans more in the United States in the eyes of its other population elements than the shocking agitation of the anarchists. Of course the anarchists deny any nationality. They are "international". It is a deplorable fact that most of them bear German names, many talk no other language but German, and the most abominable anarchistic propaganda is printed in German. Therefore the Germans have been blamed in the end with the existence of this anarchism.

Anyhow, the most noisy "German" anarchists must be thanked and praised for directing their most vicious attacks against the German press, which is overwhelmingly their bitter opponent. Only in this way are the English American newspapers, which are watching closely the activity of anarchists, reminded that the most important and most influential German newspapers are fighting Anarchism. As a further fact, derived from this attitude, the majority of German newspaper readers are opposed to Anarchism. But in excited times, logic has a poor standing. And so we see it happen time after time, that even enlightened American elements are holding the German nationality responsible for the fantastic and criminal activity of a few



fanatics. Even the most lenient German observers must admit that the "German" anarchists have done a lot of damage to the political and private interests of German-American business people and workers. What German industry, German honesty and German Wisdom have built up during several generations in this country with the greatest difficulties, is now dangerously shaken by the outrageous actions of a gang of so-called Germans. And there are many greenhorns among them, who cannot understand the institutions of this country and who have no idea of the hard and long struggle, endured by the Germans to reach their present respected position among the other elements of this country.

At the same time, the threatening and raging anarchists today see the most dangerous enemies of their own comrades, trapped by the law. It is to be expected from the standpoint of broadminded Americans that every means of legal help will be granted to the sentenced culprits. But vicious threats and low accusations against court officials, who have simply done their duty, are indeed a bad introduction towards legal aid for the prisoners. And did the German-speaking anarchists of Chicago ever consider the possibility that, if all legal means have failed, only an appeal to the Governor of Illinois can obtain a pardon for the sentenced comrades? But no American governor will allow himself to be intimidated by threats to grant a pardon.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 23, 1886.

THE PEOPLE'S VOICE



As the enormous population in Chicago approves the verdict of the jury in the anarchist trial, so the whole country praises it. Not only the editorials of the press particularly the German - American newspapers, but also the most reliable reports about the public opinion prove this.

We can say that never before an extremely important decision in this country has found such a general and undivided approval like this Chicago verdict. It is the voice of the people expressing itself for the complete destruction of anarchism, which has no respect for civil and moral laws, and in every way is contrary to the institution and of the Republic.

How often have the anarchists been named in this newspaper and in many other German - American newspapers that it would have that result, if they did not discontinue their fanatical agitation! How often has the truth been told to them, that America favors to a large extent freedom of the speech and press, but woe to you if you ever attempt to transfer your mad murder talk and shocking agitation from words, spoken or written, into action! Then you will find out with terror that the lenient American people will not stand for any playing, but will smash you with a veritable, terrible force.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 27, 1886.

Thus it happened, because those unhappy, misled humans and their reckless leaders did not want it different! According to the whining of a few communistic newspapers, the verdict of the Chicago jury was given under the influence of the Bourgeoisie and the brutal ruling class.

The state's attorney, Brinnell is no tool or representation of the Bourgeoisie. On account of his proven honesty and justice towards high and low, he was elected state's attorney by a great majority of the people of Cook County, particularly the working class, while the other candidates on the Democratic ticket were beaten. Never, since he has been in office has he served the monopoly or any other money powers. In his final speech during the trial, he pointed out what an enormous difference there is between a peaceable labor movement and murderous and incendiary anarchism, and between educated, well meaning Socialists and destructive anarchists.

Of the twelve jurymen, eleven have to work hard for a living. There is no Bourgeois or tool of monopoly among them. Only one, the musical - supply dealer, Reed belongs to the well - to - do clan. It was not the money-bag that spoke thru the mouths of the twelve jurymen, but the spirit of the American people which was outraged by the crimes of the anarchists and the abominable



Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 27, 1886.

doctrines from which these crimes sprang. Of course, there have been surprises and unexpected incidents during the trial. For instance, the remark of an English-American newspaper, which called the 20th of August, 1886, on which the Chicago anarchists were sentenced, the greatest day in American History since April 9, 1865, when General Lee surrendered to General Grant. To compare the American civil war with a few anarchists was just as much out of place as the remark of a defending lawyer comparing the defendants, Most and Parsons, with Jesus.

The Chicago Tribune even went so far as to publish an appeal to collect \$1,000 for each of the twelve jurymen. Such a suggestion is an insult against the twelve men, who spoke their "Guilty" verdict from a feeling of responsibility and duty, and not for money.



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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, July 6, 1886.

THE AURORA TURNER SOCIETY.

commendable decision was arrived at by the Aurora Turner Society in answer to the defamation by its enemy, Zeit. It is our pleasant duty to inform our readers of this decision by giving it space in today's issue of the paper. It reads as follows: "In consideration of the fact that certain people seem to take much pleasure in denouncing the Aurora Turner Society, which is nothing but a business move, trying thus to win members for a newly founded society, an act fully premeditated and unworthy of any man and considering: that this agitation is not confined to the members of the society alone, but has been carried to a large area of the north west side, and taking further into consideration, that the entire German press of Chicago has formed a plot against us, the article published in the Stants Zeitung was supplied by our enemies, and the Trois Presse spoke of us as the anarchistic band, although neither made the slightest attempt to investigate their low accusations, therefore, the Aurora Turner Society feels obliged to give the people of the northwest side an explanation. This is not an apology, because we are always ready to answer for our actions. Through the twenty-two years of its existence, this society has enjoyed the hearty support of the people of the northwest side and thus became one of the largest societies. Our reply to the accusation that the majority of the Turners favor socialism is,



Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, July 6, 1886.

that our Federal Constitution and the constitution of the Society provides liberty for every member to attach himself to any political party he chooses. Therefore it is quite possible that the members of the A. T. S. are not divided in two groups only, Republicans and Democrats, but according to their view points belong to the socialist party as well. And we don't deny, either, that we are in full accord with every movement for the betterment of conditions of labor, for every one of us is a working man and it seems only natural, that we would push toward our goal. One of the main arguments is, that the society contributed \$100.00 to the fund of the anarchists, thus putting seemingly the stamp of approval on their act. As is well known, August and Christ Spies have been for years members of the Society and it may be also known, that this Society is always ready to give financial support to any of its members if circumstances call for it. We were informed at a meeting five weeks ago, that Chicago capitalists are ready to employ the best known lawyers as aid to the attorney general, and are also trying to influence our prominent lawyers not to lend their services to the accused men. It should also be borne in mind that a fund for anarchists was not known five weeks ago. It was always our policy to give assistance to a member in distress.

Would it be considered an honorable act of this society, if we had forsaken the accused men as so many others did who formerly considered it an honor to be their



Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, July 6, 1886.

friends? We did put the \$100.00 at their disposal to hire defense attorneys, but we did not make any contributions to an anarchistic fund as was stated erroneously. Even the worst criminals are assured of some defense, and the brothers Spies, so far, have not been identified as such. The Aurora Turner Society made also known that it decidedly condemns the Haymarket Riots, which can only harm the labor question. This society has never had any dealings with the rest of the leaders of anarchy."

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, February 10, 1886

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star roles cannot be recognized from the telegraphic reports. They gave a cause by their meeting, but the brutal acts of violence, pillage and robbery were certainly committed by that mob with which the honest, striving to make a living by the way of labor, can see no pressing inducement to join. The nature of the matter makes it appear that the loafing and criminal classes take great advantage of such occasions. The real laborers, if they are not driven to despair by hunger and starvation, know well enough that a riot that stops all business is the worst medium by which to better their situation.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 26, 1885.

DYNAMITE DEVILS

Reports on the renewed dynamite bomb murders, in London, must fill anybody, whose mind is not wholly distorted with terror and shame. For thousands of years, there have been gruesome crimes and murders, committed in the name of freedom and independence. But these attacks always were directed against the personal cause of a people's misery; against cruel tyrants or evil doing oppressors. The slaughter of peaceful men, innocent women and children, in London, on January 24, 1885, is a black page in the records of human history. The Irish plotters, who carried out this crime in cold blood, do not deserve any leniency, and should be destroyed the quickest way, as soon as the law has them in custody.

This standpoint was taken by Senator Edmunds, who is demanding the introduction of stricter laws, and more severe punishment of law breaking anarchists. It is a known fact, that all financial support, given to European plotters, has been traced back to American anarchists in New York, who should be apprehended at once.



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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, December 4, 1884

ON CHICAGO'S LABOR

Co-workers! Once more we wish your attention. For years the "Lehr and Wehr Society" has endeavored to establish a closer contact with labor with a special purpose, to arm and thus enable them to resist and be victorious in shaking off the rule of the upper classes. Let us look at conditions as they are:

The state of things at present are hopeless with worse to be expected in the future. Decrease in wages, enforced shorter working day and dismissals are daily reports. Suffering, despair and crime are the natural outcome of such conditions. Are we going to remain calm in the face of all this? We are a free nation--if the word "Republic" can be identified with the conception of "Freedom".

The "free people" of Hockingthale give us a vivid picture of our much praised "freedom". When these "free people" refused to die a starvation death at work, then police and militia were dispatched to the place to show these "free people" with clubs and fire arms the difference between reality and illusion. But the citizens of Hocking Valley have a healthy conception; the lesson learned brought about the setting of mines afire, the destruction of railroad bridges and the night attack of Murray city which are unmistakable evidences.



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, December 4, 1884

Can you workers of Chicago learn a lesson like that? Will you find it necessary to confront an armed enemy fully equipped? Or must a Hocking Valley with all of its brutality befall us first? We are not far from it. Chicago is supposed to have 35,000 unemployed with an additional 1800 from the rolling mills.--The city council resolved that 300 more clubs nightsticks should be added to the police...

What is the meaning of this? It means--Hocking Valley! Workers, are you armed with revolvers? The city council knows what it is doing. The memory of eleven years ago, when the communists with 25,000 unemployed people marched onto the City Hall, is lasting. Neither did the City Council forget the relief riot of '77. Therefore the additional clubs. ... In the years of 1878-79 when the "Lehr and Wehr Society" grew so powerfully, we had years of bitter misery behind us, and the people never-the-less found it possible to acquire arms and to join our society; the driving power came of course from the wonderful effect of the bludgeon that then had broken a few dozen skull. Is it necessary that such experience should be repeated?

We have little hope that our words of warning will find a willing ear, therefore the club will be brought into action again. ... Information about joining us can be obtained at the assembly-rooms of the "Lehr and Wehr Society".

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, September 25, 1884



WHY THE SOCIALISTS SHOULD NOT VOTE

This is the published manifesto from our comrades on the Pacific Coast:

Workers! You have been approached again in regard to a president's or king's election, also of other officials--in other words, the choosing of new exploiters. Are you willing to make the same mistake again and intensify your submission by casting your votes? ... From day to day our economic conditions are getting worse, wages are decreasing, rents are increasing, all of life's necessities are much dearer and misery is worse. What have the elected representatives done to change conditions like those? Absolutely nothing! Did they give us any political reforms, which were promised us? No! They suppress the freedom of opinion of all our honest newspapers; the right of free assembly is violated by throwing our citizens into prisons for their so-called inflammatory language not being in accord with the government and the corporations. Our parliament is comprised largely of the privileged class. To preserve their privileges a government is indispensable. The army, police, religion, courts, prisons etc. are obstacles against revolutionary activities, brutalizing and endeavoring to keep the people in ignorance. ... If it

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Die Fackel, (Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung,) August 17, 1884.

THE DEMONSTRATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ASSOCIATION
AT HAY MARKET SQUARE

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The agitation of the International Labor Association made very excellent progress lately...

This meeting has been called with the purpose of protesting against the execution of the poor and friendless Jacobson, who killed his exploiter for denying him his well earned wage.

The order of the day included further: "Our stand in regard to the killing of Heck a union man, by scabs."

Sloan was chosen to direct the meeting, after which Comrade Parsons delivered a speech. He pictured the distress and misery caused by the existing capitalistic system, enslaving the worker, putting him in the ranks of a tramp and scab. Freeing labor from such disgraceful conditions is possible only by removing the cursed system. Laborers are degraded to scabs by capitalists who force the murderous weapon upon it. The capitalists are

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Die Fackel, (Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung) August 17, 1884.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

the actual murderers of Heck.

Paul Grottkau was the next speaker on whose speech the following resolutions were based:

The meeting declares that the death sentence imposed on Ignaz Jacobson by Judge Williamson, was an act of low class-justice and the impending execution of this sentence is a cowardly and contemptible act, encouraging the exploiter further, to cheat labor of the fruit of their work. If this sentence is carried out, labor will have to bow to the murderous attacks of these robbers.

Capital punishment was declared by the meeting as a stupid theory, for a murder committed by one individual can not be considered an atonement for that individual by committing a bigger, a cold blooded crime, and therefore can not be recognized.

Reasons: The theory of capital punishment is found in the tendency, that every individual commands a free will. Modern science proved this to be

Die Fackel, (Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung) August 17, 1884.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

an error. Where free will is not present, responsibility can not be expected.

The individual and his acts are the products of society, therefore society, not the individual is responsible for a man's deeds. Our social conditions and organizations determine people's actions, which is a reflection upon social organization, directly responsible for such deeds and have to be changed.

Capital punishment is legalized barbarism. The execution of the death sentence upon Ignaz Jacobson would have the character of a party class-justice. He was sentenced because poor and uninfluential, the same is the reason for his execution. To this we protest and pledge, to place the responsibility for the intended crime upon the judge and the executioner. This resolution is to be submitted to the Governor of the State of Illinois by the officer of this society.

Resolution

We declare that the murder of Henry Heck by scabs, employed by the firm

Die Fackel, (Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung) August 17, 1884.

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Cribben and Sexton, supplying them with arms for the use against orderly but striking labor, is an abominable crime. The scabs and those providing them with arms, are to be made directly responsible.

Chicago's police were also submitted to sharp criticism...

Comrade Fielding remarked: "The Finn Jacobson was sentenced because poor. He does not possess \$5000.00 to acquire the services of a criminal lawyer. Modern society punishes consequences, but does not endeavor to remove the cause. There is not a single voice of the wealthy, raised in protest against Jacobson's execution. The hanging of Jacobson should be preceded by hangings of wealthy criminals..."

One man suggested to submit a petition to the Governor with signatures gathered at this meeting requesting him to spare Jacobson's life...

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, August 11, 1884.

SOCIALIST MEETINGS.



A big crowd gathered yesterday at the Bohemian-English free school on West 18th Street with the purpose of expressing their indignation and to stage a demonstration on the occasion of the execution of Hermann Stellmacher. Several speakers explained to the meeting who this personality was and for what reason the beast of the Austrian government deemed it necessary to execute him. Hermann Stellmacher was one of those who had the courage to protest openly against the tyranny, oppression and absence of rights, from ailment which all the Nations on this globe are suffering.

"Everyone is justified to take the life of a tyrant and no nation can deny this right to its citizen". These are the words uttered by Saint Just at the pronouncement of sentence on Louis Capet.. The numerous attempted assassinations during the past thirty years are an evidence of the awakening of the revolutionary spirit of nations which will annihilate these monsters and the order defended by them.

A resolution condemning the Austrian government was accepted.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 21, 1884.

SOCIALISTS HOLD MEETING

The Socialists of the Northside held their regular meeting Monday in the Thuringer Halle. There was no weekly report made, because several business matters had to be attended to. It was resolved that at the next picnic a procession with decorations should take place, and that the "Group," to cover the previous expenses, will tax every member in good standing 25¢.

To complement the Arrangement Committee, Comrades Pollin and Hirschberger were elected. Comrades Renter and Polling were added to the Committee which arranges the Basket Picnic of the three Northside Groups. A call of the German Comrades was debated, and the "Group" decided to leave it to its members to act individually in the matter.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 7, 1884.

SOCIALIST MEETING

The meeting of the I. A. A. which was called upon motion of Mr. Alexander Jonas, was held yesterday evening. Comrade Lange Presided. Mr. Jonas held a short address in which he brought forward the following questions to be answered:

- 1) Are there differences of principle between us or are there personal motives?
- 2) Are you Anarchists, who stand on the ground of classical Anarchism- in this case no thought could be given to a union- or are you Communists, and if so, what separates us? Why then the unfortunate quarrel, which cripples propaganda?-

The speaker gave a short description of the controversial question, which has for over four years, separated the two most important workers' newspapers of the country. He accused the local Arbeiter Zeitung, that they

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 7, 1884.

did not publish in full, shortly after the Congress in Baltimore, an article referring to the "Freiheit" and requested the answering of his questions. Comrade Spies replied that before answering the question-"Whether Anarchists or Communists", we have to define first what Anarchism signifies. According to his conception, modern anarchism which is principally noticeable in Latin countries and in Russia, is nothing else but Communism.

Besides, the I. A. A. was described by others as anarchistic, although Mr. Jonas himself admitted, that the Pittsburgh Manifesto was Communistic.- In regard to the insertion mentioned the speaker asked Mr. Jonas, whether he made the declaration against the I. A. A. as a Baltimore reporter implied? Mr. Jonas disavowed the question. Spies continued and said, that the reporter asserted that Mr. Jonas read a copy of the interview, before it went to press. Therefore Mr. Jonas had no right to complain about the "Arbeiter Zeitung."

Schwab, a correspondent of the New York Volkszeitung, stated lately that Engels and Bebel were anarchists. The Social Democrat answered, that not those but the correspondent was an anarchist. As long as people are not

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 7, 1884.

clear about the conception of anarchism, the question of Anarchists vs. Communists is unjustified.

Comrade Grottkau: I also am of the opinion, that there is a difference between anarchism and communism. The one wants individualism, the other solidarity. I consider that the quarrel is of a personal nature. The two organizations could agitate side by side. They don't have to oppose each other as enemies. Comrade Ray: There are members of the S. A. P. who provoke and instigate the scandal; who slander and disgrace us. The "New York Volks Zeitung" made itself a partner in this contemptible fight. An alliance, with men, who have to be extricated from the gutters where they are sprawled drunk once or twice a week. We respectable people could not associate with them.- We leave them alone and ask that they do the same.

Fehling: Spoke about the origin of the German "Anarchists". They were people who resisted the papal edicts of Zurich. He condemns reforms only, because they cannot be carried out under the corrupt conditions.- Further

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Chicagoer Zrbeiter Zeitung, May 7, 1884.

speakers were Blume, M. Schwab, Spies, Kiessling, Rau and Grottkau. Mr. Jonas was given the opportunity to answer every speaker. The question whether the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" had not to be paid for publishing notices of the I. A. A. meetings, he answered in the affirmative.

At the close of the meeting he declared, that whether they agitate separately or side by side, he nevertheless hopes, that some day they will attack jointly.-

The meeting was peaceful and very orderly.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 29, 1884.

A SOCIALIST MEETING

The group "Town of Lake" held a well attended Agitation Meeting last Saturday in their Hall at 220-45th Court. Comrade Schiffner presided. As there was nobody present to lecture, Comrade Kiesling started a debate of the theme: "Free Love." The motion was made and accepted that \$1.75, which was collected for the family of Comrade Stellmacher, should be handed over to the committee in charge.

WPA (U.S.) PROJ. 30275

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 26, 1884.

A SOCIALIST MEETING

The Southside group celebrates next Saturday evening in the Bohemian Hall, 25th St. and Portland Avenue, its Foundation Festival.

The program contains speeches and song recitals.

The Comrades from the Southside are a jolly crowd and therefore we may expect a very enjoyable evening.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 25, 1884.

SOCIALIST MEETINGS

The Group "Bruderlichkeit." The meeting was held last Wednesday under the presidency of Comrade August Muller. The lecture about Revolution provoked a lively debate, because the president in his long speech wanted to show the confusion prevailing in regard to the aims of the Social Revolution. That its purposes were not only to destroy and upset, but to build up the Communist Society everywhere. A publication of a pamphlet about the realization of the Communistic principles should be published. A lecture on Communism for the next meeting was announced. Upon the motion of several comrades it was arranged that they should assemble at Comrade Wichmann's Home, 1260 Ashland Avenue, Lake View, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to hold a sociable meeting, to which the members of Group "Bruderlichkeit" are especially invited.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 25, 1884.

SOCIALIST MEETING

The Group "Vorwarts" held, last Wednesday evening at 120 Wells St., a large, well attended agitation meeting. Comrade Greber presiding. The order of the day was a lecture by Comrade Fehling about the theme, "The Development of Socialism." The speaker absolved himself of his task in a thorough manner and was rewarded by the audience with cheers. Many comrades participated in the ensuing discussion. An invitation from the Group "Bridgeport" to attend an evening entertainment Saturday April 26, was read and the audience resolved to participate at same in large numbers.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 22, 1884.

[SOCIALIST MEETING]

Southside: A well attended agitation meeting at which Comrade Nothdurft presided, was held last Saturday by the Socialists of the Southside. Comrade Muller held a lecture on the subject: "The Demoralizing Influences of the Catholic Religion." The lecture contained many interesting data for the listeners, and gave occasion for an animated discussion, during which the fullest approval was expressed to the reviewer. Two invitations from the Groups "Freiheit" and "Bridgeport" were received, and the Comrades were requested to participate in as large number as possible.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 22, 1884.

SOCIALIST MEETINGS

The Socialist Group of the Northside held a well attended agitation meeting yesterday evening in the "Thuringer Halle." Comrade Markmann presided. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Comrade Schnaubelt held a lengthy weekly report and pictured in a striking manner the latest events in the new and old world. Comrades Rudolph Schnaubelt, Hirschberger, Rau, Domes, Herrmann, Schwab and others participated in the ensuing discussion. One comrade read an article from the New York Volkszeitung to the spiritual delight of those present. It was not necessary to comment on same. The committee for the Foundation Festival to be held on May 17th in the Northside Turnerhall, reported that Comrade Most accepted the invitation to hold the Festal address on that occasion.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 21, 1884.

OUTING FESTIVAL ARRANGEMENT

At yesterday's meeting of the Socialist Labor Party, there were about two dozen members present who attended mostly to business matters. The Central Committee was entrusted with the arrangement of this party's picnic, which takes place the end of May. The publishing of a newspaper was discussed, and those present wanted to hear a report of the Central Committee first. Alexander Jonas, the famous New York Fox will honor Chicago with his visit in the near future.

A committee was appointed to supply him with enough material. Should Mr. Jonas peruse this material, then the meetings will prove very amusing. George Sloan, who sinned against the authority of the S.A.P. about two years ago by starting an agitation on his own hook and received censure for it, was honored through the withdrawal of same. Winneu rose and declared with solemnity that anarchists and Socialists are not the same. In the course of the debate the anarchists were declared to be nothing but fools and scoundrels. The notorious thief of the Northwest Side was lauded as a hero.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 18, 1884.

SOCIALISTIC MEETING

The Group "Freiheit" held its agitation meeting night before last in its locality at 54 W. Lake Street, which was well attended. Comrade Bergner presided. Comrade Schwab excused himself, and his announced lecture was postponed until next Wednesday. Grottkau, who was present, held a very interesting lecture about "Authority and Autonomy." Speaker was loudly applauded.

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GERMAN

Die Fackel, Apr. 13, 1884.

[HUMOROUS EVENING ENTERTAINMENT]

Humorous Evening Entertainment
of the
Socialist Group "Freiheit" (Freedom)
of the I.A.A.
Sunday April 20, 1884,
in their locality,
54 West Lake Street.

Preparations for an enjoyable evening are made.

The festival is held for the benefit of the arms fund.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 12, 1884.

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[SOCIALIST MEETING]

The General Committee of the I. A.A. held its regular meeting, presided by Comrade Kalbitz, yesterday evening.

The minutes of last meeting were read and accepted. New delegates were received; From "Lehr and Wehrverein" A. Hirschberger; from the "North Side" Edward Schnaubelt and John Faist; from the "North West Side" Fricke and W. Blume. The Groups "Vorwärts" South West Side No. 1 and "Einigkeit" were not represented. Group South West side No. 2, has joined Group South West Side No. 3. The Groups "Nordseite" Bruderlichkeit"; Nordwestside," "Freiheit"; "Sudseit", "Sudwestseite No. 3"; "Bridgeport" and Town of Lake" report progress; also that the resolutions of the General Committees last meeting were approved. Group "Nordseite" celebrated its 2d anniversary, Saturday, May 17th, in the North Side Turnhall and invites all the other groups to this event. The surplus will be used for agitation purposes. Group "Freiheit" changed its location to 54 W. Lake Street (Greifs Hall) where an evening entertainment will be held on April 20th, to which all Comrades are invited.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 12, 1884.

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The Agitation Committee reports that the pamphlets which threw light upon the "mistakes" of the workers convention was sent to Press and 5000 copies, to cost \$20.00, will be printed. The librarian, Comrade Schwab, read a letter from Zurich, Switzerland, which states that several publications ordered by us, are on the way, and that in the near future a collection of revolutionary songs will be published and same are highly recommended to our attention.

To acquire these books, \$50 was appropriated. The present value of the library is \$300. A proposition: To elect a committee to promote the arming of the people was accepted. Elected were Comrades Polling, Edward Schnaubelt, Hermann, Schroeder and Blume.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 11, 1884.

SOCIALISTS MEET

The Group "Northwestside" held yesterday evening it's regular meeting, Comrade Krause presided. Comrade Kramer lectured interestingly about the development of the agricultural and industrial conditions in America. The speaker lived in this country for more than 37 years. When he came here there was only one millionaire; today there are more than 500. At that time there were no beggars; today we find hundreds of thousands. He described the existence of the three correlative working forces, which control modern society and transform the earth into a valley of misery: the class policy, Religion and the Capitalists. The last named form the issue, the basis of the first named; without them the others could not exist. He showed how everything points towards the fight, that the Reform movements were nothing but soap bubbles-- exterior signs of inward decomposition. The large masses who have no possessions are driven to fight -- they must fight or perish. Against the bayonets of the ruling classes, they will use different weapons in the approaching fight. A single electric machine is capable of destroying whole armies with the turn of hands, and such a machine is

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 11, 1884.

already in existence. The speaker was loudly acclaimed.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 10, 1884.

SOCIALISTS MEET

The Group "Vorwärts" (Forward) held yesterday evening at 120 Wells Street, a well attended agitation meeting. Comrade Manke presided. According to the order of the day, Comrade Fricke lectured about Mexico. Considering that he lived there for several years, he was in a position to give a true picture about the country, its population and the conditions of the working classes. The lecture was very interesting and was well received. After this, Comrade Miller held a "political weekly review" which was supplemented by several comrades.

WIA (LL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 8, 1884.

[A SOCIALIST MEETING]

The Group of the Town of Lake held the regular agitation meeting last Saturday in their Hall. Comrade Reentz presided. Comrade Schiffner held a lecture about Socialism, which was well received and provoked a lively debate in which a number of those present participated.

After a resolution to postpone the question of arming till the next meeting, and the admission of a few new members, the meeting adjourned.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 8, 1884.

[NORTHSIDE SOCIALISTS MEET]

Mr. Domes presided at yesterday's business meeting of the Northside Socialists. The proposition of the General Committee to loan \$100.00 to the Arms Fund was approved. Three comrades were nominated to make a proposition to the General Committee in order to settle this matter. The election of officers resulted as follows: Secretary Rau, Finance Secretary Hermann, Librarian Hirschberger and Comptroller Reimdal. Edward Schnaubelt, Schrodter and Rau were elected to the General Committee. There are now 130 members in good standing. The officers reports were approved. A motion to visit the meeting of the Socialist Workmen's party Wednesday evening in their locality, 58 Clybourn Ave., was accepted, and the members were requested to appear there as early as possible. The order of the day referred to the participation in the election and Messrs. Vahlteich, Winneu and Steckelberg will be the speakers. A motion to celebrate the founding festival at the beginning of May, was carried and Comrades Pelling, Rau, R. Schnaubelt and Lange were designated to arrange the necessary steps.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 7, 1884.

[SOUTHSIDE SOCIALIST MEET]

The Socialists of the Southside held their monthly meeting last Saturday; Comrade Moogh presided. After the reading of the minutes, they proceeded to the order of the day, followed by the election of officers. The result was: Secretary, C. Stdll; Finance Secretary, H. Schroeder; Comptroller, H. Pfaff. The report of the delegates to the last meeting of the General Committee was discussed and the support of the rearming question was decided upon. The report of the comptroller was accepted.

It was resolved to call a mass-meeting in fourteen days and a committee of two was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 5, 1884.

[A SOCIALIST MEETING]

The Group "Bridgeport" held a well attended agitation meeting Wednesday evening. The order of the day was Comrade Kiessling's lecture: "Why was it impossible so far, to shake off the yoke?" The speaker asserted that Religion, largely without distinction, was the means through which the capitalists were enabled to uphold this system. The speaker was loudly applauded by the audience.

Comrade Pollmaker added a few words to the speech. The report of the delegates from the General Committee was accepted. A proposition was made that the decision of the General Committee to assist the arms fund, should be approved. The following resolution was submitted and accepted: "In consideration of the Cincinnati Riots, the Club "Bridgeport" declares that the Socialists had nothing to do with it and that the people will save its strength for the proper opportunity, instead of serving as tools of its enemies, the Capitalists.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 1, 1884.

SOCIALIST MEETINGS

Club No. 3 of the Southwestside held Sunday, March 30 in Kohler's (formerly Zollner's) Hall a well attended agitation meeting, presided by Comrade Solomon. It was combined with a pleasant evening's entertainment.

Comrade Schwab held a well received lecture on the theme, "The motives of the International Workers Association." Comrades Sellhorn, Kiesling and Rabusch participated in the ensuing discussion.

The delegate of the General Committee submitted his report; same was approved and the meeting resolved unanimously to approve the resolution of the General Committee in regard to the armament question. Furthermore, the Club resolved that they should subscribe to three numbers weekly of the California Truth; after the close of the meeting, those present enjoyed themselves for a few hours **dancing** and singing and expressed the wish that a similar entertainment should be held in the near future.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 1, 1884.

[A SOCIALIST MEETING]

At the business meeting of the Group Town of Lake last Sunday, the following officers were elected: Secretary, A. Kiesling; Finance Secretary, A. Watscho; Delegate to the General Committee, G. Braunsdorf; Librarian, W. Teschendorf.

It was resolved to hold the agitation meetings hereafter Saturday evenings. For the publication fund \$3.00 was allowed from the treasury; further it was resolved to display a collection sheet for the family of Comrade Stellmacher at every meeting.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 1, 1884.

THE CINCINNATI RIOTS!

Citizens, you are invited to attend a massmeeting, Thursday, April 3, in Uhlich's Hall, corner North Clark and Kinzie Streets, at 8:00 P.M.

Good speakers, will talk, in both English and German, about the causes and effects of the Cincinnati riots, and also about the lessons of that event.

International Workers Association.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Mar. 31, 1884.

[COMRADE PARSON'S SPEECH IN ENGLISH]

The meeting called for yesterday afternoon in Nutzhorn's Hall was well attended. Comrade Kinnemeyer, senior, presided. The first speaker, P. Grottkau, spoke at length on the rapid development of classes in this country.

According to his views, last week's state-workers' convention contained the germs of Socialism. These elements are still in arrears, still immature, as could be observed by their resolutions. Referring to the elections, he said to condemn same would be foolish; we must fight with all means at our disposal, and to this belongs the right to elect. At the present moment it seems inadvisable--owing to the immature state of the movement-- to lay stress on the elections.

After this, Comrade Parsons delivered a speech in English. A collection of the family of Comrade Stellmacher was taken up, and the meeting adjourned.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Mar. 31, 1884.

SOUTHSIDE SOCIALISTS MEET

The Socialists of the Southside held their agitation meeting last Saturday, which was well attended, for the purpose of listening to the lecture of Comrade Stapke about the "Rules of the Constitution."

The reporter fulfilled his task with great cleverness and reaped much applause. The projected evening entertainment will take place on May 3, in the Bohemian Hall, cor. Portland Ave. and 25th Street.

The report of the delegates was accepted, the discussion postponed until the next meeting owing to the lateness of the hour. A collection for a member of the club and the family of Stellmacher netted \$3.30.

After the admittance of several members, the meeting was adjourned.

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II B 1 c (1) Die Fachel (Sunday Edition of Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung)
Mar. 30, 1884.

[SOCIALIST MEETING]

Night before last, there was a meeting held in Ernest Fehst's locality by the members of the club, who are forming to start a theatrical society.

After a lecture from "Schiller's Bell," Mr. Ed. Koch attacked the following sentence: "When the nations free themselves, prosperity can never thrive."

This provoked a lively debate in which many participated. The following resolution was accepted: "The present members declare themselves fully in accord with the principles of Communism."

W. Lutserath, Rec. Secretary.

WMA (ILL.) PROJ. 20275

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Mar. 29, 1884.

SOCIALIST GROUP NO. 3 OF THE SOUTHWESTSIDE

Group No. 3 of the Southwestside.

The regular agitation meeting will not be held Saturday; instead a similar one will be held Sunday, March 30, 1884, in Kohler's Hall, formerly Zollner's, corner Blue Island Avenue and 18th Street.

Order of the day: Lecture by Comrade Schwab. Beginning 3 o'clock P.M.
After close of the meeting a pleasant evening's entertainment is projected.

All comrades are requested to be present, and bring their wives and friends along. Free admission to all.

VPA (11)

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Mar. 28, 1884.

[SOCIALIST MEETING]

The Group "Fraternity" (Briderlichkeit) held night before last in Lunke's Hall, corner Clybourn and Fullerton Avenues, its regular business meeting. Comrade Schmidt presided. Comrades Muller and Heger were appointed as Delegates to the General Committee. After finishing routine business, Comrade Schwab gave a short report about the origin of the local groups and the foundation and progress of the "International Workers' Association".

Owing to the lateness of the hour, and as nobody was inclined to participate in debates, the meeting was adjourned.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Mar. 27, 1884.

SOCIALISTS MEET

The group "Vorwarts" held yesterday evening at 120 Wells Street a well-attended Agitation meeting. Comrade Pabst presided. The announced lecture about social conditions in Mexico could not be held, because the reporter was not present. Instead Comrade Fleiser held a lecture about food adulteration. Owing to the fact that the speaker is a butcher by trade, he mainly dwelt upon the methods of the manufacture of sausages, and proved that, for this purpose, not only meat of poor quality, but also totally unfit meat is used, and warned, in conclusion, that people should refrain from eating sausages altogether.

About adulteration of other foods, Comrades Altherr and Peschke spoke. Several business matters were discussed; among others it was resolved that only those should be admitted to Saturday evening's entertainment who possess red cards or have been introduced by members of the I. A. A.

After admitting several new members, the meeting adjourned.

PROJ. 3025

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Mar. 25, 1884.

[SOCIALISTS MEET]

The meeting of the Northside Socialists busied itself yesterday with the Constitution of the United States. A comrade showed several paragraphs of the Constitution, where the worth of this famous act lies, and that through it all kinds of abuses in public life were condoned and partly brought to life.

He proved that in the old constitution the right of possession was fully acknowledged in such a manner that there was not a word against direct slavery, which was later rectified by an addition to prevent the coarsest form of human exploitation without abolishing wage slavery. Today we find same in force. But it will perish, too, just like the last remnant of bondage, the subordination of the woman below the man. In the new, the free society, we will know only equal human beings. In conclusion we read a passage from Bebel's Book, the "Woman" in which the future free society is depicted, as she achieves the greatest pinnacle of culture, after being liberated from state and private ownership's lawless possession.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Mar. 24, 1884.

[SOCIALISTS MEET]

The Southside Socialists held their regular agitation meeting last Saturday. Comrade Stapke presided. There was a large attendance in spite of the unfavorable weather. Comrade Muller reported on the subject: "Is there a God?"

The speaker, whose deductions were followed with great attention, received at the close of his lecture, the plaudits of the audience.

A collection was taken up for the benefit of a sick comrade and also for the family Stellmacher, which totaled \$11.60. Besides \$5.00 was allowed from the treasury for the benefit of a comrade's family which was in great need. It was resolved to hold an evening entertainment in the near future, combined with bestowing names upon children. Two invitations were received to festivities by the groups "Town of Lake" and "Vorwarts" after which they adjourned.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Mar. 20, 1884.

[SOCIALISTS MEET]

The Group "Liberty" (Freiheit) held an agitation meeting yesterday evening. Comrade Kalbitz presided.

Comrade Fehling lectured about "The Crisis and the Workers" which met with great applause. Comrade Kalbitz gave a report of the General Committee; same was well received and approved. Comrade Fehling spoke again against the Reform swindle. A discussion about the friction among the worker's organs followed and general censure was expressed in regard to it. A committee was appointed to make arrangements to call a mass-meeting in the near future. The motion to subscribe to the "Truth" was accepted.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 36275

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, March 16, 1884

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Not less interesting were the songs - separately executed - "Huntsmen's Pleasure" and "The Last War" - After this began the play "The Nihilists", which was also excellent. The ensemble and the individual performances left nothing to be desired.

Especially deserving of mention was Mr. Rodenberg, Mrs. Rodenberg and Mrs. Toldte. After the performance, dancing was indulged in. It was broad daylight when the last people left the hall.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Mar. 15, 1884.

[SOCIALISTS MEET]

The General Committee of the I. A. A. held its regular meeting yesterday. Comrade Rau presided. New delegates are: Fritz Hermann of the Bridgeport Group and Albert Behrend of the Unity Group. 18 delegates were present. Group "Forward" reports about progress, also Group Northwestside. The following groups: Jefferson, Fraternity and Liberty complain that the agitation meetings lack attendance; all Groups report about the progress of collections for Stellmacher. The groups I, II and III were not represented. The groups Unity and Bridgeport report progress.-

The Committee for the arrangement of the Commune celebration reports, that the necessary preparations have been completed. Comrade H. Linnemeyer was named Ticket-seller, as cashier at the bar Comrades Stange and Hirsch; as Ticket-collectors Comrades Schnaubelt, Reiser and Hettig were elected. In the regulation committee Uhlhorn, Behrend and Hacker were elected.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Mar. 15, 1884.

As Treasurer Comrade Kaulbitz. A Bill for payment of hall rent was allotted.-
Group Liberty proposes establishing of an arms fund and to place collection
lists for that purpose.

The motion of the group Northwestside, to hold an "International" indignation
meeting against the action of the Federal Chief Solicitor in regard to manu-
facturing dynamite, etc. was postponed till the next meeting.-

Comrade Stange proposes to translate good pamphlets into English and use them
for agitation purposes. Accepted. Comrade Engels should be asked, whether
he does not object if his "pamphlet" "From Utopia to science" is translated.
Resolved to ask the groups to subscribe to a number of copies of the "San
Francisco Truth" in order to give them some assistance. Further resolved
that the Groups should participate against the actions of Rome's agents at
the city councils meetings.

After this adjournment.-

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Mar. 15, 1884.

[MASS-MEETING]

A Large Mass-Meeting of the Hired Workers and Citizens, Sunday, March 16th, at 2 o'clock P.M. in Folz's Hall corner of Larrabee Street and North Avenue.

Topic: The Capitalistic Massmurder, physically and mentally, (mentally) of our public schools. English and German orators will speak.

All hired workers and citizens are invited.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Mar. 14, 1884.

[GERMAN BOOKS ARRIVE]

From a number of German books, which arrived in our public libraries a few days ago, all those items referring to Socialism have been erased or disfigured, so as to become unreadable.

The "free German people" are only allowed to enjoy the spiritual food, which their Bismarck, with fatherly thoughts, prescribes.-

And with childish simplicity the "free German people" accepts it- not sulking, no, it is grateful as it behooves well bred and desent children, thanking for this fatherly kindness, on top of it.

201 (ILL) PROJ. 30278

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Mar. 11, 1884.

Phantasie Conradie
Orchestra

The Last War Folk Song
Socialist Men's Choir

Second Part

"Overture Comedie" Keler Bela

The Nihilists gave a festival play in four acts, drawn from historical sources,
and adapted for the stage.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Mar. 10, 1884.

[GENERAL MEETING]

of the
Socialistic Publishing Society
will take place
Monday, March 10, 1884,
8 o'clock evening,
in the office of the
Arbeiter Zeitung
107-5th Avenue,

The Agenda of the day:-

- 1) Financial Report
- 2) Other business.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Mar. 7, 1884.

[SOCIALIST MEETING]

The group of the Northwestside held its regular well-attended meeting yesterday evening in Nutzhorn's Hall. First they went through the business routine, after that a collection was taken up for the benefit of a sick comrade on the So. side which brought in \$2.84. It was resolved to take up a collection next Thursday for the family of Comrade Stellmacher in Vienna. Three new members were accepted and the agitation began. Comrade Kobitsch, who was instructed at the last meeting to hold a review of the weekly events, declared that he found it practical to lecture in connection with the debate on "Mine Murders" upon the theme, "Right and Justice," which was fully applauded by all.

Comrade Fricke was requested to lecture next Thursday, and it was left to him to select whatever theme he choose. After that, adjournment.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Feb. 29, 1884.

CLUB BRIDGEPORT

This group of the I. A. A. held its second business meeting in their Hall at 2509 So. Halsted Street. The meeting was called to order by Comrade Tramm. Comrade Hacker was elected President. Comrade Tramm reported that Secretary Comrade Herrmann could not be present on account of sickness and therefore Comrade Pollmacher was put in his place for this meeting. The minutes could not be read owing to the regular secretary's absence. The report of the financial secretary was accepted.

It was resolved to express the club's thanks to the Southwest side men's quartet and to Comrades Fehling, Joachims and Anderen for their participation at the pleasant evening of February 23rd.

Comrade Sellhorn made the proposition to invite Comrade Spies to lecture at this next meeting. After initiation of four new members the meeting was adjourned.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Feb. 28, 1884.

[SOCIALISTS MEET]

The Social Club "Vorwarts" (Forward) held its well-attended agitation meeting in its locality, 120 Wells Street, yesterday evening. Comrade Perske was elected President. Comrade Neebe held his weekly review, which was very favorably received. Several of those present participated in a discussion, which followed. The action of the Comrades in Vienna against the police spies, was approved by the Club "Vorwarts."

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Feb. 23, 1884.

SOCIALISTS OF TOWN OF LAKE

Agitation meeting, Sunday, February 27th in Grukly's Hall, 220-45th Court.

Agenda: 1. Lecture about the theme: "The Workers' Rights"
 2. Free Discussions.

Comrades: Do not fail to be there, man for man, and bring your friends with you.

Admission free.

The Secretary.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Feb. 22, 1884.

[SOCIALISTS MEET]

The Club "Bridgeport" held its regular agitation meeting yesterday. Comrade Bergman presided. They began with the criticism of the proposition to set aside the economic wage laws of F.O. Ures. There followed a lively debate.

The delegate of the general committee made his report. Because the question whether Bebel should be invited for an agitation tour has been referred to the different groups, and as the group "Bridgeport" voted in the affirmative, Comrade Herwig was delegated to get in touch with the partly elected committees of the other groups. An invitation was extended to all to participate in the Saturday evening party.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Feb. 14, 1884.

[SOCIALISTS MEET]

The Club "Freiheit" (Liberty) held under the presidency of Comrade Kaulbitz its weekly agitation meeting at 202 E. Van Buren Street.

Owing to the absence of the scribe, Comrade Krusch was appointed as substitute. Comrade Reifschneider mentioned, in his lecture, the murderous attack of the exploiters who seem to have the privilege of murdering the workingmen without being prosecuted by the law. A lively debate followed the lecture.

Comrade Kaulbitz reminded those present to agitate among their friends and to strengthen the organization because the workingmen can only attain their rights by sticking together.

Several new members were admitted and the meeting closed.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Feb. 12, 1884.

/A NEW GROUP OF THE I.A.A. IN TOWN LAKE/

Last Sunday an agitation meeting was held in Gruhlky's Hall, 220 45th Street. Comrade Kiesling presided. Comrade Schwab delivered a lecture that was well received. The workingmen of Town Lake appeared in large numbers. Comrade Schwab depicted in strong language the misery and suffering of the working people and the exploiting they must endure from the capitalistic class.

After the lecture they proceeded to organize and because it was getting late, the election of officers was postponed till next Sunday. Twenty-five new members joined the group immediately. It was hoped that within a short time the club would grow to be one of the largest local groups, which does not seem to be an exaggeration.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Feb. 11, 1884.

THE SOCIALIST GROUP JEFFERSON I,

held an agitation meeting yesterday afternoon. Comrade Fisher presided. Because the expected speaker did not arrive yet, they proceeded to attend to some business matters. In regard to the proposition to invite Comrade Bebel to come to America on an agitation tour, they voted against it, with all but one vote. The delegate to the general committee was instructed to explain the position of the group and to induce them to assist in furthering the movement in the district. Comrade Hirsch submitted his weekly report, which caused a lively debate.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Feb. 6, 1884.

SOCIALISTS MEET

The Sudwestseite (Southwest Side) Club No. 1 held yesterday evening in its Hall, 104 Canalport Avenue, a well-attended meeting. Comrade Grottkau lectured about the different classes in today's society. He criticized business politicians, exploiters, the clergy and the capitalistic press. The liberty of the masses is nothing but a lie. The so-called equality before the law of its citizens is nothing but a swindle. The rich are above, the poor beneath, the law. The clergy are assistants of the robber capitalists. As reward for their services they are granted tax exemptions, privilege to beg, etc.

The speaker furthermore pointed to the idea and expectation of the class-conscious proletariat and the aims of socialism.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Feb. 5, 1884.

[SOCIALIST CLUB "FREIHEIT"]

Agitation and Business meeting Wednesday, February 6th, 8 o'clock P.M. at
202 East Van Buren Street.

Agenda:--1st Lecture by Comrade A. Spies

2nd Election of one Comptroller and other business matters.

The members are requested to attend.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Feb. 4, 1884.

GERMAN



[SOCIALISTS MEET]

The "Nordwestseite" Group of the I. A. A. called an agitation meeting for yesterday afternoon to be held in Nutschorn's Hall, 636 Milwaukee Avenue, which was well attended. Comrade Wm. Blum was elected Chairman. The first speaker was Comrade Parsons. He declared that he had to attend another meeting and therefore would be very brief.

He drew a picture of today's society and showed that same is headed towards destruction. - -

It should not depend merely on our inclinations that we become Socialists- We must become Socialists under all circumstances. A few days he read in the (ago) newspaper that a young man dropped dead of starvation at Canal Street. Another article pointed out that 22 million bushels of wheat are stored in our elevators.- It seems therefore, that he had to starve because there is so much surplus amassed in storage. After sharply criticizing the prevailing conditions, he pointed out what the communists intended to do, to ameliorate the workingmen's sufferings.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 31, 1884.

/CLUB MEETING/

The Club "Vorwarts" (Forward) held its regular meeting yesterday evening. Comrade Neudek spoke about the events of the week. He pointed to the increased activities of the Russian Nihilists also of the Vienna Socialists. He declared that the assassinations of the Russian Bloodhounds and the Vienna Police spies were justified. In this country the mass discharges of the workingmen and the continuous reductions of wages must convince the workingmen, that the social system of today is very unjust and must be destroyed.

The terrible mine disasters like the one in Colcrado can only be attributed to the greed of the Capitalists, because they neglected the necessary precautionary measures for the sake of saving money.

Comrade Neudek was elected a member of the committee of arrangements for the Commune festival.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 28, 1884.

/GENERAL MEETING OF THE SOCIALISTS/

General meeting of the Socialists Group of the I. A. A. in Jung's Hall, 106 E. Randolph Street, took place yesterday morning. The attendance was large. Comrade W. Lange presided. Comrade Rau reported that since the last general meeting five new groups have been organized in Chicago, Grottkau, the German Secretary reported that new groups were forming everywhere.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 24, 1884.

Pre-announcement

BIG

COMMUNIST * FESTIVAL

cf

Chicago's Socialists

Saturday, March 15th, 1884.

at the Northside Turner Halle

arranged by the Chicago Groups of the
"International Workers Association."

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 21, 1884.

INDEPENDENT CLUB OF THE SOUTHWEST SIDE SOCIALISTS

The Independent Club of the Southwest Side Socialists held a meeting in Zollnors's Hall, 18th Street and Blue Island Avenue, night before yesterday which was presided by Comrade Gensen. Order of the day:--Attitude toward the Congress in Baltimore. Comrade Winneu read the manifesto of the Baltimore Congress which provoked a long debate and finally led to the acceptance of the manifesto.

The majority decided to join the S.A.P. of North America on condition that the autonomy of this club would be preserved.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 19, 1884.

WORKMEN'S MASS MEETING IN WENDEL'S HALL
1497 Milwaukee Avenue, Sunday, January 20, at 2 P.M.

Order of the day

1. Lecture by M. Schwab: Today's society and the Worker.
2. Free Discussion.

Workers from Holstein, Maplewood, Humboldt and vicinity hurry and bring your friends and neighbors with you.

Whoever wants to hear the truth about the prevailing social conditions should come.

By order of Socialist Groups Jefferson No. 1.

The Secretary.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 19, 1884.

SOCIALIST CLUB "BRUDERLICHKEIT" (FRATERNITY)

There will be an agitation meeting Sunday, January 20th in Hage's Hall,
corner Clybourn and Southport Avenue.

Comrade Schmidt will lecture on the subject: "Principles which oppose Socialism."

We expect a large attendance.

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GERMAN

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 18, 1884.

[SOCIALISTS MEET]

"The Club Freiheit (Freedom) held an agitation meeting in its local at 202 E. Van Buren St. Comrade Reifschneider presided. The meeting was especially well attended. Comrade Kobitsch delivered a lecture on the subject "Can the Worker hope for any relief from serfdom through religion?"

The speaker showed in a very thorough presentation how religion must give way when man begins to think independently, for knowledge is the deadly enemy of Faith--- The speaker declared that socialism is the new religion that preaches freedom, fraternity and justice and should be considered as the saviour of the worker from present day conditions; and he requested that all those present should so far as possible spread the doctrine of socialism."

"The speaker earned much applause--"

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 17, 1884.

[SOCIALISTS MEET]

"The Socialist Club Vorwarts" (Forward) held its regular meeting at 120 Wells St., yesterday evening. There was a large attendance. Comrade Neudeck presided. The first point of the order of business was a lecture of Comrade Grottkau about 'What is Freedom, and what is Oppression?' He explained the meaning of Freedom and Oppression in a very interesting manner and came to the conclusion that Oppression is ruling at present but that Freedom is not possible in a society which is not based on common ownership,- only Communism can bring Freedom because they strive to bring about the development of all natural forces and abilities of the people. ---

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 14, 1884.

[SOCIALIST MEETING]

Socialist Agitation Meeting in Greenbaum's Hall. Speeches by P. Grottkau, A. R. Parsons and Sloan. Resolutions against German Irish provocation accepted. "The International Workers Association" held a well attended agitation meeting in Greenebaum's Hall yesterday afternoon. Comrade B. Rau presided.

The first speaker was Comrade P. Grottkau, who said among other things, "We are living at a present in comparative peace or a period of armistice. The great general ill feeling of the body social is a symptom of sickness which points to an early outbreak of a fight between the parties. Economic crisis repeat themselves every ten years. The last crash occurred in 1873. What we therefore may expect in the near future is no riddle to the thinking person. The large fires in business houses are not caused by accident. Everybody is trying to save himself the best way he can and they are not very particular about the means.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 14, 1884.

"The commercial and business crisis in which we find ourselves will increase the number of unemployed. Those who at present manage to obtain a meager existence will also be thrown out. Poverty is increasing which is considered by the rich as a crime-the greatest of all crimes."-----

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 11, 1884.

[POLITICAL STANDARD BEARERS OR BOOSTERS]

"Among many workers the view still prevails that the welfare of their class depends on the 'Democratic Party', that this party in opposition to the Republican party is the people's party- Do these nearsighted, misled wage slave still believe in this stupid idea-after the Ohio Democrats sold the U. S. Senate seat to the largest monopoly, the Standard Oil Co.? Nearsighted men consider the Democratic party as the people's party; in other states the Republican party enjoys this preference.

The secret is simply this: Where the Republican party is dominant the Democrats pretend to be the friends of the people, exploiting the peoples' suffering for their selfish purposes.

The same role is played by the Republicans wherever the Democrats are in the majority. The game is too old and has been repeated so many times that only the most thickheaded and stupid people fall into the trap.--But

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 11, 1884.

unfortunately there are still plenty of this species left in the country.----

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 7, 1884.

SOCIALISTS OF THE NORTHSIDE

Meeting on Sunday, January 7, 1884, evening 8 o'clock sharp, Thuringer Hall, 58 Clybourn Avenue.

Agenda: 1st Lecture by Comrade Spies,
2nd Election of Delegates
3rd Report of the Committee
4th other business.

All members are invited to attend.

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GERMAN

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 4, 1884.

[A SOCIALIST SHINDIG]

The Socialist Club of the Southwest side held a pleasant meeting combined with dancing. Mr. Lange presided. The main points were serious and humorous lectures and plays of every kind. The socialistic Sangerbund of the Southwest side did its full share.

It seems that there no more fun and enjoyment exists anywhere than among the Socialists as they only separated in the best of spirits early in the morning.

GERMAN

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 3, 1884.

[SOCIALIST MEETING]

The Club "Freiheit" held its regular business meeting yesterday evening. Comrade Selger presided. Comrade Machalski was elected Comptroller. After business matters were disposed of Comrade Machalski spoke about weekly events. He referred to the article of the "Times" about the bricklayers and attacked the capitalistic press for their infamy towards the workers. Machalski supplemented the views of the speaker.

Inclosing Comrade Kabbitz criticized the Baltimore Congress and said that the workingmen would find out that the elections are based on swindle only.-----

I E
II B 2 g Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, January 2, 1884.
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FROM THE NORTH SIDE.



The Socialist club of the North side held its agitation meeting last Saturday night, at which Comrade Schnaubelt presided. Comrade Wilhelm Lange reviewed in short the important happenings of last week. He said: "It is regrettable that the oppressed people of Ireland are still strong believers of the church, as it was evident at the demonstration of the Catholic church there.

Instead of annihilating the disgraceful contrivers of oppression, the priests recommend thanking "God" for everything received, slavery included, and the flock does not perceive that it is this black-robed riff-raff of humanity who joining the oppressors, are responsible for existing conditions". He then spoke of Germany and condemned the ways of the Frankfort police during the funeral of our deceased Comrade Rudolf Doll who, throughout his life fought valiantly for the interests of the proletariat.

Then he spoke of the Socialist Labor party's Congress at Baltimore regretting that they still expect salvation from the election nuisance, (When everybody else is convinced to the contrary) but hopes, that enlightenment will come to those men too.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, January 2, 1884.

"It is pleasant to report on the wide-spread sale of Henry George's work "Progress and Poverty". That a good deal of propaganda has been spread with this popular writing among farmers, especially in Texas as is shown by the shouts of the Chicago "Times".

Comrade Lange concluded by reproaching the Staats Zeitung for stirring up feeling against the Irish, and remarked that it was up to us to take stand against a few of the good-for-nothing Irish; branding the oppressors and enemies of the people.

It was decided therefore, to instruct the delegates to the general committee, to join the Socialists of the North-west side in calling an Irish and German mass meeting to protest against such intolerance.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 2, 1884.

The new club has a membership of 27 already. As there was no other business on the calendar the meeting was postponed till next Sunday on which day Gen. Reiser is going to speak.

Let's hope that all members, their friends and their women folks will be present in order to increase the number of fighters."

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 26, 1883.

GERMAN



[THE NORTHSIDE SOCIALIST CLUB]

The Socialist Club of the Northwest side held last night a well attended meeting in Nutzhorn's hall. Comrade Adolph Fischer gave an interesting speech on the topic: "Is Freedom in Today's Society Imaginable?" The speaker proved, that the only real freedom could not be reconciled with the interests of capitalism and therefore could not exist in the midst of to-day's corrupt social system.

Only after the present society has been overthrown and the free communistic society has taken its place, can true freedom develop. The speaker in a convincing way explained, that the present laws are contrary to reason and nature, and that there always will be oppressors and oppressed as long as there exists any trace of laws. The place of to-day's laws would be taken by common sense which now a days is crippled and weakened, and common sense would guide people in all their actions in a free society.

Common sense will perfect itself in the free society, because there no obstructions will bar its way.

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I K Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Monday, October 15th, 1883.



GERMAN

THE SOCIALIST CLUB

At the South side the Socialist Club convened last Saturday evening at Kotter's Hall. Comrade M. Schwab gave a speech about: "Women and Socialism." The speaker emphasized especially the necessity of drawing more women, as it has been done so far, into the Socialist movement.

The men should make their wives Socialists, so that it would not be necessary for the younger generation to free itself again after a hard struggle from their earliest youth of inbred prejudices. One always insists that woman's mind is inferior to the man's but all the arguments advanced for this assertion are void, because the apparently higher intelligence of the man develops only for the reason that the woman in consequence of her physical weakness is in a dependent situation and because today's entire education is designed to keep women ignorant.

To the women is trusted the future of mankind, because they are the first teachers

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Monday, October 13, 1933.

to children. A certain type of people surrounds the woman with a sentimental glory, talking about the poetry that surrounds feminine beings, and that these and other beautiful things would be destroyed, if women would participate in public life, or would be the equal of man in every way.

The priests are holding their own, only because they know how to interest the women for their cause. The Socialists should be their imitators and begin Socialistic agitation at home... A real Socialist acknowledges the equality of men and women and should act accordingly.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 21, 1883.

GERMAN



[THE SOCIALIST CLUB 'VORWAERTS']

The Socialist Club, Forward (Vorwärts) held two days ago its regular agitation meeting under the chairmanship of Comrade Neudeck... Comrade Grattkau made a speech at the request of some comrades on the question: "What role will the German Socialists play in the Coming American Revolution?"

The speaker treated this question in detail, but made it clear, quite at the start, that there could be no question of so small a fraction of the population as the German Socialists represent in this country, playing any special role in the nightly drama of revolution.

The German Socialists must play their main role before the outbreak of the revolution, by spreading knowledge of the present social system among the people and by pointing out where we are by necessity drifting. As a special task of present-day Socialists it was possible to speak only as long as the rest of the people are not Socialistic. From the moment when the mass of the people understand what the Socialists want, that is—presumably—at the moment, when the people rise to fight—at that moment



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, September 21, 1883.

the role, or the special task of the earlier Socialists ceases to exist. The man, who today, acquaints himself with Socialism, extinguishes by that the special role of the Socialists of yesterday.

During the great Revolution, when a great people starts spontaneous action (and the outlines of Socialism are easy to understand) the German Socialists won't exert any apparent influence on the great universal movement.

The period of influence is the time before the reprising, that is; the present. It would be amazingly arrogant, if the German Socialists would imagine that, living in the midst of a great people, they could, or should want, to lay down strange laws. This would be an insult to the intelligence of the natives.

The speaker then gave a long series of reasons, why necessarily and naturally the Americans, themselves would take in hand the new regulation of things, after the violent and victorious uprising against the exploiters. This speech was followed by a lively debate in which the comrades, Pabst, Neebe, Hunaneck, Hermann and Grottkau participated.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Friday, September 14th, 1883.

FROM THE NORTHWEST SIDE.

The Socialist Club of the Northwest Side held last night a well attended meeting under the chairmanship of Comrade Knierstaedt at 636 Milwaukee Avenue. Comrade Grottkau made an exceedingly interesting speech about "Socialist Schools"..... The speaker first of all gave a sketch of a school measuring up to the socialist principles, showing what high demands we would make of it. He then went on to show that the establishing of Socialist Schools at the present moment would be impartial and utopian. He proved this in so convincing a way, that also the greatest enthusiast had to be convinced by his reasoning.

That "the establishing of Socialistic schools at present would be nonsense, would be a mistake because it would be premature. If one wanted to go through with such a project, it would be necessary to build a grandiose institute, which should surpass anything created by the present-day Society, and this he can not do, because we have not the necessary means. But with half of the funds, which would be far this purpose necessary we could transform our present public schools, and through this we should gain very much for our cause.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 10, 1883.

GENERAL MEETING OF THE SOCIALIST GROUPS.

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Yesterday morning under the chairmanship of Comrade Lange a general meeting of the Socialist groups was held.

The purpose of this meeting was to discuss congress matters and to elect delegates for the congress.

A long and very interesting debate took place about the question whether the congress should create a party or an organization for propaganda. The decision was unanimously for the latter.

An instruction for the delegates was moved and accepted containing the following sentences: We, the socialists of Chicago, resolve to authorize our delegates for this year's socialist congress in Pittsburgh, Pa., to act for us in the following way: It is the duty and task of all socialists in the United States of North America, to unite more closely to avoid party quarrels and to attack jointly and with force our common enemy, the capitalists, because the social battle requires a great determined, and self confident army of trained socialist workers.



Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 20, 1883.

The delegates of Chicago for the congress in Pittsburgh are hereby obliged to use their influence to the utmost in maintaining the autonomy of the various socialistic propaganda groups, societies, sections, etc.

The delegates of Chicago are ordered to press at the Congress the recognition of the universal arming of the proletariat as indispensable, presupposition of the emancipation of the exploited, and, at the same time, to urge the workers to get in possession of arms.

After this, the election of delegates commenced. One motion to send five delegates to the congress was accepted.

The following were elected:

A. P. Parson
Aug. Spies
Geo. Meng
Balth Rau

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 1, 1883.

GERMAN

[CARPENTERS' UNION LISTENS TO A SOCIALIST LECTURE]

The carpenters and Joiners held last night a fairly well-attended meeting at 691 South Halsted Street. M. Schwab lectured on the attitude of the unions towards Socialism. The speaker explained that the Socialists always have been the best friends of the unions. That they always had fought for the workers receiving the full product of his work.

This goal could be reached only by land and by the tools of labor becoming the common property of the people. The union should be cherished, cultivated, supported, and should not be used mostly for relief purposes.

The speech lasted one hour and was applauded by every body. The spirit in this union is sound and active.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Saturday, July 7, 1883.

[SOCIALISTS MEET]

The Central Committee of the Socialist Federation in Chicago held last night its meeting under the chairmanship of Comrade Schwab. The following delegates were received: From the Club "Freiheit" (Liberty) F. A. Kalbits; from the Club, "Southwest Side I" R. Dannenberg, E. Dosch, Rob. Kiessling, Mrs. F. Sauper and J. Guhl.

Comrade A. Spies reported that last Sunday's meeting in Braidwood has been successful and said it was advisable just now to agitate with all energy for Socialism.

Comrade Spies proposed, that each of the single groups should call an English speaking agitation meeting during the next week, in order to establish one or more English groups. Unanimously accepted.

Regarding outside agitation, a resolution went through and assigned the agitation committee, to get in touch with the Labor Organizations of this country to find out if and where agitation meeting could be held.



GERMAN

CHICAGOER ARBEITER ZEITUNG, Monday, July 2nd, 1883.

Socialists of The South Side.

Last Saturday the South Side Socialists held their regular agitation meeting at Kost-er's Hall under the presidency of Comrade Thelen. The meeting was well frequented and those present were listening with eager attention to the speech of Comrade Rau on the "Benefits of the Union" (Nutzen Der Gewwekschaften). The speaker asked the members, to try and teach socialism as much as possible among their fellow workers.

This speech created a lively discussion, wherein a few comrades participated, declining to support the views of the speaker. Finally all came to the conclusion that the socialist agitation should be transmitted by the union as strongly as possible. etc.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, June 26, 1883.

FROM THE NORTH-SIDE.

A very well attended agitation meeting with Comrade Schroder as Chairman was held last night. Comrade Back gave a complete weekly report emphasizing and condemning the law and brutal conduct of the French bourgeoisie, toward the courageous combatant for the Socialist cause Louise Michel. Comrade B. Rau then read the "Arbeiter Zeitung's" editorial dealing with the villany of French despotism.

This was followed by a speech given by Comrade A. Spies: "The revolutionary parties of Russia" and caused an animated debate in which a number of other comrades participated.

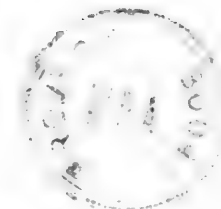
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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, June 14, 1883



THE SOCIALIST CLUB "VORWARTS"

Held its regular agitation meeting at Saxonia House last night. After the conclusion of routine work comrade Herrmann gave a weekly report with a short sketch of the latest capitalistic violence, Mr. Heinemann followed as main speaker of the evening taking for his subject "Nourishment and the Human body" this lecture was followed with extra ordinary interest; it was the first time that our Socialists studied and agitated on a subject of this kind. ...

It was based on the old principle that only in a healthy body can develop a healthy mind. Among the numerous conditions considered for a healthy body are; cleanliness, good fresh air, exercise, good clothes etc. Our health depends on the kind of nourishment we take. ... Opium and tobacco are detrimental to one's health. Similar to the action produced by these drugs are the stimulating table luxuries as beer, wine, brandy, coffee and tea... The most natural nourishment is mother's milk. It contains carbon and nitrogen in a 2 to 1 proportion as proven by chemists. Nitrogen is a muscle builder while carbon produces fat, in other words heat of the body. Children depending on mother's milk only, suffer from cold which proves, that the proportion of 2 to 1 of carbon is not present in sufficiency. We find this component in larger quantities in cereals, vegetables and fruits...

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, June 8, 1883.

GERMAN

[NORTHWEST SIDE SOCIALISTS MEET]

The Northwest Side Socialists held an agitation meeting last night at which Comrade Blume presided. Comrade A. Spies gave a short speech about State Organization and its support pointing out, that its only merit is to protect the possessions of the wealthy class, therefore, it is hostile to working people.

The statement that the States' service was to protect the lives and possessions of its citizens is an infamous lie; the State organization does not protect the lives of the destitute, moreover, it jeopardizes it. The right to protect private property is the main purpose of the State but under present conditions, aims directly against the lives of workers.

Under the existing property laws...it would mean day dreaming to expect a common benefit for all. Labor's password should be: Down with private property! And with it shall go the State's political structure.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, June 7th, 1883.

THE SOCIALIST CLUB VORWARTS.

The Socialist Club Vorwarts met last night at the Saxonia House. Comrade Oscar Neebe was chairman. Comrade Buttner gave the weekly Socialist report. Comrade Spies lectured on "The Militia Law Of Illinois, Its Purpose And Action In Connection With The Murder At Belleville." The speaker sneered at a law, used by the privileged robbers against their prey. It is his contention that this law is an offense against the constitution of the United States, permitting its citizens to arm and also to practice its use for the defense of their independence and freedom...

The participants in the ensued discussion were Comrades Pabst, Altherr and Grottkau.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, June 5th, 1883.

THE NORTHSIDE SOCIALISTS.

The Thuringer Hall was the place of their meeting last night at which Comrade W. Lange was presiding. Comrade Meng gave the weekly report dealing with conditions of our and foreign countries.

The club agrees to the proposal, to call a congress of the Socialists of America... The Society has at present 103 members, therefore one more delegate was elected for the Central Committee.

This representative is Comrade Back; Comrade Hovestadt was elected examiner of accounts instead of the resigning Comrade Hesse.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 30, 1883

WORKERS OF CHICAGO

met last night at Mueller's Hall to express their indignation and confer on the horrid murder committed by the militia on wage workers of St. Clair County. August Spies was elected President and H. Bonnifoi and H. Hirschberger Secretaries. First speaker was A. R. Parsons who gave a vivid picture of the violence and murder of the poor miners struggling for their existence. He expressed his admiration for those women who displayed so much bravery, preceding their men folk. Conditions must have been unbearable when women found it necessary to resort to force. Is it not enough that a great many miners are being murdered in the mines? But when the poorly paid wage slaves asked for a wage to enable them to feed and satisfy the hunger of their families and themselves- the response was, death from bullets by the hangman's servants of "order." Through force and deception labor is deprived of its rights and existence. Therefore the oppressed people have to unite and employ every means possible to overthrow that gang of robbers.



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 30, 1883.

The President then read the following resolutions which were accepted unanimously: In consideration that the State militia under the command of our Governor Hamilton opened fire on a number of St. Clair County miners gathered there to defend their rights against oppression by their employers, and caused the death of several, wounding others and in consideration that this brutal attack on our comrades is the natural outcome of present conditions when thievery and murder of the working class is the privilege of the ruling class who don't hesitate to use bullets and bayonets in their combat against righteousness and freedom and in consideration that the constitution of the United States guarantees each of its citizens the right to life, liberty and happiness, it was resolved that the crime committed by the State authorities is considered an infamous and cunning breach of confidence perpetrated by the so-called representatives of the people; that through this action our constitution has been made a worthless shred of paper with no other but an illusory and literary value; the phrase of equal rights is a lie and our Government is nothing more or less than a confederation of the wealthy class, that of the bourgeoisie, against the exploited masses- the working people.



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 30, 1883.

It was further resolved that we the citizens who met here, express our sympathy to our comrades in St. Clair County and pledge vengeance on the perpetrators of this brutal murder when the right time for the revolution is at hand.

Then spoke Mr. George Schilling in English and Paul Grottkau in German.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 29, 1883

A LARGE MEETING

Many persons have crowded into the Vorwarts--Turnhalle last night, anxious to hear Johann most's opinion of America. At the opening of the meeting Comrades Scholz and Dusey, Secretaries for the German and English languages respectively: The chairman called on Comrade Parsons as first speaker, who addressed the audience in English giving a short sketch of the economic conditions in this country, arriving at the conclusion that the ruling classes are stubbornly denying labor to introduce reforms in a peaceful way therefore, in order to bring about better living conditions, labor has to resort to force! Dynamite is the modern Hercules. This powerful agent seems to be destined to deliver humanity from chains of wage slavery. True, there are autocrats in Russia but monsters like those we have abundantly in Chicago, Illinois and throughout the United States. He concluded with the words: Reform, reform--or bloody revolution! Following spoke comrade Johann Mosx who said: Those of the immigrants who did not expect to find in America an Eldorado. Capitalism rules this country, naturally the consequences are striking. Concentration of capital by a few (the number of whom is steadily decreasing) and the increasing poverty of the people and finally the rebellion by the laboring classes against the present "order" could be followed only by communism, which would be a natural outcome of present conditions. ... This country's wealth has increased fivefold during the last 30 years, therefore if everyone would be benefited by it, each family

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 29, 1883.

could possess \$3,000, which is surely not the case in nine tenths of the population. During this period when property ownership has increased immensely, the average wages have been decreased...

The factory regulations can be compared to the disciplinary regulations of European prisons. Their laws...like anywhere else...are directed only against labor... This "beast of order" with its thirst for blood predominates in the mine districts of Illinois. Justice in America is more barbaric than anywhere else. Hanging and lashing is the rule of the day. Beggars and "Vagabonds" are called criminals and left to die of hunger in the homes for destitute, sometimes as it was brought to light just recently, to make use of the corpse, even going as far as to use the human skin in tanneries....

The labor movement here as well as elsewhere was a road of thorns before the right road was found. A quantity of necessary material is at hand everywhere for the founding of a strictly revolutionary labor party. It is to be hoped that the near future will see the end of capitalism, and freedom and equality shall reign here and everywhere. "Agitate and organize" was the speaker's plea "but above everything else arm yourselves. Rebel when the proper time comes, and assure labor's triumph! Without a battle there can be no victory! "

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 19, 1883.

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THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

The Central Committee held its regular meeting last night under the chairmanship of Comrade Winnen. All the reports made by the delegates were satisfactory. They told of a newly founded North Side Club and reported, that the South Side and the Southwest Side are about to form more groups. The Bohemian delegates reported that beginning June 1 their group will issue a Socialist weekly paper "The Future", printed in Bohemian, and informed the central committee also, of a newly founded Bohemian group in Cleveland.

It was resolved after a lengthy debate that no changes were to take place in the "Communist Manifesto" and reprint it in its present form. Comrade Schwab and Spies were entrusted with the execution of it.

It was further resolved to request the information bureau to find out from the various groups throughout the States whether it would deem expedient to

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 8th, 1883.

FROM THE SOUTHSIDE.

Under the chairmanship of Comrade Kiesling last Saturday, an agitation meeting of the Southside Socialists was held at Kostner's Hall.

Comrade R. Kiesling spoke on the subject: "The enemies of Socialism." The speaker depicted the class of people they belong to showing, that they always professed injustice toward their fellowman and were not shy at employing any means to deceive the proletariat.

Comrade Braunsdorf submitted to the assembly his reasons for the founding of a new group in the Town of Lake. This received a warm welcome from the meeting and the delegates was advised to submit it to the Central Committee.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 5, 1883.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Central Committee of Chicago's Socialists held its regular meeting yesterday. The delegates reported that there were well-attended meetings as well as active agitation throughout the various districts of the city. Mikolanta reported on his trip to Braidwood and the founding of the Bohemian group there. He requested of the Central Committee, an explanation of their principles in Bohemian. The permission was given him to have same translated and printed in that language.

It was resolved that the Chicago Socialists express their sympathy to the Irish revolutionists: Sheridan, Walsh, and Tynan, whose extradition is asked by the English government. Any eventual attempt by our government to comply with this request shall be met with the most vigorous protest on our part, and we shall resort to any means at our disposal to render such proceedings impossible.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, April 17, 1883.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Central Committee held its meeting last night with Comrade W. Blum presiding. Concerning the wholesale murder at Braidwood, Comrade Spies reported that he took up contacts with various unions in order to induce all the workers to action in this highly important matter. The apathy which he encountered everywhere, however, had disheartened him. It was then moved and resolved to let this matter rest. Mr. Schwab reported that a certain Julius Mark presented the library with a number of valuable books. The delegates from different groups reported an increase of membership. The Bohemian delegates asked for advice concerning Bohemian Tailors and other shops employing girls 10-12 years of age, working 10-12 hours a day which means a systematic ruination for these children. (Advice was given). Resolved to send \$15.00 to Comrade Justus Schwab of New York and urge the publication of the Communist Manifesto printed in English.

The publication in German will commence this week. The elected officials are: August Spies, Secretary; Michel Schwab, librarian; Mittlacher was appointed auditor replacing the resigning Schernig. B. Rau replaces Rosenberg as a member of the agitation committee which will call a general meeting, with the purpose of officially discussing the relief money sent to Germany.



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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, March 26, 1883.

IN TRIBUTE TO KARL MARX.

The "Official" section of the old Chicago "National Socialist Labor Party" held a meeting yesterday at 54 West Lake Street, at which Mr. Sloan was Chairman and Mr. Kruger, Secretary. Paul Ehmann read the biography of the illustrious Karl Marx (deceased) paying tribute to the invaluable services which he rendered labor.

The next speaker was Julius Vahlteich, formerly a member of the Imperial German Parliament, now a member of the staff of the Chicago servile newspaper (evidently the Illinois Staat Zeitung). He spoke on the labor question in general and expressed himself in favor of political participation at elections. He also paid tribute to Karl Marx, the man of great merits. The speaker said, it is essential first to convert the great masses of workers to Socialism, before force could be resorted to. The next speaker was Mr. Dusey who said that the Star- Spangled Banner of America has fallen so low that it now resembles nothing but a dirty rag. For this remark he was reprimanded by the Chairman and Mr. Morgan. He also was denied resuming his speech.

A debate ensued thereafter as to whether or not to participate at the spring elections. Morgan thought that the elections in this country are only in the interest of capital. The immense funds which stand at the disposal of the old parties, and against which labor is powerless, deprives it of its rights. Not the will of the people but the

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, March 26, 1883.

almighty dollar is the deciding factor in elections. Therefore it would be advisable not to consider a full ticket. A resolution in that sense was accepted. Kempke reported that the Northside Socialists nominated Christian Meier as candidate for the office of assessor of North-Towns and was indorsed by the Republicans.



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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, March 26, 1883.

THE NORTHWEST SIDE HAS NEW LIFE.

Nutzhorn's Hall was the place of the meeting. William Bluhm was elected President and Comrade Kobitzsch, Secretary. Comrade Spies was first speaker addressing the assembly in English. He tried to center its attention on the increasing poverty of the people and the accumulation of wealth by a comparatively few.

Labor is always cheated. The duty on imports protects the factory owners, but not the workers. If the duty paid on imports of iron were distributed among the workers of this industry, everyone would receive an annual income of \$10,000. But as conditions are at present, this money goes into the pockets of manufacturers. The ruling class will never recognize labor's rights freely, therefore we have to resort to force. We have to organize! Comrade Michel Schwab, the next speaker pointed out that nothing can be expected from our legislative authorities. If it ever happens that a law with a friendly attitude towards labor is introduced it would be only with the intention of misleading the people. Comrade Schwab spoke then of mining inspection.

He also said that the social question can be solved only by force. Organizing is therefore of the utmost importance in order to bring about a state of things where nobody would have to suffer or to starve any more: the Communist State!

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, March 21st, 1883

The delegate Comrade Uhlhorn reported for the Central Committee that a committee of two was appointed to examine the books of the different clubs.

Before the close of the meeting the secretary was advised to request the Arbeiter Zeitung to print occasionally an article about "Karl Marx's Works"

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IV Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, February 26, 1883.



GERMAN

THE MEETING

The meeting of Chicago's Socialist groups was held yesterday with Comrade Bluhm as Chairman. Comrade Schwab gave a report as to the activities of the Central Committee and the growth of the organization since its establishment. The second point of the order of the day:

"Change of rules" caused some animated discussion. The proposal of Comrade Lange, to abolish contributions from different clubs to the Central Committee was not accepted. Comrade Grottkau's amendment that the clubs turn over to the Central Committee any surplus money left, after covering of expenses, failed to meet with approval. The participants in this debate were Comrades Winnen, Grottkau, Rau, Schwab, Livoni, Neff and others. Comrade Grottkau's proposal to retain the present manner of representation, which proved practical was accepted, as for the third point of the order of the day "The Spring election" was decided, to ask the Central Committee to publish a message to the effect that Chicago's Socialists consider it a disadvantage to take part in the elections.



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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, February 26, 1883.

Comrade Schwab gave a report on the sale of pamphlets. It was decided to sell this literature at every club meeting in the future as the demand for it is growing. Comrade Grottkau's proposal to print agitation literature in English for distribution all through the country was accepted.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, February 19, 1883.

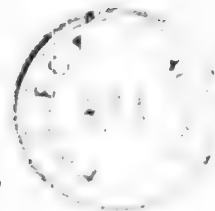
MASS MEETING AT WESTPHAL'S HALL.

The Socialist movement is on the ascendant. Large crowds attending meetings, etc, are an indication that they want to put a stop for the almost unbearable conditions. Comrade Tinnen was appointed Chairman at this meeting and comrades Scholz, Schwab and Higlalanda, Secretaries. First speaker was comrade Spies addressing the audience in English.

He said:- "The fundamental idea on which Society was built was to protect every member belonging to this Society, and thereby promoting the general welfare. In the course of years, this has changed. The primitive beginning of civilization changed to a system which deprives the masses of their rights while a comperative few took possession of land and of means needed for production. The worker is the prey of the exploiter with no consideration shown him. He gave a short sketch of the dreadful disaster in Braidwood denouncing the company for lack of responsibility and neglect

"Wealth was produced by the masses, therefore it is theirs, and they ought to have a right to it. In Chicago alone there are 10,000 to 15,000 person unemployed; the Press giving the excuse that there is no demand for production,- which is a natural cause for unemployment. "

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, February 19, 1883.



the tools of production who live from the earnings of other people.

It can not be expected that these conditions will change, unless the exploited and deprived worker himself puts a stop to it.

A relief from unemployment can be obtained only by introducing a shorter working day, abolishing child labor and by the exclusion of women workers to a large extent. The radical cure for unemployment is the removal of the system of exploitation and to see to it that the parasites work, unless they prefer to starve to death. It is necessary for every worker to join an organization, which spells power.

I. Resolutions:-Considering that class opposition is becoming more intense in America and the so-called freedom of the workers becomes more of an illusion as time goes on and,-

II. Considering that the ruling capitalist class deals death through starvation, when unjustly discharging the worker and committing other crimes, when they neglect to afford the worker the simplest precautions to protect his life and,-

III. Considering that labor has nothing to look forward to but oppression, while those oppressors are quite concerned about their mules, as the dreadful catastrophe at Braidwood proved again, it has been decided to urge



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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, February 19, 1883.

labor to organize and overthrow the capitalist system installing a new and just one which would give the worker his well earned compensation.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, February 17, 1883.



THE SOCIALISTS OF THE SOUTHWEST SIDE

Their weekly meeting was held last night. The lectures of the day included: Nihilism, Socialism and Anarchism. Comrade Winnen held a lengthy speech on this theme, explaining that Nihilism is the consequence of Russian conditions. Of course the time has not come to adopt Russian agitation methods in America.

The aims of the Russian Socialists are identical with those of other nations. Anarchism aims for the abolition of laws and absolute freedom for every individual; this is of course an impossibility. He spoke of the Anarchist manifesto, read at the Lyons trial, but very difficult for the average worker to understand. Socialism aims for orderly conditions and unity of the people. A debate followed the speech, in which opinions differed.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, February 13, 1883.

THE NORTHSIDE SOCIALISTS.

The weekly meeting of the northside Socialists yesterday was well attended at which comrade Lange presided. Comrade Braseholz gave the weekly report with an ensuing debate. This was followed by comrade Schwab's announced speech on the theme "Free Love". He gave a picture of the marriages of today which are the result of industrial conditions. He said this was the cause for murders committed on unborn children as well as on the ones, having been brought into the world. Modern marriages are based on nothing but misery. Under our present system the wife is subordinate to her husband but under the Socialist system she would be his equal. The material interest which plays the principal part in marriages of today would be disregarded. Marriage would not mean slavery to women any more.

People would live in palaces, comparatively equipped with all the latest comforts and, machines to do the heavy work. Children would be reared in educational institutions. Only then, marriage could be noble and only then affection could be considered. Such unions would eventually prove to be of longer duration than modern marriages are. But in a case of incompatibility, the union could be dissolved.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, January 31, 1883.

THE NORTHSIDE SOCIALISTS.

This weekly club meeting was well attended, with comrade Mitlacher, President. Comrade Rau surveyed the major happenings of last week. Comrade Schwab stepped then on the platform to speak as he promised on "Free love" but concluded with the introduction to the theme. Comrade Grottkau deemed it necessary to speak his opinion on this theme. Complying with the wish of the audience at this meeting, this subject will be continued on February 5th.

Comrade Schwab gave then the report of the Central Committee. Everything that this committee proposed and decided on was accepted without any debate. The Central Committee also gave orders to each club, to report to the committee as to the relationship of the armed organizations and the Central Committee. A lengthy debate ensued in which comrades Grottkau, Polling, Schwab and Kobitzsch participated. The following resolutions were adopted; It is not only just but necessary, that armed organizations are represented at the Central Committee. Comrade Mitlacher was requested to give next week's report, also.



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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, January 30, 1883.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S SESSION.

The Central Committee's Session at which comrade Bluhm presided was held last night. Representatives of different clubs gave their reports. Comrade Schwab called to attention the proposed selling of pamphlets and Comrade Spies asked for a loan of \$20.00 for the purchase of literature in question. Mr. Schwab was entrusted with the management of this. The centralization for the sale of such was recommended. The South side club asked the management of the Socialist Publishing Society, to employ as newsboys only those who are members of one of the clubs.

The newly established Bohemian Club sent two representatives, to ask the Central Committee to send a delegation to view their new club.

A committee of Messrs. Spies, Livoni and Schwab was appointed to visit and report on the new club. Comrade Winnen proposed to abolish the paying of taxes by clubs separately. This will be discussed at the next meeting. Concerning the question of agitation literature several proposals were made and accepted. It was decided, to have the Communist manifesto and LaSalle's "Right and Power" and "About the Constitution" appear in English. The question what the connection of the "Lehr and Wehr Verein" to the Socialist party is, shall be discussed by each club.

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GERMAN

Chicago Arbeiter-Zeitung, January 26th, 1883.

THE SOCIALISTS OF THE NORTHWEST SIDE.

The Socialists of the Northwest Side held their regular meeting last night at Nutzhorn's Hall at which Comrade Kobitzsch presided. "Agitation in general" was the subject of discussion. Comrade Spies proposed to ask the Central Committee to grant a certain sum of money for the purchase of agitation matter, having in mind especially Mr. George's "Progress and Poverty" which should be obtained in English for the distribution among the English workers. This was accepted. Mr. Spies proposed further, that in future the opening of every meeting should be characterized by a Socialistic declamation. He proposed next, to send an agitator on a trip through Illinois and the neighboring States, which to decide upon is the task of the Central Committee. He declared, more agitation within the Illinois and Workers Societies is also necessary in the future.

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CHICAGOER ARBEITER ZEITUNG, January 8th, 1883.

The Southside Socialists.

The Koster Hall on Wentworth Avenue was the place of their meeting. The activities of the Southside Comrades deserve fullest appreciation, they have done a great deal toward the strengthening of the Socialists. The following officers were elected: Comrade Muller to the Central Committee, Comrade Stolle for the Protocol, Comrade Nothdurft Secretary of Finances and Comrade Thieme, Auditor.

Comrade Rau spoke on present day questions and devoted considerable time to agitator Most, reading a few excerpts from his pamphlet: "Tactics versus Freedom."

Following Mr. Rau on the speakers platform was Comrade Uhlhorn Sr., who expressed himself in accord with Mr. Rau although he differed with him on a few points.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, December 27, 1882.

AN OVATION.

The spacious "Vorwarts" Turn Hall last night was filled to capacity. From the earnest expression on their faces one could gather that the audience had the high ideals of the Socialists at heart.

Mr. Spies opened the meeting at 8 o'clock.

Dr. Ernst Schmidt was elected President and Messrs. E. Hilbert, F.A. Stauber, P. Peterson and Mrs. Neeve, Vice-Presidents. Mrs. Helen Wilmans was elected secretary. Dr. Ernst Schmidt: "I observe with great satisfaction that a large number of friends of Freedom have gathered here to honor one of the protagonists of our common cause, Johann Most. He came to us not as a visitor on a pleasure trip but as the result of his valiant fight against the despots of modern Society. For us Americans the day has not come yet to engage in a battle against existing wrongs. Change will not come through, words spoken or written, but will demand heavy sacrifices of human lives. He, who desires Peace must be prepared for a battle". Dr. Schmidt then introduced Mr. Johann Most who was enthusiastically received.

Mr. George Schilling was the next speaker giving a short biography of Mr. Most in English. The conditions of the working-classes are the same here as in Europe. Persons who are worthless to Society, in other words parasites, have no right to

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, December 27, 1882.



exist. To annihilate them is our duty. He devoted also a few words to Nihilism and expressed his admiration for this political group of Russians. He said that our Congress in Washington was nothing but a band of gangsters, not having an equal in the whole world. The American nation is approaching a catastrophe in the near future. Freedom at the polls is a farce as was shown in the case of the 14th ward and the decision of Judge Gardner. Johann Most remarked: The general belief in Europe and also in this country is that here no labor movement exists. This is the second of the meetings at which I have the honor to speak and I have noticed that the meetings were not only exceedingly well attended but that a thoroughly revolutionary spirit manifested itself at them. As regards America, I doubt that a revolution can be avoided. The land robberies here will create a kind of landlordism just as in England. There are laws enough, old and new, which the ruling classes can employ any-time to throttle freedom and to oppress the workers. Two battles already have been fought in this country; the first to end the foreign Tyranny, the second, to free the Negroes from slavery. I hope that the third will end with a triumph over white slavery. Looking at this American flag I hope that the time will come when the stars and stripes will be replaced by a solid red, signifying brotherhood. (Stormy Applause). The spirit of revolution is predominant throughout the world. The coming revolution will differ from those of the past and greatly surprise the world. Science will replace religion, communism will replace the capitalistic sweating system; it will annihilate everything connected with the institutions of old". (He read then a short

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, December 27, 1882.

poem which he wrote in prison), (Stormy Applause). Resolution: Considering that a system of robbery and exploitation is as well established in the United States as in Europe and considering that like causes will produce like results, we declare also in the United States, any means necessary to destroy the prevailing oppression for justified.

We therefore, salute Johann Most as protagonist of the social revolution which we desire and aim at.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, November 30, 1882.



"WEALTH AND ILLITERACY".

Despite the immense national wealth of America and its boast of good schools, the number of illiterates is startling. There are 4,923,451 persons past ten years of age not able to read and 6,239,958 past the age of ten years not able to write. To the last mentioned group belong 3,019,080 white persons and of these 2,255,460 are born Americans. There are 3,220,878 colored persons unable to write.

These are the "blessings" which are enjoyed by the poor workers meted out by their bourgeois employers. The percentage of illiterates among the white Adult population was much smaller forty years ago. With increasing wealth of this country the slave drivers become bolder. The more power they have the more the workingman has to suffer under their oppression. The more independent the workingman becomes, the more the enslavement of women and children flourishes by employment in factories. Through increased slavery the number of persons for whom it has become impossible to learn the art of reading and writing naturally has increased too.

The capitalist system of slavery is directly responsible for the state of



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, November 30, 1882.

ignorance of the masses which is the next thing to barbarism. This information we gathered from the official census of the year 1880 confirming Henry George's statement to that effect, and condemning present day society. It is unquestionable that under the present system and with national wealth increasing illiteracy increases also, for the masses do not derive any benefits from this wealth but it falls into the possession of only a few parasites. Nothing of this wealth is used to free humanity of misery and want of knowledge, but for the continuation of slavery and ignorance.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, October 20, 1882.

Mr. August Spies spoke next commenting on each phase of the Pastor's speech and causing him much embarrassment by attacking the Church. He contended that private land ownership is a denial of the right for existence for those without any such possessions which means the "Masses" therefore are not in accord with the fundamental teachings of Christianity.

2. Socialism is a question of economy; politically, modern Socialism is not concerned with the centralization of government power, but is rather endeavoring to decentralize it through municipal autonomy.

3. With his development the needs, too, of the individual grows. In comparison, the conditions of the working classes are at present much worse than fifty years ago.

4. Too long have the oppressed people looked to the Christian Church for salvation; they awoke to learn the truth. The people are aware of the fact that the chains of slavery can not be broken by a God or Saviour but, by themselves only. On the ruins of Christianity, humanity will breathe easier. Were the bloody atrocities of the inquisition not far more barbarous than those of Nero? And the burning of a large number of witches in our country only a short time ago, an act supported by your church, was that an exhibition of Christian love and humanity? The Church is the foundation pillar of this horribly barbarous system of robbery, (Capitalism). This explains why Socialism is trying to annihilate it.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, October 20, 1882.

Socialist Blake contended that not every Socialist is in accord with the viewpoint of Mr. Spies. Socialism asks for real Christianity but the Church has always stood on the side of the oppressor. The Catholic Church of Ireland has recently joined the party of the oppressed; the Protestant church should do likewise. Before the audience dispersed the Reverend McGregor declared that he was interested in every speaker with the exception of Mr. Spies, who, in his opinion was a scoundrel and whose loose tongue had insulted the most sacred.



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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, October 13th, 1882.

IN EFFIGY

An indignation meeting was held last night at Nutzhorn's Hall at which Michael Schwab was elected president. In the absence of Mr. F. A. Stauber, Comrade August Spies was the speaker of the evening. He related in English the well-known story of Gibbs, Walsh, Malone and Mc Grath and contended that the acquittal of those scoundrels in the election fraud case was a crime which was even greater than the crime committed. Judge Gardner declared through this action, that in the future any crook can impose onto the voters a representative of his own liking and like character.

States Attorney L. L. Mills is as guilty as Gardner for he has postponed the case until he was successful in bringing it into Judge Gardner's Court whose unscrupulousness and dishonesty was known to him. The speaker considers Gardner's decision a death blow to the fundamental principles of the government of a Republican State.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, October 13th, 1882.

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right of a people under a Republican form of Government and furthermore that this right has been trampled upon during the Aldermanic election of the 14th ward in the year 1880 as it was proven in the Circuit and Criminal Courts and, considering that 'Honorable' Gardner the presiding Judge in this case, despite proofs and confessions of the criminals acquitted them of the crime, we the citizens of 14th ward, have decided, although indignantly condemning the crooks Gibbs, Walsh, Malone and Mc Grath, to hold Judge Gardner, responsible for this crime that he through his decision has sanctioned. It was also resolved to consider Judge Gardner as unable to pass judgment in the sense of the law after he has committed such an enormous crime against the freedom of the people. Therefore, we ask his removal from office and prison for his deed. If is decided that the hanging of these scoundrels which is effected today on their effigies only, shall, in proper time, when, the people awake to protect themselves against corruption become bitter reality.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, October 13th, 1882.

Presently the crowd fastened wire between telegraph posts from which the effigies of these four criminals were dangling in the light to the accompaniment of the cheering of the crowd.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, October 9, 1882.

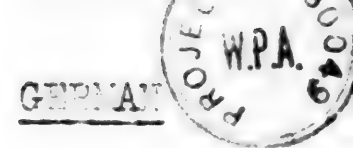
YESTERDAY'S MEETING

The first meeting of the Socialists since their reorganization was held yesterday with Mr. Blum presiding. The question whether the Socialists shall take part and what their attitude toward the fall elections shall be was submitted to the meeting to decide upon. An animated debate ensued. All the speakers declared themselves against taking any part at the coming elections.

It was proposed to advise all Socialist voters to refrain from exercising their rights at the polls, also to induce the "Arbeiter Zeitung" to comply with their wishes. This was accepted unanimously.

The Agitation Committee was advised to work out an explanation of this decision specifically stating the various reasons for non-participation which shall be made public through the Arbeiter Zeitung.

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. Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, August 25, 1887.

MEETING ON THE NORTHWEST SIDE.

The Socialists of the Northwest Side, held yesterday their regular agitation meeting, at Nutzorn's Hall. Comrade Pollmacher was elected chairman.

Comrade Waterstraet, as first speaker, gave a short sketch of conditions in Egypt, of the recent Socialist proceedings in Germany, the strikes in this country, etc. Some of the members added also, the present session of the Temperance Convention in Chicago. There ensued a very lively debate as to the significance of the Temperance movement and its influence on the labor movement. It was decided to make the Temperance question the main topic of discussion at the next meeting.

The next speaker was Comrade Spies, whose subject was "Administration of Justice." Mr. Spies held that the application of the words "administration of justice" in regard to the execution of our present day laws is absolutely mistaken. If there is justice, it necessarily has to be based on unchangeable principles of nature and like any other science it has to become a subject of deep study. Justice can not be changed, but laws undergo almost daily changes which brings us to the conclusion that "justice" and "law" are two quite different conceptions. The existing civil laws stand in direct opposition to justice.



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, August 25, 1882.

Laws and regulations could be just only if they were applied without discrimination. For this it would be necessary that the economic conditions were alike for all. Justice is the principle of equality, while our laws without exception are purposely fostering and protecting inequality. If justice means equality, and laws inequality, it is clear that law is contrary to justice and therefore, unjust. Laws, which create private property are not the manifestation of psychological facts, nor the development of natural laws, nor are they based on a moral foundation. Our civil laws have created rights where there can be no rights. They have suppressed the voice of nature which unknowingly stirs in every one of us and have lulled our consciences into sleep. The greatest of catastrophies and the bloodiest of wars have been the outcome of it.

What meaning has the phrase "public order?" Nothing more than the continuation of the existing order of things, of private property. For instance, the "mob" called Congress, corrupt as it is, has given away millions of acres of "our" most beautiful land. Are we supposed to consider that land to be the property of those companies just because some of those scoundrels in power have given it to them? We, the co-owners of that land, did not give our consent to such a deed. And had we been asked, we could not have the right to give away land, which we can make use of, but do not own.



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, August 25, 1889.

He concluded by saying, "A radical change of economic conditions has to take place before we can act and introduce "just" laws, if laws should then be necessary at all. I do not believe that an economic reform of law, either at present nor at any other time, could take place in the sense of Socialism; for one injustice can not correct another injustice. The economic revolution, and economic equality have to be our first consideration."

A very animated debate followed, in which Jeffers, Soerner, Pollmacher, Schwab, and Rau participated.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, August 18, 1887.

MEETING ON THE NORTHWEST SIDE.

A well attended agitation meeting was held yesterday evening at Nutzhorn's Hall. Michele Schwab presided.

Comrade Spies gave a short weekly report; Comrade Grottkau delivered a rather long and well thought-out speech about labor politics in contrast to politics of all other parties. He pointed out that the bourgeois in the economically, most progressive countries pursues only one aim, that of exploration and has only one point in mind - to secure its property. The bourgeois is not interested in progress, for he has no ideals. Therefore, the working man cannot identify himself with any party, which considers private property a justified and sacred thing. Their interests are of such conflicting nature that no clear thinking person could attempt to unite them.

Mr. Grottkau was applauded for his speech. The following resolutions were accepted: In consideration of the well-known occurrence on String street a few days ago where the police ill-treated our citizens, brutalized decent and upright working women and made a number of arrests, we have decided to give utterance to our disgust as to the ways our "order and peace preserving guardians" are exercising their duties, and we declare it an act of cowardice on



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Chicagoser Arbeiter Zeitung, August 18, 1933.

the part of a people to suffer such degradation without protest. Decided: That we, the citizens of this community, will not respect laws which are entitling one individual to ride rough-shod over the rights of others and we will do our utmost to contribute to the removal of such laws. The meeting's large attendance was a sign that the expulsion of Sievers and his henchmen, was the only course to be taken to induce honest and decent people to again come to our meetings.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, August 11, 1882.

THE FOUNDING OF AN AGITATION CLUB.

Last night's meeting at Nutzhorn's Hall on Milwaukee Avenue was attended by about fifty persons. The founding of an agitation section of the Socialist Labor Party on the Northwest Side similar to those already operating on the North, South, and Southwest Side came up for discussion.

William Blum was elected chairman and August Spies secretary.

Comrades Grottkau and Spies explained the nature of the meeting and pointed out the advantages gained by the Party through these agitation clubs. They also explained, that no organization heretofore could be established due to some disturbing elements, whose elimination was of great importance. To attend these meetings with the sole purpose of disturbing and disorganizing them as a well known Jesuit and his pupil were doing who had no other interest in the movement, was an infamy that has to be ended for the sake and welfare of the Party.



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, August 11, 1882.

A lengthy debate ensued, with the final decision to expel the undesirables. After order was restored, the meeting continued with the task of organizing. The statutes of the northside clubs were adopted with only a few changes, after which the election of officials took place with the following results: Corresponding secretary: August Spies; Secretary of Finances: F. Waterstraat; Revisers: Schernig, Hanschke and Toldte; Delegates to the Central Committee: Linnemeyer and **Stemmler**.

It is important that the laboring people shall be enlightened as to the economic maladjustment from which their suffering arises, that they learn of the injustice done to them, and that they thus can enter into a fight for the removal of these evils.

This is the purpose, for which last night's organization club has been founded. The order of the day for the next meeting, to be held Thursday night, includes a Political Review by A. Spies, and "Workers Policies in contrast to the Policies of all other Parties," by Paul Grottkau.

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GERMAN

CHICAGOER ARBEITER ZEITUNG, Thursday, June 15th, 1882.

[SOCIALISTS MEET]

The Central Committee of the Socialist Labor Party held their regular meeting last night in the office of the Arbeiter Zeitung.

M. Reef made a report, that in accord with the resolution that was accepted at the last meeting with the brickmaker's strike in Ogdens Grove and that the result is satisfactory; the expenses amounted to only \$435.00.

From the "North Side Club came the report that it is improving rapidly, also that one is on the point of creating a new English speaking group in Nickersonville. Spies reported that he wrote to Miss Louise Michel, most and Bebel, but has not received any answer so far.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, June 14, 1882.

THE SOCIALISTS OF THE NORTHSIDE

The Socialists of the Northside held yesterday their agitation meeting in the "Thuringer Halle", Comrade Rosenberg presiding. After reading the minutes, Comrade Rau read an article from the liberal "Kieler Zeitung," referring to the birth of the German Emperor's great grand child and accusing the German newspaper men and the so-called Liberals of dog-like cringing. Comrade Schwab gave some attractive views of the most important facts of last week's political and social happenings, etc.

Also accepted was the proposal to request the German section of the Northside Socialists to inform us, under what condition the library should be returned, etc.

For the next evening meeting, Comrade Kempke was authorized with the weekly review and Comrade Michael Schwab to lecture on "The Population Theory of Malthus."

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, May 18, 1882.

AT LAST.

Without doubt many readers of the Arbeiter Zeitung still remember the quarrel the German Socialists of Chicago and the Arbeiter Zeitung had in 1878 with the National Executive of the Socialist Labor Party about the right or wrong of arming worker's organizations. It was in the summer of 1878, at the occasion of the first big party picnic, that the Education and Defence Society of Chicago then with a membership of 600, the Irish Labor Guard, and the Bohemian Sharpshooters wanted to march with their arms at the head of the parade. Then Mr. Van Patten, Secretary of the National Executive of the Socialist - Labor Party, dispatched a telegram to the Central committee of Chicago of the Socialist Labor Party, which in short said that the participation of armed organizations under any circumstances should be stopped.

The evening prior to the picnic a secret section meeting was held regarding this telegram. The greater part of the United English members voted against armed organization, but the Germans who formed a tenfold majority in the party, voted for participation of armed organizations.



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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, May 18, 1882.

The picnic and the procession was held. At the head the Education and Defence Society marched in full strength and also the other armed organizations. The armed societies were received with great orations all over the city, especially by the working class. Even the capitalist newspaper admitted that 30,000 or more were at the picnic.

Everything went along in an exemplary manner and a brotherly spirit. The exploiters suddenly acquired a boundless respect for the Socialists. But this success did not prevent the National Executive of Detroit under the leadership of Mr. Van Patten from fighting and digging uninterruptedly against the armed organizations of the proletariat. In official notices, orders, resolutions and through instructions to the party press and the agitators, high pressure was used against arming the people which finally resulted in splitting Chicago's Socialist movement. Elsewhere where armed organization, which regarded themselves as belonging to the socialist parties were still weak, they were successfully kept down by the furious agitation of the national executive. Later as we know the same national executive and the same party secretary started the agitation for collaboration with the greenback advocates in the presidential election.



Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, May 18, 1882.

Also in this question the majority of Chicago's Socialists decided for the more radical tendency, which refuses all compromises with the parties of the exploiters. In the meantime the Presidential election was long since over, and the National Congress of the Socialist - Labor Party held in New York. At this congress Mr. Philipp van Patten insisted, that it was not the compromise with the greenbackers that had created the split in the Socialist-Labor Party in this country, but that it was brought about through the debated question of armed organizations. The congress had unpleasant discussions regarding the compromise question and because its defenders and proposers could not admit that through them the decline of the party organization had been created the quiet was blamed on the armed and their defenders.

But the Party Congress gave an explanation that in the future all compromises with other parties should be avoided. It was so admitted, however reluctantly, that the compromise had been harmful and that the opposition had really been right. However, they still ~~were~~ reproached through forming and defending armed organizations said to have harmed the party. Still, after a two years' discussion one must admit that the compromise policy was bad and is in future to be avoided, so one comes, after four years' consideration, even though slowly and reluctantly, but according to the law of logic, to the realization, that the arming of the

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, May 18, 1882.

proletarians is something justified, or at least harmless.

Under the chairmanship of the party secretary, Philip van Patten, a strongly attended meeting was held at the Germania assembly rooms, where Mr. S. Schewitch, the editor of the New Yorker Volkszeitung, said: He wished to keep the discussion on American soil, for here the question simply was: Is an armed organization of the workers inside or outside the party desirable or not? (So no longer is the question of arming to be outlawed, altogether but only if it should be done inside or outside the party organization.)

He who wishes to form an armed organization outside the party should do so without indulging in empty talk.

Well that is exactly what the Chicagoans had done. The armed organizations did stand outside the Party. They had organized themselves without silly talk and served only the cause of the party, but even in spite of this the national executive didn't stop to attacks. Now we are satisfied, because in the last New York meeting, evidently they finally admitted that the Chicagoans and the

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, May 18, 1932.

Arbeiter Zeitung were as right in the question of arming the people as they had been in that of the compromise.

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CHICAGOER ARBEITER ZEITUNG, Monday, January 10th, 1882.

Assembly Report.

Yesterday's Socialistic meeting on the Southside in the Bohemian Hall, corner 25 Street and Portland Avenue, was considerably well attended. As Brother Paul Grottkau was not able to be present, Brother Schoening took over the meeting and gave a short illustration regarding the development of Social Democracy.

At the closing four men offered to join the German Section.

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Die Fackel, Jan. 8, 1882.



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[GERMAN SOCIALISTS MEET]

The German section of the Socialistic Labor Party held a meeting last night at 54 West Lake Street regarding their standing a few weeks ago at the New York Congress.

After a long debate, the following resolutions by A. Spies was accepted.

In consideration of the unpleasant break in the Socialistic Labor Movement in this country, and

In consideration that at the last Congress in New York the main issue "Compromise politics" - was condemned with the

Conclusion that we, the radical Socialists of Chicago, under the condition, the National-Executive and Van Platen should be disposed of, and any of their objections should be made void.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, October 17, 1881.



THE SOCIALISTIC MASS-MEETING.

A meeting of Chicago's Socialists, was held yesterday afternoon at 54 West Lake street, at which William Blum presided, and August Spies acted as secretary. After the president explained, that the meeting was called for the purpose, of consulting and deciding on different propositions, concerning the national Socialistic Congress, which is to be held at the North-side Turnhalle, the 21st of this month; August Spies addressed the audience, and pointed out, that the congress is especially interested, in improving the present conditions, of the working classes.

Mr. Gustav Horig was the next speaker, describing the emancipation of the working classes, from capitalistic slavery, since the year 1848, up to the present day.

Mr. Sloan submitted a number of decisions declaring, that the time has come, when we have to create a strong local Party Organization, under which banner, the opponents of the capitalistic Parties have to unite, for only then could we hope for success, as for instance, the Gas and Street-car monopolies, which should not be in the hands of private corporations, but at the expiration of their franchise in the year 1883, and thereafter, should be owned and operated by the city itself.

Working toward this purpose, it seems necessary, to appoint delegates from both

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, October 17, 1881.



factions of the Socialist Party, whose duty would be, to work out a suitable plan, of which they would give a detailed report to their respective organizations. This would also mean, harmonious cooperation at elections, in the future. After a lengthy debate, Sloan's suggestions were accepted, and proposed, to submit such, to the National Congress, for approval.

George Schilling spoke then, on the principles and aims of Socialism, especially with regard to the revolutionary tactics of such.

Spies in his short speech, condemned the English government in connection with Parnell's and other Irish land-agitators arrests, and after Dusey and others have also made a short speech, one of the most enthusiastic meetings was adjourned.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 14th, 1881.

The Agitation-Meeting of the German-Section.

The meeting of the German Section was held at Thuringer Halle, 58 Clybourn Ave. under the presiding officer Mr. Moller. The speaker, Comrade Vater, held a lengthy speech, which he devoted to immigration and its possible effects, on the workmen of America. He emphasized, that through immigration, the advantages for labor's emancipation, have gained ground but that we have to use our influence on the immigrants, as to class distinction, and the legislation.

Thereafter, Comrades Link, Zeffers, Kuken and Bartels, discussed this subject, and agreed with Mr. Vater on every point.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 18, 1881.

INDIAN SOCIALISTS

The majority of our Indians are in accord with the white man's doctrine of Socialism, inasmuch as the question of land possession enters the picture. The Indians adhere to the belief that land is the property of the nation, and no one individual can claim the right to it. This is also the opinion of the civilized Cherokee Indians of the Indian territory who are opposing the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Schurz's recommendation, that the land thus far owned by the Indian nation or Indian tribe should be divided among the individual members of the Indian nation.

Mr. Bushyhead, the present chieftain of the Cherokee tribe, expressed himself thus, in an open letter to the white people: "If we were to consent to private land ownership, it would be but a short time before the whole district would be under the control of only a few. In consequence, our poor would not own a foot of ground in which to bury them, as is so often the case with you white people. If that, to which your urgent invitation is extended us, is called civilization,

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 18, 1881.

it should not be at all surprising that we feel skeptical about the good results of that unrepublican (sic) system. From time immemorial our people were taught, that the earth was here for the benefit of everyone and was never meant to be commercialized. The Indians are neither Socialists nor Communists, but they do have a land system far superior to anything you could recommend. We do respect individual rights, but not to the extent of sacrificing the right of the nation. Give us a chance to go on with the execution of our plans, and you do likewise, and then compare the results."

It is obvious that Mr. Bushyhead, does not like to be regarded as either a Socialist or a Communist, notwithstanding the fact that he is a stronger believer in either of the two doctrines than any of his Caucasian opponents of private ownership of land. He condemns private land ownership, although this continuation of Indian policy by Mr. Schurz, would provide every member of an Indian tribe with large farm lands. It may be pointed out on this occasion that, in contrast to the Redskins, there are many Socialists and



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Communists belonging to the white race, whose policy of hatred for private land ownership would instantly disappear and their political viewpoint would assume a different character at the prospect of the offer of free land.



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CHICAGOER ARBEITER ZEITUNG, March 15th, 1881.

A Monster Meeting in the Vorwarts-Turn-halle.

Due to the announcements in the "Arbeiter-Zeitung", a crowd of about 2500 has gathered last night, at the Vorwarts Turnhalle, to greet and hear the delegates, sent by our German brothers from across the sea. Mr. Gustav Bartels opened the meeting and Doctor E. Schmidt, wildly acclaimed was elected chairman. Following is his address at which he was repeatedly interrupted, by thunderous applause.

It is an extraordinary occasion, which led to this meeting to-day. They came to hear an agitator and fighter, for human freedom and progress, one of the outstanding fighters for Socialist ideals. This man is Mr. Fritzsche, a member of the German Parliament, who in spite of advanced age, and inconvenience of the long journey came, for the cause of the Socialist propaganda. Following he announced the speakers: Fritzsche, Parsons, Grottkau.

Messrs. Bartels, Grottkau, Gloy, Dr. Schleyer, Essner, Soller, H. Stein and Heisler, were appointed vice presidents.

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CHICAGOER ARBEITER ZEITUNG, March 15th, 1881.

The appointed secretaries were: Spies, Meilbeck, P. Petersen, Kanneberg and Voigt. Dr. Schmidt then, introduced the next speaker, Mr. Fritzsche, who said: If he does not say everything, as it is expected, it has to be borne in mind, that after his return to Germany, he has to be responsible for every word uttered, and for the offense against the sovereign, or for an accusation of high treason. He would have to serve five years in the penitentiary.- The Socialists have proven, that they don't fear penitentiaries, but a man behind the prison walls can not agitate, and agitation is so necessary. He will defend the Socialist principles as he may, and not fear anything, upon his return to Germany.

The treatment of Socialists in Germany is unjust, and the press suppresses everything, which spells freedom. The German Socialists demanded, the separation of the church from state, separation of church from school, and neither political nor religious superstition should be taught in schools. The Socialists are against a standing army, and for a direct legislature, by the people. All of these justifiable requests, were interpreted as criminal.



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CHICAGOER ARBEITER ZEITUNG, March 15th, 1881.

The next speaker was Mr. Parsons, who said: "We do not give our support to the gentlemen from Germany, just because they are Germans, but because they are missionaries of Socialism and were pupils of Karl Marx and Lassalle. Fritzsche and Viereck have come just like Parnell and Davitt, to beg for material aid, to subdue the tyrants."

After the departure of Dr. Schmidt Comrade Spies acting as chairman, read the decisions which have been published in the Fackel, and which have been unanimously accepted.

Mr. Grattkau who has been the last speaker of the evening was received with thunderous applause. He explained the absence of Mr. Viereck, who was still busy with Milwaukee's organizations. A collection was taken up, for the German Socialists, after which the meeting was adjourned.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 15, 1881.

THE BEGGING SOCIALISTS

A mass-meeting held at the Vorwaerts-Turnhall last night in honor of Mr. F. W. Fritzsche, a member of the Reichstag, was attended by more than 1,500 persons. Dr. Ernst Schmidt was appointed chairman for the evening.

After welcoming the guest of honor, Schmidt said that it was a rare and happy occasion indeed that brought them together here. "It is a pleasure," he said, "to greet one of the foremost and most self-sacrificing fighters in the cause of the working people." Before introducing the distinguished speaker of the evening, Dr. Schmidt said he wished to say a word or two in connection with the death of a terrible tyrant. "As a tender-hearted human being," he said, "I am filled with pity at the thought of his dreadfully mutilated body; but, on the other hand, when I consider the bloodshed dictated during this despot's reign, during which approximately 200,000



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persons were accused of political crimes and either ended in the hangman's noose or in the dark mines of Siberia, I cannot join in the chorus of those who bemoan this dreadful murder. To this group all I could say is that he deserved the end that befell him. (applause). Sympathizing with tyrants has to cease

"What medium could the Russians have employed," continued Dr. Schmidt, "to make their rights known? They could not summon Alexander before a justice of the peace.

"Although I would have preferred a more natural death for Alexander, I cannot feel pity in any degree over his assassination. (applause). Therefore, to eliminate such drastic measures and to render assassinations of political characters unnecessary, we have chosen and embraced Socialism."

Then he introduced Mr. Fritzsche, the guest speaker of the evening, who



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 15, 1881.

was greeted by the assembly with a salvo of applause.

The speaker pleaded for leniency if he did not express himself exactly in accord with his innermost feelings or as the audience probably expected of him, saying he didn't want to invite a five year penitentiary term for high treason or instigation to such while in foreign lands, as this would be the punishment awaiting him upon his return to Germany, were he not to watch out. Thus, I would be deprived of every opportunity to serve the cause of Socialism. "Liebknecht," he said, "was the first consideration for a tour of America. Since his prison term does not expire before May 2, the "old Swede" was the next choice."

The speaker then explained the aims of the Socialist Party in Germany He depicted the misery of the working class there and closed by saying that the Social-Democrats of Germany are not giving up hope and would not deter from a revolution if conditions and time called for such. Mr. Fritzsche predicted a mass emigration as the result of the prevailing conditions in Germany.



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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, March 8, 1881.

Meeting of the German Section.



A very well attended meeting of the German Section, was held yesterday at 45 North Clark Street, at which, chairman Gen. Emil Hannemann was presiding. - A committee of the Morgan faction made it's appearance, in order to contact the German Section, as to the creation of a joint committee for the reception arrangements, for the German Socialists Viereck and Fritzsche. - This proposition has not been accepted however, moreover, it has been decided to act independently, and do the utmost, to make those gentlemen's visit here, a success. With this in mind, the comrades Grottkau, Spies and Bartels were appointed for the committee, who have been entrusted with the extensive preparations for the reception of Messrs. Viereck and Fritzsche: Comrades A. Spies, Oscar Neebe, Gustav Horig and E. Hannemann were appointed delegates for the central committee.

In view of the spring election, the Section has decided for a lively agitation in the 6th, 7th, 14th and 16th wards, and considering also the 5th and 15th ward, in which there are great possibilities for the election of the Socialist candidates.

After a discussion of other business matters, the meeting adjourned.

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CHICAGOER ARBEITER ZEITUNG, February 21st, 1831.

"Deutsche Section-Versammlung"
(Meeting of the German Section)

The meeting yesterday afternoon at 54 West Lake Street, was very well attended, at which Comrade Hanneman acted as Chairman, and Mr. Hartmann as Secretary.

The report read by the agent, was of a gratifying nature, and gives rise for hope, that the movement is steadily growing.

The Committee for the Assistance of the "expelled" gave report on the income and expenditures. The library committee, gave a very good report, as to its stand. Approximately 157 bound books, some 50 copy books and 60 Brochures are on hand, at the present time.

Reinhold Dietzins, has been expelled from the party.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, February 17th, 1881.

"Versammlung der Haupt-Section"
(A meeting of the Main Section)

The meeting of the Chicago Main Section will take place, Saturday, February 19th, at 8 P.M., 54 West Lake Street.

The purpose of this meeting is, to receive the organizations plan, as to the common procedure of the Party and the armed organizations, worked out by the organizations Committee. Further, all the business of this Section, which has not come up for discussion at the last meeting, will also be settled then.

All the members are requested to be present for this very important business meeting.

Frank A. Stauber,
Secretary of the Organizations Committee.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 7, 1880.

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[SOCIALIST MEETING REPORT]

A very good and well attended meeting took place yesterday afternoon in Schmidt's place 416 N. 25th Street at 3 o'clock. The agent of the German Section, M. G. Bartels, opened the meeting and functioned as chairman. The order of business was the Autumn Election and the Press. It has been ascertained that the reviewer, Comrade P. Grottkau, had not put in an appearance and the chairman and Albrecht Strehlaw took over the review. Both speakers in a lengthy debate pointed out that the Capitalistic Press tries to destroy workman's organizations. The socialistic workers organization is entirely against any combinations even with the Greenback movement, as also this party will not be in the position to remove the exploitation of the individual by others. The workers party can only gain strength by the maintenance of the Socialist ideas and principles. General approval has been expressed to joining the Socialist Workers Association and supporting energetically the Workmen's newspaper, to encourage the members in their battle against inside and outside enemies

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 7, 1880.

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IV and to continue in the way they have started. Afterwards the chairman excused the absence of Mr. Grottkau and the meeting was adjourned. Just then, some members had already left, the Reviewer, P. Grottkau, arrived. The meeting was reopened and member Grottkau made a speech which had general approval. Several other members wanted to speak and afterwards all agreed to do their best for the development of the press.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, September 3rd, 1880.

Central Committee.

The Central Committee of the Socialist Labor Party met yesterday evening at 54 W. Lake Street. Eric Johnson presided. After attending to current business matters, Ald. Christ Meiser was requested to present the resolutions he read in the convention, which contained accusations against the "Arbeiter Zeitung" and Grottkau. After a lengthy debate, it was found, that the accusations were not well founded and Comrade Christ Meiser was instructed to put them in writing; also to submit the necessary proof to a Special commission of inquiry.-

Comrade August Kelting was elected Treasurer in place of Hoerigs. Comrade Voigt declined his nomination as Senator of the 6th district for the reason that he could not qualify, because he did not reside in the State long enough.

After this the meeting was adjourned.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 27, 1880.

[TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ARMED ORGANIZATIONS]

As far as the armed are direct members of the organization party, they are requested man for man to appear to-morrow, Sunday evening at the convention at Greenbaum's Hall. It has been stated by some of the agents of the Greenbackers at one of the last meeting of the main section, that the members of the Armed **Organizations** did not belong to the party. The Armed were only "voting cattle", which were misused to dissolve meetings. Similar untrue statements have repeatedly been made in public from the notorious Clique and have disturbed the meeting in question.

Just for this reason, it will be necessary that the active members of the party which at the same time belong to the Armed Organizations should appear at the Convention and by identification prove the lie of the statements made in the last meeting of the main Section. By their appearance and independent activity, it will further be proved that they have been slandered when called "voting cattle".

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 27, 1880.

Thirdly by their appearance and their activity will be proved that their action does not exist to disturb meetings but more so to remove the disturbers of the order. Comrades these are enough reasons to induce everyone, who is a good party member to be at his place at the meeting.

O.H., M.S., O.R., P.G.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 25, 1880.

[SOCIAL REFORM IN AMERICA]

A statement made by the Capitalistic Press in this country referring to Socialism states, "In European countries where the masses suffer from hunger and are guarded politically by the aristocrats and where the pressure of taxes for the maintenance of militarism is excessive, Socialism may gain ground on account of the general justified dissatisfaction of the people. It may therefore, greatly benefit them to battle for a part of the management in public affairs of state and country. Naturally this admission could not be taken, and even in European countries it could happen at any time, that the economical dreams of the Socialists and those excessive brain sick professors could ever be realized from theory to practice.

The economic demands of the Socialistic party are incompatible with the existence of modern states. No reasonable thinking person could suppose that the present Government would dissolve itself to make room for anarchism, so consequently, even in the most favorable case of the political program of the Socialists, points to the formation of a Government for the people. Its

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 25, 1880.

desire of the removal of Monarchy and the installation of a Republic with general voting power. The most far reaching demand of that reform would be the right of the Initiative and Referendum of the rights of the proposals and rejections that will reform the taxation. All these demands can be readily granted. This program of the Socialists has already been put forward by the Democracy of 1848. Some obscure heads have tried to plant "European Socialism" in America, they have forgotten one thing, and that is very remarkable for the Socialistic enthusiasts, they overlooked with their imported ideas that most of their political demands are already in effect here. We admit that the Socialist in Europe will assist to overthrow militarism sooner or later, or to reduce same to a minimum extent. We also admit that they will assist at the realization of the liberty of the press, speeches, formation of clubs and unions. We live here as a free people in a free country, our militarism puts no pressure on the people. Every one can speak and write in any language he chooses; no difference exist in classes; the police do not interfere with the political ideas of the citizens, they have sufficient work to protect the safety of the individual and their property against outlaws. There is work enough for every one who wants work, wages are good, and no one need starve.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 25, 1880.

Plenty of land uncultivated can be got without payments or at cheap rates. In this free land every diligent and ambitious person can be free and independent. Therefore in America there is no fertile ground for Socialism. What then: is the answer of the Socialists to these statements of the Capitalistic Press: They say conditions in America are not what they used to be. The much discussed liberty of the people, which existed, in the beginning of this century is very much over-rated and exists only on paper. The poor have not any more rights and they say independence of classes only exists in theory. A moneyed class has developed, who demands all kinds of privileges through the might of Capitalism. Political liberty and independence are notions that do not exist. The South of the U.S.A. is only politically free, as is, also the white workers of the North. Are they independent? They are not. The good land is taken by the Monopolists and can only be obtained for good money. Good work is not so easy to find any more, wages are reduced constantly, farmers are getting in debt, small business concerns are pushed out of existence, strikes and unemployment are on the down grade. Socialism in this country will have plenty to do to assist the masses from being suppressed and enslaved by the Capitalists.

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• Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 23, 1880.

The people feel that independence had ceased and that they are not properly protected. So they look to Socialism to alleviate their conditions. Love of liberty of the masses favors Socialism and its exaltations. So the U. S. A. provides a fruitful ground for Socialism. The old established splendor of America has become imaginary through the Capitalist and the monopolist. The people refused to be lured to the blood-thirsty dragon of monopolism. In making Socialism the reigning factor of this country, to set the people free from the damaging cause of Capitalism, the right way of the Constitution will be followed.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 13, 1880.

(ATTENTION, MEN - WORKERS PARTY)

Next Saturday evening there will be held a very important meeting of the Socialist Workmen's Party. 31 propositions to the next fall election candidates will be submitted. A State Executive Committee will be formed. Furthermore, a discussion about a State Convention is to be held, and the election of a committee for the elaboration of a Platform is to be taken up.

Every Socialist must understand, that a meeting at which business matters of such **importance** are to be discussed, the personal appearance of every member of the party's position in regard to National State and County elections will be decreed and therefore nobody should fail to appear.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 3, 1880.

(PARSON'S EXCURSION'S TO THE ARMED ORGANIZATIONS)

Supplement to the Excursion of the Armed Organizations

Member, A. R. Parsons, held a speech in the English language at the place of festival in which he said as follows:-

"Lack of time and means make it ordinarily impossible for the workman and his family to participate in a celebration as it has been done in this one here. This was an extraordinary opportunity and it is not an ordinary picnic which has called the thousands of workman to the beautiful park. This is a brotherly celebration of men, who have the same opinions and follow the same ideas and fight for the same principles. All are opponents of the present political system as it reigns in all the United States.

The underlying idea for the formation of the Armed Organization of the proletarians of Chicago has been to give battle to the present system of industry oppressing the workman and condemning him to eternal poverty as reward for his work and diligence. If sacred rights which sustain the liberty and the happiness of the people are taken away from them,

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 3, 1880.

if all peaceful means have been exhausted to induce the usurpers to return them to the proletariat to whom they rightfully belong, the last means and ways are, the last help and greatest duty of everyone to take up the arms. Worlds history has proved that only those who have been capable to defend their personal liberty who have been prepared and in the condition to force their justified demands. The Armed Organization of the workmen is the last resource to be kept in reserve if all other means and ways have failed. The vote boxes and all other careful ways to secure a Reform of the present system are under the command of the capital. The financial condition of the proletarian does not permit him to get the independence which guides him to preserve his free vote and a justified election. The rich real estate owners and manufacturers and the Kings of Monopol system control the elections by bribery, intimidation and corruption.

The speaker demonstrated principally the present powerlessness of the working classes which must consequently lead to a revolution if no help will come.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 3, 1880.

Who would not employ force, if all peaceable ways have failed to get one's right? It is only power, which sustains the throne of the despot. Only power can maintain the existing systems and forms of Government. Our ancestors have already given the example in 1776, which has been followed by the Armed Organization of Chicago of the Cooperating Workmen. It is the duty of everyone to defend the right and battle the wrong. Who can deny that the present system to give the product of hard labor of the one to the other for exploitation? A system, which maintains slavery, which neither allows Masters nor slaves. The speaker continued that the workman looks for liberty of mind and soul. If the body is kept in slavery, mental blindness must follow. Therefore every proletarian should work for the emancipation of labour. Everybody should join the glorified red flag of liberty and equality as a lifelong fighter and make a determined stand for the rights of humanity.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, July 28, 1880.

[MEETING OF THE ARMED ORGANIZATIONS]

The Armed Organizations of the "Lehr and Wehr" Club and the Sportsmen's Club are asked to keep watch over the great Indignation-meeting to be held to-morrow evening in the Turner Hall. The presence of the people's Wehr is very much required as possible political vagabonds and followers could try to disturb and dissolve the meeting.

The sight of our vigorous warriors will be sufficient to keep in check all rough and rowdy elements who may get inside the Turner Hall.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, July 26, 1880.

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[SOCIALIST MEETING REPORT]

The Southern Section called by their Agent of the German party met Sunda at the store of member Schmitt on 25th Street near Portland Avenue. Member teacher Schaf was chairman. Mr. Franz Franz and H. Schmitt were elected as department chiefs, the first as Assistant agent, the latter as financial secretary.

There followed an interesting argument about the newspapers of the party and their attitude to the present position. All speakers especially member Bartells, Schmitt, and the Chairman pointed out that all workers who take their membership honestly and seriously should support the party newspapers to the fullest extent. This is the more necessary as only by their own Press can the interests of the working men be brought to the notice of the public. Only by publications in the workingmen's Press can the necessary explanations which are needed by the public be given. This will assist the public to recognize Political fraud and to protect

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, July 26, 1880.

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themselves against it. Only endurance, love and fidelity to the cause of the disinherited will bring results and make evolution possible. In this direction our local party Press has established itself for which reason it should be able to count on the full support of all just thinking persons.

All present agreed to be active in the future in that direction and that they will assist in the best possible development and largest circulation of the workmen's local Press, "Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung", the "Fackel" and "Vorbote."

The Chairman announced that the former organizer, Mr. Morgan, who has been very active organizing the Greenback Labor Party in the 5th ward has held a speech lately advocating their cause and also has induced his friends, the singer, Creech, to publish a song of praise for them.

The members present declared their indignation against this action of a so-called Socialist and the meeting was adjourned.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung, July 16, 1880.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN SECTION OF THE SOCIALIST WORKMEN'S
UNION IN CHICAGO

According to a decision of the Local Executive Committee, the general meeting of the head section, as we have already announced on various occasions in this paper, will be held at 8 P.M. Sunday, July 17, at 54 W. Lake Street. Though the present organizer, Mr. P.T. Morgan, has considered it beneath his dignity to communicate this fact officially to the German-speaking Socialists of Chicago, the meeting notwithstanding will take place. Also, all resolutions taken will have full validity, whether the Germans take part or not. The organizer and his friends and the English section favorable to a compromise with the Greenbackers, think it advantageous to their plans if the German Socialists, known to be true to their principles, remain absent from tomorrow's meeting.

For this reason alone, it is the duty of every German member to be at his



Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung, July 16, 1880.

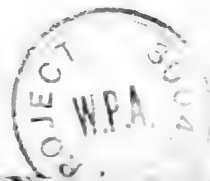
place punctually tomorrow night to take part in the important discussions of the general meeting of the main section.

The memorandum shows

1. Selection of officers (which is very necessary).
2. Reconsideration of the resolution which condemns the Arbeiter-Zeitung, the Vorbote and the Nye Tid, and will exclude the members Peter Peterson, and Paul Grottkau from the union.

By voting on the resolutions of the compromisers, it will be shown whether the Socialists will cooperate with the Greenbackers or not.

Members! For years no such important party meeting has taken place in Chicago as that of tomorrow. Therefore, all men be at your place at 8 P.M. sharp. Tomorrow it will be demonstrated within the Socialist party whether or not free speech and freedom of opinion of the Socialists who are true to

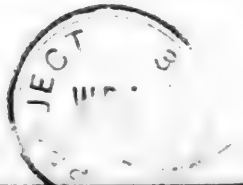


Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung, July 16, 1880.

their principles, shall be suppressed by the American shifty politicians.

Tomorrow it will be seen whether the English section has the right to bring the German and the Scandinavian party press to the point where they brought the English newspaper The Socialist, founded with German capital.

It is the duty of every right-thinking member to stand by his party magazine, which has always stood for the honor and the principles of the party and which protected all members who, in the interest of Socialism, have taken up the fight with the compromisers. To do your duty to the party, you should come to the meeting tomorrow. Protest against the action of the enemies of the party press and against the joining of the aforementioned party. Germans! Show that you will not remain behind our Scandinavian and French brothers. Your honor and your interests are at stake.



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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, July 16, 1880.

[TO THE SOCIALIST WORKMEN'S UNION]

To the members of the German Section of the Socialist Workmen's Union in Chicago! According to a decision of the local executive Committee, the general meeting of the head section, as we have already announced at various occasions in this paper, will be held on Sunday, July 17, at 8 P.M. at 54 West Lake St.

Though the present organizer, Mr. P. T. Morgan has considered it beneath his dignity to communicate this fact officially to the German speaking Socialists of Chicago, the meeting notwithstanding will take place. Also all resolutions taken will have full validity whether the Germans take part or not. The organizer and his friends and the English section favorable to a compromise with the green backs, think it advantageous to their plans if the German Socialists known to be true to their principles remain absent from tomorrow's meeting.

For this reason alone it is the duty of every German member to be at his place

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, July 16, 1880.

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The memorandum shows: 1. Selection of officers (which is very necessary) 2. Reconsideration of the resolution which condemns the "Arbeiter Zeitung", the Vorbote and the Nye Tid and will exclude the members, Peter Peterson and Paul Grottkau from the union.

By voting on the resolutions of the compromisers it will be shown if the Socialists will cooperate with the Greenbackers or not.

Members: For years in Chicago no such important party meeting has taken place like that of to-morrow. Therefore all men be at your place at 8 o'clock P.M. precisely. To-morrow it will be demonstrated if within the Socialist party free speech and Socialist principles shall be repressed by the shifty American politicians.

To-morrow it will be seen if the English section shall have the right to bring the German and the Scandinavian party press to the point where they

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, July 16, 1880.

brought, the previous English newspaper The Socialist (founded with German capital)

It is the duty of every right thinking member to stand by his party paper which has always stood for the honor and the principle of the party and has protected all members, which in the interest of Socialism has taken up the fight with the compromisers.

To do your duty to the party is only possible by coming to the meeting to-morrow and to protest against the action of the enemy of the party Press and against the joining of the aforementioned party. Germans, show that you will not remain behind our Scandinavian and French brothers. Your honor and your interest are at stake.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, June 26, 1880.

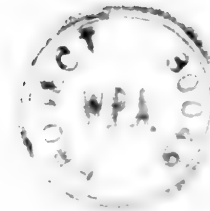


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/PETERSEN AND GROTTKAU EXPELLED BY THE PARTY/

The Socialists Petersen, Editor of the "Nye Tid", and Grottkau, collaborator of the Arbeiter Zeitung have been expelled from the party because they defended the Socialist program against Greenback-ism.

The newest standpoint of the political movement is this, that it is not permitted, within the socialist party any longer, to defend Socialism against over-watering. The free expression of opinion is not only suppressed, but it is punished by expelling the member from the party. The Socialists are removed from the party, because they dared to have a different opinion from Philipp von Patten and his followers in Chicago concerning the parleys of the Socialist Delegates to the Greenback Convention on June 9th. There should have been a primary ballot within the Socialist party. The expelled Socialists, Petersen and Grottkau, were so foolish as to take this voting seriously and to conclude: Every election has to be preceded by a consideration of circumstances. A consideration takes place only, if they hear the "pro and con" of a matter and examine same. Without discussion no consideration, therefore they started a discussion which was directed against the Compromise with other



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parties, also against the Greenbackers and in favor of pure socialism.-

And if the members, before the voting, should not have the right to express their opinion, why do they let them vote at all? Suffice it, that Van Patten and his followers will not permit even before the voting to have any opposition against their opinion and decisions said or written. The voting therefore is under such circumstances, nothing but a gamble with cards shuffled in advance. Petersen and Grottkau, who had the courage to tell the members before the voting, that nothing good could be expected from Greenbackers, who were directed by Machine Politicians, that every compromise is unworthy of the socialists-and for their audacity they were expelled.

The Arbeiter Zeitung will receive these official declarations, and we shall not fail to publish same. The next General Section Meeting should sanction the decisions, which were passed yesterday, and we intend to come back to this matter frequently after theis.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, June 18, 1880.

/POLITICAL REFORM RALLY/

Sunday, June 20th, at 2:30 P. M., there will be held a public meeting in the Hall, at 54 West Lake Street, of socialistic Unions and political Reformers. We desire mainly those to be present, whose views on the the socialistic and labor questions and its progress in our country, compels them, to condemn the result of the lately held greenback Labor Convention.

The Organization.

WPA (U.) PROJ. 111

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 17, 1880.

THE FUNNIEST OF CONVENTIONS

(Editorial)

For giving such a comprehensive report about the National Convention of the Greenbackers, communists, and women's franchise advocates, and for judging the doings of these people in such a friendly and tolerant manner, the Illinois Staats-Zeitung is taken to task by the New York Volkszeitung. Then, too, there are not a few old-time and dyed-in-the-wool socialists who find the expressions used in the Illinois Staats-Zeitung/headlines-- "The Fools in the Exposition Building," "Voting Females," "Paper Fanatics" --too mild and who are not amused by the Convention, but rather disgusted.

If the New-York Volkszeitung wants to sulk and carry a chip on its shoulder, it would do well to study the opinions of the Anglo-American press first. There it could find more grounds for indignation. But, unfortunately and

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 17, 1880.

for obvious reasons, the English language press is a book with seven seals for most of the German socialistic newspaper heroes; and those who have any connections with the Anglo-American world feel so humble toward it that they consider themselves highly honored if they are tolerated at all by Anglo-Americans. For instance, the "National President" of the Communist party (sic), Dr. A. Douai, writes in the above-mentioned Volkszeitung with great satisfaction: "It is a sign of recognition that the Palmer House, the first and best hostelry in the city of Chicago, has given us a room for our headquarters". The rooms of this hotel are available to all decent guests and the "National President's" feeling of gratitude is simply touching.

Since the communist German gentlemen in New York seem to be just as reverential toward the Chicago Anglo-Americans as they are touchy about German opinions, they would probably feel flattered about what the Chicago Tribune has to say regarding this Convention. Since this may prove of interest, we are reproducing here a close translation...../Translator's note: Since the

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 17, 1880.

rest of the article is nothing but a translation from an English original,
I did not feel justified in re-translating it.7

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 10, 1880.

MASS MEETING WITHOUT THE MASSES

A Socialist mass meeting, which was hardly worthy of the name, took place last night in Aurora Turner Hall. Although it had been announced that "Barker" Kearney, Dr. Douai of New York, and Mr. Guire of Patterson would speak, the Hall was hardly half filled, and there was no trace of enthusiasm.

After Jacob Dilke had been appointed chairman and Frank Kanneberg secretary, the former announced that the main speakers were still detained at the Exposition Building of the Greenbacker Convention but would make their appearance soon. The only one of the scheduled speakers present was Paul Grottkan who, sure enough, did not fail to launch one of his usual filibuster speeches. First, he tried to tell the audience that the two main political parties were about to crumble and that the strength of the third party, which, by the way, was convened at the exposition Building to work out a platform and nominate a presidential candidate, was proof enough that the people did not have any more confidence in the present parties and demanded a change. Grottkan also commented favorably upon womens'

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 10, 1880.

emancipation and, in conclusion, read off some statistics on labor conditions, from which he tried to prove "that the exploitation of millions by a few thousands must be combated and stopped". After a few digs at the Republican presidential candidate Garfield and the platform put up at the National Convention, the speaker concluded his remarks and yielded the floor to P. J. McGuire of St. Louis.

Mr. McGuire did not sound so encouraging when he said that he was afraid a victory in the coming election campaign could hardly be expected. The capitalists had taken good care that the working class would not have the time and opportunity to agitate and fight for their rights. The speaker then attacked the platform of the Republican party and declared that it would be a blessing for the people if both parties would die out. He advocated the founding of a new party "by the people and for the people". In conclusion he brought the audience the good tidings that the Greenback party would admit forty-four delegates of the Socialist party to the convention, but he was afraid that nothing much could be done there for the party. After offering a few disquieting phrases, the speaker

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36-73

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 10, 1880.

yielded his place to Dr. Adolf Douai of New York.

This speaker did not face even half of the original audience, since the chairman had announced that a collection would be taken up to cover the expenses. The speaker, who talked half in German and half in English, referred to the election campaign twenty years ago when Abraham Lincoln was elected and the slavery problem first presented itself. He remarked that even at that time a certain statesman (Seward) had said in Congress that the ruling classes would be much better off if they would hire human labor instead of buying it. The slaves were freed allright, but the workers had remained slaves just the same; they were exploited and enslaved and had to do the bidding of the "bosses," just as the darkies had to obey their masters during the time of slavery. Now as then an upheaval--he would not call it a Civil War--had to take place as soon as possible, which, he pointed out, is the purpose and aim of the Socialist Workers' party.

When Douai had repeated this speech in English, most of the audience left, and,

WPA (ILL) PROJ

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 10, 1860.

since Kearney had not shown up yet and no other speakers were present, the meeting adjourned.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, June 5, 1880.

[NATIONAL CONVENTION UNITED WORKMEN, UNITED STATES]

All those who are in a position to house one or more delegates, are requested to notify the undersigned. By this, we only mean Socialist delegates, and as they are mostly workmen (and therefore poor), the local Section considers it its duty, to see to it that their stay in the city should cost them as little as possible.

Trusting that many will be willing to accommodate the visitors,

Respectfully,

Henry C. Meyer,
c/o Arbeiter Zeitung,
87 Fifth Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 27, 1880.

PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATION AND STATE REPRESENTATION

The National Convention of the Republican party purports to be analogous in its structure and functioning to Congress, more specifically to a joint session of Congress. It, therefore, consists of representatives of the various states (by delegates at large, who can be likened to U.S. Senators) and of representatives of the people, similar to the Congressional Districts, which are the smallest political units the Federal statutes recognize. Just as the U.S. Senators are elected by the state legislatures, so are delegates at large to the National Convention chosen by the State Conventions; whereas, the district delegates (like the members of the House of Representatives) are elected by the party representatives of the various Congressional Districts. This has always been the custom.

When the delegates to the National Convention, elected by the representatives of the various districts were announced and confirmed by the State Convention, it did not mean any more than, say, the confirmation of a member of Congress by

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 27, 1880.

the governor or the Secretary of State. It was a notarization, so to speak-- nothing else. The governor or Secretary of State has no more power to appoint members of Congress than a State Convention has to appoint district delegates to the National Convention.

In accordance with this custom, the National Executive Committee of the Republican party has formulated the rules pertaining to the act of sending delegates to the National Convention. The rules provide that the Republicans send two delegates from each Congressional District, and also four delegates at large from each state. This privilege is not given to the State Conventions but to the Republican citizens. The purpose is not that the State Convention should send two delegates for each Congressional District, but that the Republican citizens should send two delegates from each Congressional District.

The demands of the Washburne and Blaine delegates of Illinois for admission to the National Convention are based on this established custom. They have been duly elected by their respective Congressional Districts as delegates and,

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 27, 1880.

therefore, contest in toto the right of Logan and his gangsters to appoint other delegates for those districts, to replace the duly elected ones. If it should happen--but we do not think it will--that the majority in the National Convention should trample underfoot the clear-cut rights of the district delegates of Illinois and admit Logan and his gang as the rightful representatives of the State, every honest and right thinking Republican would then be released from his pledge of conforming to the rules of the Convention, and would be honor bound to work in every way possible against the election of a candidate, who was appointed by disgraceful and criminal means.

He who has joined a game, assuming that his partners would play honestly, but finds out later that he has fallen into the hands of cheats who are out to trim him shamelessly, would be a fool to recognize the result of a game where marked cards and loaded dice were used. A candidate appointed by dishonest means cannot possibly be the candidate of honest people, who would rather consider it their duty to help defeat him. The German element is determined to do so. The German Republicans, or at least nine tenths of them, will not recognize a

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 27, 1880.

"nomination" of Grant engineered by crooked machinations. In case the crooks should win in Chicago on June 3 and 4, the German Republicans will see to it that the former get their well-deserved defeat on the first Tuesday in November. Without the votes of the German Republicans in the northwestern states, no Republican presidential candidate can be elected. But these votes will not go to a candidate forced on the party by Conkling, Cameron and Logan, using tricks and lies.

Let the triumvirate of gangsters take note of that. They may effect the nomination of Grant by their crooked procedures, but certainly not his election. His election would be tantamount to a dissolution of the Republican party, inasmuch as that part of it [the Germans] would resign, and without them the Republicans would be a minority party in at least a half-dozen states.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 24, 1880.

THE PICNIC ON JUNE 6TH 1880.

The day is nearer and nearer on which, in the North Chicago Schutzen Park, the picnic of the United Workers and the Socialist Press is going to be held.

The Arrangment Committee, has been for several weeks, very active to make this festival the most enjoyable and successful of any ever held here or anywhere else.

In another column the readers will find the names and addresses of those, from whom tickets can be procured.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 18, 1880.

[SOCIALISTS TO CHOOSE THEIR CANDIDATE]

The Associated Press publishes a telegram, according to which, the convention of the Socialist Labor Party on June 8th in Chicago, will nominate General Butler as Presidential Candidate of this party. This news is in every respect premature, because even the main question, whether the Socialist Party is going to have a candidate has been undecided so far.

The convention will have to take this matter up and even supposing that, the decision is favorable, the indorsement of General Butler has not been considered.

A decision for the entire party can not be deduced from it.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 14, 1880.

[INCREASE OF GERMAN IMMIGRATION]

Last night, in Hoff's Hall, 703 Milwaukee Avenue, Mr. F. Bielefeld, gave an interesting lecture for the Socialists on emigration to America, and about the increase of same every year with especial reference to German immigration.

The speaker brought out that one of the major reasons was high taxation and why. On account of the expenses of a large standing army. He pointed out that we should mix with these newcomers and get them united with us before the rich factories get them for small wages. The big men are tickled pink to see the immigrants, unaccustomed to our wages, go to work for them.

The speaker received great applause.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, April 21, 1880.

[COMRADE WILHELM BRACKE'S DEATH: A GREAT LOSS]

The Socialist Party, had a meeting last Sunday, and ordered a committee to inform all Socialist Parties in America and Germany, of Comrade Wilhelm Bracke's death, and explain to them that Comrade Wilhelm Bracke's death was a great loss.

His wonderful work for the Socialist Parties here in Chicago can not be put into words.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 16, 1880.

[SOCIALIST POLITICS]

It is too bad that we did not get the 8 hour day voted in as a law.

This election year should be a good time to work on that problem; the politicians are more ingratiating. Don't let that fool you as you can't depend on their promises-- We hope that on June the 9th the Labor Convention here in Chicago will be able to put up a Third Party with an 8 hour day platform.

Next 4th of July is the day of all for an 8 Hour-Demonstration.-

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 2, 1880.

[A SOCIALIST MEETING]

Last night at 58 Clybourne Avenue, a large Socialist meeting was held, Chas. Frank was voted leader of the meeting and H. Pabst, Secretary. First, a business meeting was held and after that the work of the day was taken up. The first speaker, A. R. Parsons, was introduced to the audience. He mentioned with sorrow, that any man could look upon the old parties only with disgust. In a very clear, way he explained every plank in the platform. He criticized to-day, the Societies' various activities and warned the worker's parties to be careful and strong so as to prevent a revolution.

Alderman Chr. Meyer, was the last of the speakers. He was glad to be able to tell the audience, that the situation looked very promising, as he just came from another meeting and the feeling there was very high and everybody happy. With great hopes for the future, and telling everybody he hoped we were the winners, and that we would show them all that our work is fair and honest.

SP. 111, P. 101. 30275

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Mar. 30, 1880.

[SOCIALIST MEETING]

Der Lehr und Wehr Verein had last night, at 54 West Lake Street, a very large and interesting meeting under the leadership of Herman Presser.

Ben Butler from Massachusetts, and the clever advocates from Illinois and Michigan, also the two advocates willing to take over the defense for the Lehr and Wehr Verein, were very satisfactory to everybody.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Mar. 29, 1880.[SOCIALISTS MEET]

The Socialist Labor Party, had yesterday afternoon, a very large meeting at Chicago Avenue Hall, 17th Ward. Mr. Alfred Gould, the Socialist Alderman of the 17th Ward, introduced Mr. Eric Johnson as a speaker. He spoke in the Swedish language. He joined the "Worker's Party" and promised to vote for our candidates next election. Comrade Fred Korth was next speaker and spoke briefly in English, advising all members to follow their leaders in the new party. Mr. Warner was the next speaker. He complained that the "Workers" took too little interest in the work of the party and that the Republicans were working hand in hand, whenever it came to protecting the capitalist. He claimed that the old parties were grafters and always against the poor man.

The Socialist is a hard working man and is willing to fight for his principles. The Labor Party wants better schools and better living conditions and will have it some day.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Mar. 19, 1880.

[NORTH SIDE SOCIALISTS TO MEET]

Nordseite Socialistic (North Side Society), will call a mass-meeting, Monday the 22nd at 8 P. M. at Folz-Hall, corner North Ave., and Larrabee St. Famous speakers will be present Mrs. Henry Stahl, Harry Rubens, Christ Meyer and Anders.

We expect a large audience.

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Die Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Mar. 17, 1880.

[SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HOLDS A FESTIVAL]

Next Saturday, the German laborers will have an opportunity to gather together in memory of the heroes and martyrs of France, who shed their blood for the good cause of Socialism; The socialist "Labor Party" of Chicago has arranged for a big "Commune Feast" in the "Vorwarts Turnhall," to be held in honor of the dead party's heroes.

Comrade laborers, we beg you all to come to this feast next Saturday Evening and show the world and Chicago, how fast we are growing. We hope all our members will be present and kindly bring your wives and children along also. The "Turnerverein Vorwarts" has arranged a very promising program. The Norths side Singing Society and the Socialistic Dramatic Club, and different pictures as Katzenjammer, The "Singvogelchen" (Singing Birds), opera will also be given. And the program will be topped off with a dance.

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Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Mar. 7, 1880.

SOCIALIST CITY CONVENTION

The Socialist Convention which was held last night in Meridian Hall, 99 West Randolph Street, was opened by T. J. Morgan.

A. R. Parsons was appointed chairman; Frank Bielefeld, vice-president; and August Spiess, secretary.

On Mr. Bishop's suggestion Mr. Healy, a member of the Eight-Hour League, was given permission to address the meeting. After having cautioned the workers' organizations to preserve unity, he then emphasized the main points of the platform of the organization to which he belongs. These platform planks were in complete accord with the principles of the workers' associations. At the request of the speaker Morgan read the platform of the eight-Hour League. At the conclusion of his address Healy talked of the necessity of a canal connection with the Mississippi River via the Illinois River. He ended his talk by enlisting the good will of the convention for the League to which he belonged.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Mar. 7, 1880.

Morgan declared that the Socialist Workers' party had convened for the purpose of nominating candidates for the election and that, therefore, the platform of a newly organized party, founded only eight days ago, could not be discussed at the present time.

The four Socialist alderman, Stauber, Meier, Altpeter, and Lorenz, were invited to be seated on the platform.

Alderman Meyer declared that he and his colleagues had been asked by [party] headquarters to give a report regarding their activities in the City Council, but that this request had come too late to be complied with. He explained that lately their hands had been filled with business, and that there had been no opportunity to prepare a report within such a short time. He said that they would try to make up for it, however. Alderman Stauber agreed to these observations.

Alderman Altpeter congratulated the party upon its efficient representation in the

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Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Mar. 7, 1880.

City Council by Aldermen Meier and Stauber. He declared that these men had helped to put over ordinances which had proved of incalculable value to the Workers' party, and said he hoped that the party would further avail itself of the services of these two young men.

Morgan moved that these four aldermen be voted the gratitude of the party for their great services; the motion was carried unanimously.

The platform of the National Convention of the Socialist party, read by Morgan, is almost identical with that of last year.

Alderman Meyer wanted to insert a paragraph calling for limitations on the railroad monopoly. The railroads have been taking possession of any streets that might enable them to gain a right of way into the city of Chicago; he advocated that each section of the city should have a central station and that the railroad companies should be assigned certain rights of way on which to lay their tracks. Then a small property owner need never awaken some fine morning to find a train

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Mar. 7, 1880.

chugging by his front yard. It was resolved that the matter be referred to the Central Committee with the request that it formulate a suitable platform plank.

There followed an endless discussion on the various provisions of the platform: the municipal bond issue, which, according to the platform, should be in denominations; and the clause relative to control over the elevated lines, which Alderman Altpeter wanted to have stricken altogether in order to prevent the construction of such railroads. Finally the platform was adopted.

Then Bowler reported a resolution to the effect that the only candidates to the party should be the ones appointed at this convention, and that the Central Committee should have no right to call another convention. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Clemens' nomination as alderman of the First Ward was unanimously approved; for the Second Ward, Henry Appel; the Third Ward, C. S. White; the Fourth Ward, Reinhard Muenster; the Fifth Ward, Thomas Ryan; (T. J. Morgan, who was also

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Mar. 7, 1880.

nominated, declined and received a minority vote.)

Martin Baumrucker was suggested for the Sixth Ward. Sullivan opposed his nomination on the grounds that he did not speak English well enough to be able to present the cause of the Ward properly in the City Council. Alderman Altpeter denied this, and a heated argument ensued between the followers of the German, Baumrucker, and the Irishman, Tim O'Mara, who had also been nominated but had declined. Finally Baumrucker won the nomination.

For the Seventh Ward Frank Bielefeld was suggested, but he declined definitely, and suggested Mr. James Gorman. On Morgan's motion, the refusal of Bielefeld was put on the table and the latter was forced to accept the nomination. George Krix was nominated for the Eighth Ward; the Ninth Ward, J. R. Pratt; the Tenth Ward, Robert Beck; the Eleventh Ward, A. M. Glasgow; the Twelfth Ward, Dr. D. Colton.

For the Thirteenth Ward George Brown was suggested, but he definitely declined. The nomination was left up to the Central Committee.

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Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Mar. 7, 1880.

For the Fourteenth Ward, Frank Stauber was nominated; for the Fifteenth Ward, John K. Soller; for the Sixteenth Ward, Henry Stahl; for the Seventeenth Ward, Alfred Gould.

Eugene Wittmann, who was suggested for the Eighteenth Ward, declined. Hermann Tintjer was nominated in his stead.

After the appointment of a collection committee, the Convention took up the nomination of the candidates for the town offices, with the following results (in case officers for all three towns are to be elected):

South Town: Collector, Wm. Smith; Supervisor, Chas. Kelly; Clerk, John Ryan; Assesor, A. B. Juergens.

West Town: Collector, August Spiess; Supervisor, Rudolph Hartmann; Clerk, John Fossel. After Dan Sullivan declined, the nomination of assessor was referred to the Central Committee.

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Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Mar. 7, 1880.

North Town: The following names were selected from the several tickets: Collector, J. C. Warner; Supervisor, John Peterson; Clerk, Frank Hirth; Assessor, Edward Weissert.

The case officers are to be elected for one town only: Collector, J. C. Warner; Supervisor, Wm. Smith; Clerk, Frank Hirth; Assessor, Tim O'Mara.

Adjournment followed.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 11

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 2, 1880.

BLAINE, SHERMAN AND GRANT

(Editorial)

Of the three [potential presidential nominees], Blaine, Grant and Sherman, the one most unpopular with the German Republicans is Blaine, as far as we can judge. While here is an almost complete unanimity [among the Germans] for Washburne; and almost sixty per cent of the German Republicans would vote for Grant, in case he were nominated; and while Sherman could count on an equal support; the number of votes that Blaine could command from the German element, combined with all his other Republican votes, would not amount to more than forty per cent. The other day, when we inquired among the local German Republicans, which of the three candidates they would give preference, if Washburne were out of the running, the unanimous reply was: "Then, Grant!" And we agree: Between Grant and Blaine, we take Grant any time; furthermore, between Blaine and Sherman, it would be Sherman for us. But that does not mean at all that for the present we are ready to give up the one candidate

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 307

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 2, 1880.

which the Germans would like better than all the other three combined, namely Washburne.

Blaine represents to the Germans--whether with justification or not--that Yankee spirit/Yankeetum/so essentially hostile to everything German. He is the representative of the hateful and contemptible attitude toward the foreign-born of the Nation; the representative of those crackpot ideas, which have made the name of his home state, Maine, the object of disgust, resentment and scorn for all Germans. That malicious antagonism shown toward Mr. Schurz during an affair in which the latter was perfectly within his rights (forest protection within Federal territory), they/the Germans/considered as the combined result of unworthy demagogism and malicious treachery against the "alien" advisor of the President. The miserable conduct during the recent election campaign in Maine (the favorable result of which only gross ignorance and falsification could attribute to Blaine; whereas, in reality it was General Chamberlain's doings, exclusively) makes them/the Germans/more convinced than ever that, in case he/Blaine/should

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 2, 1880.

really be elected President (but which is far from being certain) he would not be the man capable of preventing the recurrence on a greater scale of the Garcelon coup d'etat.

All that the friends of Blaine can say to recommend him is that he has a "magnetic personality", in other words, smooth oratory. That may fool Americans, to whom rhetoric talent is tantamount to wisdom, personal energy, and all kinds of statesmanlike virtues; but the Germans are not the least bit impressed by it. They are not easily intoxicated by mere speeches. On the contrary, a brilliant oratory makes them rather suspicious, unless it is accompanied by proofs of efficiency, reliability of character, good judgment, and ability to assume leadership.

However that may be, the fact remains that of all the candidates, Blaine's name finds the least response among the Germans, and that the boom being drummed up for him does not make the slightest impression on the German element. His adherents and followers cannot ignore this fact. Without a

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 2, 1880.

doubt, his sponsors also include those English-speaking Americans whose true and innermost feelings toward the Germans can be summarized with the words: "Damn the Dutch". They would rather be defeated with Blaine than be victorious with Washburne or Grant; however, they probably will not comprise the majority of his following. The others who sincerely follow the Blaine boom, under the delusion that he would make the "strongest candidate", had better be warned in time, for once Blaine is nominated and his weakness then becomes obvious, it would do them no good to be sorry.

As matters stand, Washburne would most certainly be elected, if the National Convention would nominate him. Grant's election, though not at all assured, would seem probable. Sherman could perhaps be elected; but Blaine would quite certainly be defeated, unless the Democrats make a huge blunder in nominating their own candidate. Blaine's defeat in the final election would not be considered as a special misfortune by the German Republicans. They would consider his elevation to standard-bearer of the Republican party as definite proof that this party had nothing but contempt for the wishes and desires of the Germans/German Republicans/, and that it had assigned them

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 2, 1880.

the humble duty of more yes men, who have only to obey, but have no voice in the matter.

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GERMAN



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, January 10th, 1880

Meeting of the German Section.

The German Section of the Socialistic Workmen's Union held their regular business meeting, yesterday afternoon at 54 W. Lake Street. About 30 persons were present. With reference to the amounts collected for deported Socialists, the existing committee has been instructed to communicate with authorized persons in New York and elsewhere as to where the money is needed most urgently and to act accordingly. A reprimanded Socialist, who had just arrived in Chicago and was in great need, has received \$8.00 from the Committee.

The matter of a library was then discussed. A Committee has been elected, which should collect the books, index them and submit a plan at the next meeting for the formation of a library of Socialistic books accessible to everybody. The financial report read by the treasurer was very favorable. The selection of the officers was as follows:- Agent Gustav Bartels, Secretary; R. Dietzins, Financial Secretary; Kalina, Treasurer; Wm. Medow, auditors, H. Selle, Meritschke and Schmidt.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, December 22nd, 1879.

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

The main Section of the Socialist Labor-Party met yesterday afternoon, at Zepp's Halle, which had a large attendance.

The meeting which was presided at first by Mr. H. Stahl and later by F. Bielefeld, was very lively, but after a debate of about three hours, it became possible to settle the differences between the German and the English Sections. The first question to deal with was, whether the Chicago Section will be permitted to send delegates to the National Congress, for they are in arrears with their contributions to the Central Committee.

A hot debate ensued, as to the cause of this, but after a lengthy explanation, that costs of agitation, etc. were directly to blame for it but not the slightest

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, December 22nd, 1879.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 10275

suspicion can be cast upon any of the officials. A proposition made by Mr. Morgan, that the financial difficulties of this Section should be explained to the National Congress, and with the promise to pay their debts at the earliest moment possible, to ask the Main Section for permission to send their delegates. The next step was, the election of delegates. The English Section proposed Parsons, Bishop and Stahl. The choice of the German Section fell upon Jeffers and Kempke. The Bohemian, French and Scandinavian Sections refrained from putting up candidates.

Parsons received 86 votes, Jeffers 72 and Kempke 55 votes. The Main Section then, assigned Parsons and Kempke to the National Congress. Considering the expenses, it had been previously decided, to send two delegates only.



GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, December 20th, 1879.

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

The meeting of the German Section of the Socialist Labor Party, was held last evening, at Zepf's Halle, 54 West Lake Street at which Mr. Bohuing was elected Chairman. The order of the day called first, for a consultation of the view-point of the English Section, concerning the stand, taken by the Lehr and Wehr-verein, toward the Socialist party.

Mr. Kempke undertook the explanation of such, and added, that the German Section wishes for a stronger Unity of Armed Organizations. After a prolonged debate, in which many of those present have taken part, Mr. Friedman proposed, that the delegates to the party-congress shall be instructed, to induce the Congress to decide, on promotion Armed Organizations within the Party. After a lengthy discussion, this proposal has been accepted. The next point to confer on was, the Independence of the German Section, or its representation at the Congress. Mr. Kempke made it known, that the Main Section has called a meeting for to-morrow afternoon, in order to elect



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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, December 20th, 1879.

delegates to the Congress, and to give them the necessary instructions. The English Section has proposed three delegates, whose interests are quite apart from those of the German Section, therefore it is of great importance, to elect delegates, who have the German-Sections' interests at heart.

The English Section is not in favor of Armed Organizations, while the German Section likes to promote such, furthermore, the English Section is in favor of changing the name of the "Socialist Labor-Party", which is contrary to the wishes of the German Section. It has been finally decided, to submit the names of delegates chosen by the German Section, to the "Main Section" for acceptance.

Mr. Kempke gave then the report of the Executive*Finance Secretary, Mr. Ehmann, of Cincinnati. It has also been decided, to instruct the delegates, to get the party Congress interested in the Centralization of the Press, proposed by the "Milwaukee Section."

The meeting then adjourned.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, December 8, 1879.

SOCIALISTISCHE ARBEITER - PARTEI
(The Socialist Labor-Party)



The monthly meeting of the German Section, was held yesterday. Agent Kempke opened the meeting, after which Comrade Bluhm was appointed chairman, and then the voting on several proposed candidates took place, thus to enable them, to participate at the meeting. Following this Mr. Gestefeld acting for the editor of the "Arbeiter Zeitung" discussed a message from comrade Spies, who brands the participation of the German Section, in connection with the election of delegates to the National Convention, as abominable, and endeavored to defeat the Central-Committee's decision, to call a meeting yesterday, at which to name the delegates. It has been decided, after a lively debate, to give comrade Spies a chance, at the next meeting, to speak about and explain his belief. After this, the usual procedure of meetings has begun. The minutes of the two preceding sessions have been read and accepted, and the reports of the secretary of finance, and that of the Treasurer, assigned to the review Committee.

A number of officials have been appointed for the arrangement, of the Ball, to be given by the Party on New Years Eve.

A long drawn out debate ensued, as to the right of the German Section, to send

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, December 8, 1879.



delegates independently to the Party's convention. It has been finally decided, to submit the whole matter to the Central Committee for consent, and to receive their authorization. During the debate concerning the appointment of delegates, comrade Frawz declared, that Jeffer's decided attitude as far, as the presidential election is in question, is such, which would necessitate an instruction from the delegates. As for the question, of an independent presidential candidate to be put up by the Socialist Labor Party, every one at the meeting seemed to be in favor of, but the form of instruction to the delegates, gave cause for a long debate. Mr. Frawz proposed the following: "Our delegates shall be authorized to work and vote for an independent presidential candidate. Furthermore, that under circumstances, a Union with the "Labor Party of California", the "Labor Party of Fall River" and that of Massachusetts" and with the Labor Elements of the "National-Greenback Party", "The Liberal League" and the "Free-Thinkers", could be resorted to, but to take care, that no compromise whatsoever should be made, by putting up a Platform. Mr. Gestefeld spoke against this proposal, saying that such action would mean compromises for the Labor Parties, and voiced his opinion, that it would be far more advantageous to act independently, especially, if the candidates platform would be of such nature, which could win the labouring people. Only that which was obtainable, should be given consideration. Mr. Sievers was of the same opinion. Mr. Frawz opposed this proposition, which would mean a departure from socialist principles and insisted, that his proposition should be taken into consideration. Mr. Gestefeld raised again opposi-



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, December 8, 1879.

tion and pointed out, that the Labor Party of Massachusetts is dictated by Benjamin F. Butler, and that the Party would co-operate with him to promote his ambitious plans. After a long debate, Mr. Frawz's proposition has been accepted. According to a report made by the agent, the assignments of Mr. Stern and Mr. Huth as members of the Central-Committee have been withdrawn, and in their stead, Messrs. Wolfgang Pfeiffer and Leon appointed.



GERMAN

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, November 24th, 1879.

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

The German Section of the "Socialist Labor Party" held yesterday an "extra meeting at Zepf's Halle, to debate on the impending presidential election, the next party Congress, and agitation in general. Agent Kempke, then appointed Comrade Kaltzig as chairman.

Under his leadership, the debate on different points of the "order of the day" had begun, and following are The conclusions: It has been decided, to instruct the delegates to the Congress, to see to it, that there should be a lively participation of the Party at the National election; further, to have the Congress discuss the question, whether it would be possible for the "Socialist Labor Party" to elect their own presidential candidate. The delegates were also instructed, to work for the right of the Party, to keep the name, under which they are known. The attitude of the corresponding secretary of the National Executive Committee, Philipp Van Patten was submitted to a sharp criticism, and therefore, the delegates instructed, to use their influence, against his re-election.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, November 24th, 1879.

Concerning the expenses, in connection with this matter, it has been decided, to cover such by a voluntary loan, and repay with proceeds derived from a festival, which is planned for the month of February or March.

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- Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, November 17th, 1879.

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY-GERMAN SECTION



Yesterday's meeting of the German Section of The "Socialist Labor Party" at Zepf's Hall, 54 West Lake Street was well attended. Comrade Kempke opened the meeting, and Comrade Jeffers was appointed as its chairman. First of all, a report was made about the decisions, accepted by the Main Section, at their last session, concerning the payment of election printing expenses, the costs connected with a Ball etc. and then a finance report, read by Mr. Franz. It has been resolved, and the "Arbeiter Zeitung" entrusted, with the execution of the order, to recommend the New English Paper of the Party. At the last meeting, Jacob Eulberg had been accused, as trying to harm the Party, and this was the next subject of the discussion. After a long debate, at which Eulbert admitted his guilt, although insisting that the "Section" has no right to pass a sentence upon him, he has been-by a majority of votes-excluded. He then, made his intention of an appeal to the Main "Section" known.-



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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, November 17th, 1879.

To keep up a good agitation, the agent of the "German Section" has been instructed, to get in touch with the agents of the other sections, and draw conclusions as to the manner of agitation to be resorted to. The delegates of the "Main Section" have been instructed to agitate in a body against the proposal of building a Hall and to request the Trustee's of the "Arbeiter Zeitung" to refrain from such publicity.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, October 23rd, 1879.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GERMAN SECTION

was called, to get the Committee's report on the completion of the proposal for the next National convention of the Party Socialist Labor and to get their decision on it. Notwithstanding the importance of the meeting, the members appeared in a small number only, which was probably partly due, to the campaign meetings, which have already begun. First of all, a letter from Comrade H. Stahl had been read, in which he declined to accept the appointment as the Campaign Secretary, offered him by the "Local Central Committee." The letter was handed to the Organizer of the Main Section, Mr. Morgan, to be attended to. After this, Mr. Sievers in the name of the Committee, told of the Section's proposition to the next National Convention. As for the principles of the Party-Program, there was only one change proposed, which deals with the proposed conception which has been indorsed in an Editorial of the "Arbeiter Zeitung" was not accepted, but after a lively debate, has been accepted in a shorter form, proposed by Mr. J. Franz. The point in question was, whether the Unions are to be considered as a necessity on a "Socialistic basis" only, or to be

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, October 23rd, 1879.

considered for "its own sake."

The next step of the meeting was, that the Committee proposed a change of the platform, whereby the political aims should be put before it. Then came the proposals of the Committee, read by Reviewer Sievers, which suggests a partial change of the present planks, and party in order to construct new ones.



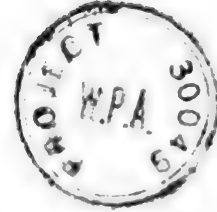
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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, September 25th, 1879.

"Meeting of the Socialist Labor Party"
" German Section of the Westside."

At yesterday's Agitation meeting, which was held at Canalport Avenue and Union Street. Jacob Wisner was elected Chairman, and then requested Mr. L. Thorsmark, to give his previously announced speech, concerning the present business situation and the Socialist Labor Party.

It was something to this effect: For real criticism of this theme, it would be necessary, to look up business conditions of the past. Most of us, have adopted America not for political, but for financial reasons. We were seeking an existence worthy of a human being, which we have found, until that enemy depression came. Then came the crisis in Europe and spread according to the Socialist prophecy and against the prediction of the capitalists to this country. Just now, the clouds of the depression seem to be lifting but what will be its consequences? First of all, in the usual American manner, wild speculations will ensue; but it will bring forth an alliance, amongst the more farsighted Laborites with the purpose of securing their position. And the capitalists will do likewise.



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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, September 25th, 1879.

But it is not honorable when some, as for instance, the coal kings of Pennsylvania, make an attempt to lure thousands of workers from England, under the pretext, that there was not a sufficiency of workingmen in America and that therefore the wages are high.

The money kings are afraid of a rebellion among the slaves and, therefore, eager for a new reserve from England.-

Using the booming of business that way, they are digging their own graves.--Hold to our principles, and never enter into any compromise. To these sentiments, Mr. Wiener gave support by saying, that he too is against compromises, but would favor it in case the party in order to succeed in special issues would unite with the before mentioned parties, and thus develop a strength, which would even be sufficient to elect a presidential candidate. Thorsmark replied to this, that he is not opposed to a coalition on practical questions, and only spoke against the jeopardizing of important party principles to obtain alliances.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 26, 1879.

THE MILITIA LAW

(Editorial)

....We are informed from reliable sources that the armed communist societies do not intend to follow the advice of Dennis K. Schmidt to resort to bloodshed under the red flag of liberty to defeat the militia law. They may have been desirous of resorting to violence, but probably changed their minds because of the Bohemian shooting affair. Now the communists want a court decision to show whether the law is constitutional or not.

To attain that end, the communists intend to have a small number of men attend a drill at some out-of-the-way place, in defiance of the law; then someone will report the occurrence to the police, the latter will arrest the lieutenant who commands the small troop, the regular communist lawyer will go to the communist judge (McAllister) and institute habeas corpus proceedings to liberate the men on the ground that the law is unconstitutional. If McAllister decides that the militia law is not enforceable because it disregards the constitution--and this

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 26, 1879.

is the verdict the communists expect--then the law would be inoperative until the state's attorney is confronted with another case, which must then be brought to the Supreme Court (since no appeals are made from habeas corpus decisions). With respect to the eventual outcome before the Supreme Court, no concern is expressed at present.

If the intentions of the communists are honest and comply with the aforesaid, then one must admit they act much more prudently than they write or speak. Such a peaceful investigation of the constitutionality of the law is fully permissible, and has been resorted to in numerous instances to test other statutes. Of course, McAllister's election depended on the communists, and his verdict is by no means final; eventually the Supreme Court will have something to say in the matter. If that court upholds the militia law, then the communists must disband their armed forces, or those members who are citizens may swear allegiance to the flag and become incorporated with the state militia, where the communists may not fight for "liberty" but would have to defend the Constitution, law and order.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 26, 1879.

Furthermore, a test case can be provided in an easier manner. The communists need not tramp around in some out-of-the-way place, which is quite disagreeable during the present summer heat, since the law not only prohibits parading about with arms, but also makes it unlawful to belong to a military organization which is not authorized by the Governor. Therefore, it is only necessary to obtain a warrant for the arrest of any communist leader or member of the Lehr Und Wehrverein (Education and Defence Club) or the Jaegerverein (Hunter's Club) who does not deny his affiliation. The case would then continue according to the program, and it would eliminate the necessity of ten or twenty men spoiling their nicely starched white collars in the torrid temperature.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 25, 1879.

IN THE CAUSE OF LIBERTY

(Editorial)

In the September 15th speech of our Chicago, Dennis Kearney (Dr. E. Schmidt), published by us a few days ago, it was said to the armed communists:

"Be persistent in your efforts and in organizational work, because some day, when exploitation becomes too unbearable, you may have to use your arms in the defence of liberty".

And elsewhere:

"You selected red as your color....and, if ever an attempt will be made in this country to rob you of your liberty, think of your duty, which consists in defending freedom".

Just what the new Dennis Kearney thought of, when he made those blood-curdling remarks, even he may not be able to explain. Perhaps they were tangled phrases

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 25, 1879.

of the French Revolution or the Revolution of 1848, which he saw during his "teen" age. What his audience thought of depended on the personal attitude of those present. For most of them the words meant neither more nor less than an outbreak of a long-suppressed fury, a violence which has neither direction nor distinction, and which may be summed up thus: "Hit 'em!".....

"O Liberty! What things are done in thy name!" Thus sighed a brave defender of freedom when she became a victim of French tyranny and went to her execution. To that, one may add: "And what stupidity!" Particularly when one considers the nonsense which certain reformers wish to associate with the word liberty.

Liberty in itself is but a negation: In the sense of absence of restriction it is practiced by ferocious animals. Human liberty does not mean that anyone may do whatever he chooses, but it signifies that a person may so conduct himself that whatever he does shall not come into conflict with the rights of other persons who, as a whole, represent society, of which each individual is a part. In

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 25, 1879.

this sense, our national institutions and laws have been designed to protect liberty in the United States.

But, obviously, Dennis Kearney I and Dennis Kearney II do not have that conception of liberty. According to their idea, liberty means that all workers who do not work on a piecework basis shall rule all other people. Communistic liberty consists of permitting all people to do what the communists want. And thus, according to their conception of liberty, it is quite proper for every worker to belong to a trade union, while those who do not belong to it may not work. The worker is "free" provided he obeys the orders of the union; if he does not comply, he then faces threats, or even violence, which disables him. In connection with that, one need only think of that infamous horde, the "Mollies" of Pennsylvania, whose crimes the communists justify on the ground that they were committed in the name of liberty.

And how the communists regard liberty in Chicago can readily be explained by hundreds and thousands of our shopkeepers who were threatened with boycott if

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 25, 1879.

they did not subscribe to the communist paper, or if they failed to vote for communistic candidates. Probably, with the exception only of the slaveholders in the South, no group in the United States has ever wielded such power over its adversaries as the communists of Chicago. Through more or less concealed threats, the communists bulldose people to become subscribers to the communist paper, and the same method is used to obtain votes for communistic candidates. To continue this procedure without restraint is the communists understanding of liberty. In the cause of liberty, which means the right to ignore the laws and freedom of others, they shall bear arms, according to Dr. "Dennis K. Schmidt," their mayoral candidate. And if the power to control workers who labor on a piecework basis is threatened, then the communists shall rally under the "banner of blood" and fight for liberty.

Now, it is only a question whether the Star-Spangled Banner which represents liberty for all, shall or shall not give way to the red flag of the workers.

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Chicago Tribune, June 25, 1879.

SCHEIDT'S RED FLAG HARANGUE.

p. 4.. The Tribune yesterday published a translation of the speech delivered in German at the picnic, last Sunday, of the Jaeger Verein, by Dr. Ernst Schmidt, late Socialist candidate for mayor. This speech was delivered in a foreign tongue to an audience composed mainly of persons who understand none other than a foreign tongue, and most of whom are not citizens of the United States.

It was an appeal to them to encourage a feeling of enmity to the law and the government of this country. It was an abusive harangue, denouncing the constituted authorities as dogs, villains, and swindlers, unworthy of respect or toleration by the band of gentlemen who would not have understood a word he said had he spoken in the language in which the laws of this state are enacted. It was a speech disgraceful in its language, disgraceful in its purport, disgraceful to have been spoken in this land by any person, and disgraceful to have been listened to and applauded by any body of men claiming to be part of the American people....

This speech would have been an impudent, insolent, disgraceful harangue,

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Chicago Tribune, June 25, 1879.

delivered by anybody, but delivered by a man of alien birth, of alien principles, to an alien audience, in a foreign tongue, was doubly infamous and scandalous, and can find no sympathy from the great mass of Germans who hold these men and their principles in condemnation. The American people are extremely forbearing and tolerant under provocation; they pardon much to ignorance; but when Schmidt puts himself at the head of an armed force, following the red flag, and commits any overt act to violate the laws or to treat the legal authorities as dogs and villains, he will discover that his stolid ignorance and arrogant assumption of superiority for his Socialistic dupes will not save him from the indignant people whose hospitality and kindness he has paid by insolence and outrage. He will soon discover how universal is the American abhorrence of Socialism and of the blatant ignorance on which it is founded.

157A (LL) PROJ. 3075

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 23, 1879.

THE NEW DENNIS KEARNEY

At the request of many of our readers, we are publishing the speech of Dr. E. Schmidt, mayoral candidate, delivered at the Jaegerverein picnic on June 15. The friends of the speaker will thereby see how he adopted the methods of that loudmouthed agitator, Dennis Kearney; and how the Doctor unequivocally advocates murder and bloodshed--in the name of liberty, of course; the "liberty" which classifies every laborer not employed on a piece-work basis as "the people" and regards all other humans as crooks. His speech follows:

"My friends! Vigilance is the price of liberty! In our time, when crooks have attained office and seek by dubious devices to rob the people of their last remnant of liberty, it is indeed inspiring to behold an assembly of men who are willing to do their share in defending our heritage. Your Verein subscribes to noble principles; therefore be undismayed in defending them! By persistence, you will reach the goal--the emancipation of the oppressed.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 23, 1879.

Liberty and equality are inscribed on your banner--and that brings terror to the ruling horde of crooks, that is the reason why they passed a law that you shall not become proficient in the use of arms. What a despicable act! The right to bear arms is guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution. The administration has not the courage to deny it, but, in spite of the law of the land, the lawmakers of our State intend to use a militia law to keep you from becoming proficient in the use of arms. Isn't it all a contradiction? Are there two kinds of liberty, liberty "on paper" and real liberty? Liberty on paper is not freedom; the only true liberty is the right of action. This mock "paper" liberty is to be preserved as far as you are concerned, but the right to become proficient in arms is to be denied you in order to make it easier to subjugate and exploit you. That archcrook, Governor Cullom, signed the militia bill at the behest of the monopolists and exploiters, and a few days later vetoed the Truck bill, the only worth-while law passed by the legislature this year. But I hope to see the time when these traitors are called to an accounting, when the miserable shyster tricks of the crooks and

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traitors are done away with. I have never been awe-struck by government seals or epaulets, and therefore the governor's seal and the swallow-tailed coats and tassels of the state militia which shall hereafter represent the power of this state cannot arouse my respect! My friends! As long as you remain as peaceful as you have been, no one has a right to deprive you of your arms, or prevent you from practicing with them to gain proficiency. I can therefore only regard as miserable crooks and scoundrels all those who drafted, voted for, and signed the militia bill, which is so inimical to the interests of the people. Be persistent in your efforts and in your organizational work, because some day when exploitation becomes too unbearable, you may have to use your arms in the defense of liberty.

"We live in a time when the exploiting clique endeavors to have the poor man shoulder the responsibility of maintaining the state, while all the privileges and rights accrue to the preferred class. It must not always be thus! Equal obligations and equal rights--this is the motto on your flag, the banner

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of humanitarianism and justice.

"You have selected red as your color. Red is the color of love, the color of solidarity and liberty for all. Keep this flag unsullied as long as the spark of life is within you. Red is the color of blood. When you look upon your red flag, think of the unselfish men in Germany, Italy, Hungary, Poland, and France who have spilled their blood for the cause of liberty. And if ever an attempt is made in this country to rob you of your liberty, think of your duty, which consists in defending freedom.

"The red flag is the banner of the proletarians, it signifies the dawn of a new and just era, a better epoch which has neither exploiters nor subjugated classes, a period which has free and happy people only.

"Therefore, protect your red flag with everything that is dear and sacred to you! Protect it with your lives! Remain true to the principles of socialism,

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and you can rest assured that your cause, the cause of humanity which opposes corruption, will win!

"But eternal vigilance is necessary; it is the price of liberty. Therefore, be always prepared. You have a precious possession. Defend it as befits men!"

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 3666

Chicago Tribune, June 23, 1879.

LEHR AND WEHR.

The Lehr and Wehr Verein - the Socialistic Communistic military organization - went on a picnic yesterday to Colehour's farm, South Chicago. There were two trains out, one of two cars at eight in the morning, and another of thirteen cars at 10:30. In all there were perhaps 2,000 men, women, and children on the grounds. Of armed men the number was exactly 250, - 200 of the Lehr and Wehr Verein, and 50 of the Jaeger Verein, the latter, who were invited guests, being, as is known, a Socialistic company, having split from the other party because they wanted the word of command given in German.

Aside from the dancing and beer drinking, the picnic was as flat and quiet as one given by a Sunday school. The two features mentioned were the most enjoyed, though a drill and a sham battle attracted considerable attention.

One thing is certain; the Lehr and Wehr Verein and the Jaegers are very poor soldiers, so far as discipline and field movements are concerned. Only two arrests were made, the prisoners being South Chicago roughs, who amused themselves by firing off their revolvers in a reckless way... As a whole the picnic was a success, and the managers deserve credit for the excellent order they preserved.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 16, 1879.

ABOUT HORRORS

(Editorial)

The Communist papers have succeeded, at least in one instance, with their announcement of a great strike on July Fourth. People have learned to shudder. How thoroughly some people have learned to acquire goose pimples can be shown by consulting Der Westen (Sunday Edition of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung) and referring to the letter addressed to Mayor Harrison. In that letter, which resorted to a fearful abuse of grammar and spelling, it was asserted that the entire police department would be poisoned (by "treating to beer"), that the militia would be blinded by a "certain kind of powder", and that a large number of prominent people would be killed, including Farwell, Field, Leiter, John Wentworth, and the presidents of the horsecar companies, etc. If the letter was not written by a Communist greenhorn who is still unfamiliar with the English language, and if it was not merely a satire (which is possible), then the communication can well serve as an introduction on how to acquire the

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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gentle art of shuddering.

It is not necessary to point out that such serious things as are expressed in the letter are far from the ideas of the Communist leaders. Their leaders are wiser! That some of the hotheads following the doctrine should have such conceptions of the "Liberation of Labor," as are expressed in the letter need hardly be doubted when one considers the Communist publications, which show little reluctance in resorting to lies, calumny, and rabble-rousing, and which even advocate murder. Those who are still in doubt ought to visit a saloon patronized by the Communists, not the one which is frequented by the Communist leaders (who can be very nice fellows in a social way), but one of those dives which is sought by the rank and file. In such a place one can hear how the "damned curs", the rich, should be hanged, their homes burnt, and other nice things, the mildest probably being that the damned capitalist, Mr. So-and-so, should have every bone broken in his body. This individual is some person who worked hard for a quarter century, who did not drink or waste his money, a man who amounted to something and thus became a "despicable capitalist".

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But one may readily believe that the strong control which the Communist leaders have over their subjects prevents any such transgressions, provided of course that the leaders themselves don't play too much with fire and start something they cannot put out. The leaders may be confident, but they can be mistaken. After a bullet leaves the barrel of the gun it cannot be guided anymore. If the leaders believe that something may be learned from a member of the despised bourgeoisie (Goethe, for example) then they ought to read that master's Zauberlehrling [The Sorcerer's Apprentice] on July Fourth. In reading the story of that green youngster the Communist leaders will find that he could conjure the spirits of destruction but was unable to banish them after they had appeared. It will be noted, also, that when the experiment failed, the witches' broom was not blamed, but that the apprentice was held responsible.

Reading the story will be useful to the Communist leaders, since they believe that a Communist Putsch will be successful in Chicago--in the beginning at least. That they have admitted it openly has been recorded in our columns at least a dozen times. We do not deny that if the Communists with their four

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or five hundred men intend to raid the city, they will be able to do it. Such an armed mass could "capture" Chicago in a night, burn a part of the city, and slaughter or hang a large number of the fat citizens. The Communists could rule--almost as long as Mas Tommaso Aniello ruled Naples. Our few militia regiments, even if every member of the state force were a hero, would not be able to offer resistance. At the hour (at night, of course) when the Communists would launch their attack, the defenders of our country would be tired out from a hard day's work measuring silk or cotton at some store, and the "soldiers" would be at home with mother. In the meantime, two dozen men of the "Lehr und Wehr" Verein (Education and Defense Society), armed with breech-loading rifles, could capture every armory in the city (each is defended by a single, sleepy watchman) and thus obtain all the cannon (three or four pieces), guns, and ammunition. When the peaceful fat citizens woke up in the morning, they would find that Jrottkau had been elected two hours earlier as "Paul The First," ruler of the new Zion Translator's note: The reference is to Paul Grottkau, labor leader. The Letter "J" (instead of "G") is used in derision and is meant to show his East Prussian origin, where the people pronounce their g's like j's.]

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It would have been accomplished in the same manner that the tailor Johann Bockholt of Lexden became the ruler of Muenster or as the fisherman Aniello acquired leadership in Naples.

The Communists can attain all this if they "put their shoulder to the wheel," and particularly if they disregard the consequences. The thought of what will follow is likely to interfere with their resolution. What would follow would, of course, be very disagreeable: The farmers, half stunned by the swift events, would look on with a certain amount of satisfaction, because the despised city dwellers were being overwhelmed by misfortune--but finally, when the tillers of the soil would become aware that the overthrow of the American principle of majority rule was the issue, the farmers would gather and drown the Putsch in blood. The fearful May days of 1871, when Parisian revolutionists and government troops clashed, would then have their counterpart here.

Of course, this would be small consolation for the fat burghers who had lost their lives and property, but it would put an end to communism with its violent

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objections to the American form of government, a government which is based on the ballot. Indeed, it would be an end fraught with terror.

Under such circumstances the leaders of the Communists have at least as much, if not more, of a chance to acquire goose pimples than the fat burghers or the bourgeois. The Communist leaders are quite absorbed with thoughts about a general riot; they probably know that if the insurrection takes shape in accordance with the intentions of the fanatic adherents of Communism, the Putsch may eventually jeopardize the leaders' necks. The rabble-rousers, however, hope that the entire affair will be merely an intimidating demonstration. If their expectations are realized--very well. But if they are mistaken, and the American government proves stronger than the imported conspiracy, then the Communists can learn from the French example that the words vae victis have as much meaning in a free state as in a kingdom or empire.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Saturday June 14, 1879.

AGAINST THE POLICE JUDGE KAUFMANN.

A large number of the Northside Socialists have already some few weeks ago, put a petition against Kaufmann, into circulation. The petition has been signed by many citizens which, Alderman Meier of the 16th Ward in the capacity, as a member of the legislative body of the state, submitted to the governor. But the influence of the politicians was strong, and the signed petition did not receive any consideration.

A renewed agitation against Kaufmann took place, Democrats and Republicans, Non-Partisans and Socialists, all united in the accusation against Kaufmann.

Only the German capitalistic Press as usual, has not been in accord with the citizens.

Amongst other things, discrediting Kaufmann, are excess taxes paid, (for his own benefit.) A Judge against whom there is so much agitation which come from all classes of people should resign.

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they would provide employment for every worker; furthermore, they would see to it that no one would labor longer than six or eight hours per day; then, that all the corpulent gentlemen still living (those who had not been killed) would pay all of the taxes; and that the state (whatever that is) would confiscate the "machinery" of the "fat citizens" and operate it for the benefit of labor; and so forth.

But the realization of this delightful but foolish dream can, of course, not be possible unless the communists control the entire state instead of merely the city; and, since they cannot do that, they must be satisfied with what their "Irish" and "Kentucky" bosses give them. [Translator's note: "Kentucky bosses" refers to Mayor Harrison of Chicago, who came from Kentucky, according to a previous article.]

What then can they achieve? Probably the following:

1) They will be given such public work as is available: street paving, sewer construction, street cleaning. This is very nice and satisfactory in as far as

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we are concerned. All that will be required to furnish them this work is money. As the city has not enough funds it will be necessary to levy a special assessment on all properties adjoining the streets where the work is to be performed. Nothing wrong about that. But, if the City Council decides on a special assessment and the majority of the taxpayers assessed are opposed to it, then the City Council's action must be approved by the courts before the levy can be collected. The taxpayers in question might find it difficult to obtain a court decision favorable to their interests if it is to be given by Democratic judges who stick to precedents. As Judge McAllister decided that the state has no right to compel children to attend school if the parents object, so he might also declare that the city has no right to compel property owners on a certain street to put in sewers, pave the street, and so forth.

Granted that the verdict favors the administration and the work is to be started (at the expense of residents whose property faces the respective streets), then it is highly probable that, for every nine Irish bums receiving a job, one German communist would be given one. No more. If the German communists are

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given one tenth of the jobs, then that will be contrary to precedent; as a rule the Irish Democrats not only want everything in sight--but even more.

2) They will be given work in the construction of new schools and bathhouses if the money can be obtained.

3) The main thing is that a number of the communist leaders will receive political jobs. Of course, these cannot be "swell" jobs--the profitable positions will already have been given to the fellows from Kentucky and to the Irish; but a few jobs of low order on the police force, or in the fire department, or in the City Administration's branches may fall to the Communists. They could be appointed bridge tenders, janitors, etc. Then, also, some honorary position--a nonpaying job on the School Board, for instance, might be handed out. Harry Rubens would do well on such a job.

4)There is no fourth class of jobs for the communists in sight: We know of nothing more. The changing of the state, the elimination of "capitalistic

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production methods", the outlawing of inheritances; the introduction of income taxes, which will take away from the "fat citizen" whatever he earns in excess of a common factory worker's pay for an eight-hour day's work; the confiscation of machinery and equipment by the State: all this nonsense is beyond the power and jurisdiction of the city. To build air castles is a harmless pleasure; but trying to realize ambitions with insufficient means is ridiculous.

And for that reason one is very glad that the communists have an opportunity now to try out their schemes and find out what ones will work and what ones are nonsensical. Perhaps, they may finally reach the standpoint of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung; the latter will be perfectly satisfied if the previously enumerated goals can be attained, including the third, since the Illinois Staats-Zeitung would rather see German communists given the still available jobs, than see these places filled by Irishmen.

We particularly favor public improvements, especially sewers in the neglected districts occupied by the working people. Of course, in those instances where

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a workingman owns the house he lives in, he, in common with the "fat citizen" would have to pay for the cost of improvements in his district. We also favor more public schools and the building of bathing houses. These are all sensible suggestions which well-meaning citizens will gladly support; provided of course, that the money for these purposes is to be obtained in a legal manner.

Of course, there are legal problems involved as far as the money question is concerned. According to court decisions, the city cannot advance money on future tax collections; and, as long as some "despised capitalist" does not advance cash, and as long as the city has no other means of collecting taxes than by obtaining, through court action, title to all land upon which taxes are delinquent, and which does not yield a dime--the city simply has no money.

But if it is possible to change "black into white" with the aid of Democratic judges--and so eliminate the present legal obstacles and enable the city to obtain a few million dollars for public works--then we will be perfectly satisfied.

If our sewer system should be extended, more streets paved and additional lights

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installed, then our city could support a debt of eighteen million dollars more easily than the present indebtedness of thirteen million dollars.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 12, 1879.

MEETING OF THE GERMAN SECTION

Party Comrades! It cannot be new to any of you, that our agitation meetings **fail** to meet with the same interest of our members as was formerly the case. This leads us to the conclusion that, the method we have used is not practical any longer and different proceedings will have to be resorted to in the future.

This question will be the subject in our next meeting.

The Section members will have to decide, as to the course to be taken.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 6, 1879.

THE RIGHT OF ASSEMBLY
Judge McAllister Gives Verdict
in Harmonia vs. Hickey Case

Translator's note: This is one of a series of articles on this subject.7

Judge McAllister gave the following decision in the case of Harmonia vs. Hickey et al.:

"The plaintiff in this case is an incorporated society of workers and brings suit against several persons because of a raid on the hall of the plaintiff and enforced dispersion and interruption of the meeting assembled at said hall.

"It was agreed that all legal means of defense would be admissible, and the

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case was given to the judge without inclusion of a jury. The facts, as shown by a large number of witnesses and which are not disproved in any manner whatsoever, are as follows:

"The plaintiff had rented the Turnhalle for July 26, 1877, on West Twelfth Street, in which to hold a meeting on the morning of the aforesaid day, and two hundred to three hundred persons were present, mostly carpenters, apprentices, and cabinet makers; and also several manufacturers or representatives of manufacturers. The purpose of the meeting was to consult with the manufacturers or their representatives on matters appertaining to wage increases or reduction in working hours. All participants were unarmed and the meeting proceeded quietly and peaceably. The audience did not face the entrance to the hall; only a few people were on the stage opposite, and all these were wholly concerned with the business at hand. Suddenly fifteen to twenty-five policemen rushed into the hall. Many of them, if not all, held a club in one hand, and a gun in the other. They did not wait to ascertain the

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character of the meeting but at once started waving their clubs, shouting: 'Get out of here, you damned sons of bitches!' [Translator's note: the judge's words are given in English.] Several policemen actually fired into the crowd, and a young man was shot in the back of the head and died. To augment this brutality the police stationed themselves on both sides of the stairway leading to the hall, and apparently wielded their clubs with full force as they belabored the men who fled from the assembly hall.

"These facts in general have been established by overwhelming evidence given by many witnesses. In regard to the legal questions involved it is not necessary to go into further detail.

"As a means of bringing the affair to the attention of the court, the defendants were permitted to offer testimony of witnesses showing that at about the time of the aforesaid incident there was a riot in the city in connection with

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which a man was killed. It was not established who committed the manslaughter.

"At the close of the testimony the attorney for the plaintiff stated that the sole object of the litigation was to obtain a decision whether the people present at the meeting had a constitutional right to assemble peaceably for the purpose herein stated, and whether the police of the city, or anyone else, had any right to raid the hall and break up the meeting. He asserted that, in order to emphasize this point, the plaintiff was willing to forego all claims for damages with the exception of a nominal amount.

"The greatest political privilege of our citizens is the right to vote, whereby the people exercise their will; but they have two other rights of almost equal importance:

The right of free speech and a free press.

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The right of peaceful assembly for the purpose of peaceably conferring on matters affecting the welfare of the community.

"These rights are fundamental in so far as our institutions are concerned and are definitely protected by the Constitution.

"Paragraph 17, Article 2, of the Bill of Rights proclaims [Translator's note: The quotation is from the Second Amendment to the Constitution.]
'Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.'

"Jurists do not regard this paragraph of the Bill of Rights as something on which laws are to be based, but they consider it an assurance against any

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curtailment of aforesaid rights by any branch of the government. These rights in themselves are regarded as natural and undeniable, applicable to every individual; and, also, as political rights arising naturally out of the system on which a free government is founded. The assurance given by the Constitution is a bulwark against any legislative or other attack on the part of the government. If an individual's rights are impaired, regardless of whether these rights are of a natural or political order, he may apply to the courts for protection.

"The principle, 'Ubi jus, ibi remedium,' also applies here. If anyone is within his right, then, according to Chief Justice Holt in *Ashby vs. White* 2. Lord Raym. 953, there must be means available to enforce the law guaranteeing this right; and there must also be a remedy if his rights are infringed upon. It would be absolutely foolish to speak of rights, if no means existed to guarantee them, since a denial of rights and a denial of legal enforcement amount to the same thing.

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"Since the right of the people to assemble peaceably in order to confer on matters appertaining to their welfare is guaranteed by the Constitution, one may apply this principle in general without considering the power of the state in its various phases. One cannot assert that the interests of the labor class do not affect the common weal. Our own state, even, passed laws covering the very question which brought about the aforesaid meeting. These laws are considered state laws, because they affect the welfare of the state.

"Since the right to assemble peaceably is established, and, as it is proved that the meeting was a peaceable affair which was broken up by brutal force, we must now consider whether the persons can be sued who participated in, ordered, or encouraged, directly or indirectly, the perpetration of this outrage.

"Judge Cooley in his new, excellent work on Torts mentions legal means

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against disturbances of political meetings and expresses himself as follows:
'If anyone intentionally disturbs a lawful meeting for the purpose of disrupting and breaking up such an assemblage, then he violates the rights of those who are in temporary possession of the meeting place. If several persons are associated in such an endeavor, then it may terminate in a riot, according to the Criminal Code.'

"This explanation of the law appears so correct that it would be a waste of time to quote further proof.

"That everyone who participated in the violent disruption of the meeting, whether ordering, abetting or in any other manner associating himself therewith, transgressed against the rights of the plaintiff cannot be denied, and the procedure was obviously riotous and criminal, because no information was sought regarding the character of the assemblage before deadly weapons were

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used in attacking the people present.

"The only remaining question, therefore, is: 'Who among the defendants actually perpetrated the deeds enumerated in the plaintiff's petition, or who ordered, encouraged, or took part in the aforesaid actions?'

"In my opinion the evidence failed to show who of the defendants were responsible for the occurrences with the exception of Brennan and Householder.

"In regard to the latter it was shown that he was in the hall and participated in the violence. Brennan was the police sergeant and commanded the police who were in the place at the time in question. Householder testified that the sergeant gave orders to clear the hall. It is entirely unreasonable to assume that the large force of policemen who raided the

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hall acted without orders from a superior. Obviously the police were intent upon breaking up the assemblage without regard to its character.

"Brennan stayed on the street in front of the hall. Witnesses declared that he fired at people who had committed no unlawful acts. Jacob Beiersdorff, a furniture manufacturer employing more than two hundred people, was invited to the meeting and came to the hall. As he entered a harmless old man, who apparently had not done anything, was struck in a most brutal manner by a policeman and fell to the floor. Following a humanitarian impulse, Beiersdorff forgot everything else and took care of the injured man. This occurred in the presence of Brennan, who also witnessed other acts of violence perpetrated by the men under his command. Had he done his duty, he would have noted and restrained the transgressions and brutality of his subordinates. He was present and encouraged the men who committed these despicable felonies. He and Householder are liable in a civil suit for the breaking up of the afore-mentioned meeting, because Brennan was the leader during the transgres-

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sions and Householder took part in them. The other defendants are discharged.
Damages awarded, six cents."

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 25, 1879.

ILLINOIS AND THE COMMUNISTS

(Editorial)

The motion of the Illinois legislature, several weeks ago, to table the militia bill and continue with the agenda, was defeated by only a small majority, but now the House has passed the bill by a vote of 100 to 36, and most of the thirty-six dissenters did not vote against the measure as a favor to the Communists. Part of the opposition to the clause involving the Communists is due to a desire for economy in the interests of the farmers, and part, to a dislike for the ruling political party in general.

The large vote of the House for the militia bill, and the prospects that the Senate will pass the measure in a similar manner, must be attributed to the "armed parade" of Chicago's Communists last Sunday, and to the dire threats made in a Chicago Communistic paper.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 25, 1879.

Representative Foscender, (Democrat), of Marshall County said-"Heretofore I was opposed to the militia bill, but I saw the conduct of the Communists in Chicago and now I fully understand the situation; something must be done to curb these insolent men who show no respect for the law."

Communist Ehrhard of Chicago declared Foscender's remark to be untrue, and added: "If anyone wants to make a fool of himself by favoring this bill, that's none of my business!"

Thomas, Republican, of Chicago, favored the bill at the outset, and agreed with Foscender; he said he saw the Chicago Communists parading in their grey uniforms holding aloft The Star Spangled Banner surmounted by a red rag. The speaker then requested the Secretary of the House to read a translation of an article originally appearing in the aforementioned Communistic paper, and reprinted in the Times. The account showed a defiant attitude towards the militia law. The representative then said that he saw how the atrocities of the Parisian Communists were celebrated and he noticed also the blood-red flag

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fluttering in the air. If the past actions of these men constitute liberty, then every respectable citizen must prefer despotism to freedom.

Murray, Democrat, of Chicago, who formerly was opposed to the militia bill, said: "Communist Meilbeck (of Chicago) seated on my left, told me confidentially that, if the bill is passed, the next House would have twenty-one Socialists, and that he (Meilbeck) would be defeated by a Socialist. He does not believe it, but such threats do not intimidate him." That the Chicago Socialists are opposed to the law does not surprise him. Did they not carry a red flag in honor of the Parisian Communists, in honor of men who desecrated and demolished Catholic churches, who killed the Parisian archbishop Darboy, who revolted against the new French republic and who committed other atrocities? The Americans will never tolerate the views of such people. It is but natural for such people to be opposed to a patriotic state militia, which would end all Communistic violence in Chicago. The Communists assert that the workers are opposed to the militia law. Well, one of the best and most reliable militia regiments, the Second regiment, consists in its entirety--from the highest

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ranking officer to the lowliest soldier--of good and true Irish workingmen. There are also armed Irish clubs not affiliated with the State militia, the "Clanna Gael" and the "Hibernians" for instance, but as orderly, law--abiding associations they have nothing to fear so far as the militia law is concerned: the Adjutant General already gave assurances that these associations will either be accepted by the militia, or else will be permitted by the Governor to continue independently as heretofore. If Communists are not given permission to bear arms, then it is only because of their threats. But if the armed Communistic clubs are not organized for the purpose of creating riots and rebellion, why then are they opposed to affiliation with the militia, which only defends the laws of the state?

Trusdell, Democrat, of Lee County, who originally was opposed to the militia law, said that he now favors such a statute because it provides that no association or troop may be organized, exercise, possess arms or parade within the State, contrary to constituted authority or without giving a military oath of allegiance. As far as Chicago is concerned, he favors giving the

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administration authority to patrol the streets in the event of a Communistic attempt to foment a riot, and to nip it in the bud.

Socialism--even a revolution--may be pardonable in a despotic country like Russia; but in the "Land of the Free," where every reform can be attained by peaceful, legal means, such conduct is inexcusable, and every Communist who attempts to use force in interfering with the State or social order should and must be shot without mercy, just like a wild animal.

It is the duty of the State to protect its citizens against such hordes. The armed Communist bands must be abolished in Chicago. Such hordes, which threaten the State and their adopted country, can no longer be tolerated.

The measure was accepted after the staunch friends of the militia bill left its defence almost entirely within the hands of its erstwhile opponents, who changed their minds because of the threatening conduct of the Communists.

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THE MALE CHORUS OF ST. PAUL'S PARISH

The male chorus of St. Paul's Parish gave an entertainment and dance yesterday at Uhlich's Hall. Dr. G. A. Zimmerman, superintendent of German instruction, lectured on the development of socialism.

After the speaker showed the general socialistic trend abroad and here, particularly in Chicago, he gave a very lucid historical exposition of socialism, commencing with a brief account of antiquity involving Pythagoras, Plato, and others, then Israel and the early Christian communities. He explained that the socialists of today claim Christ as one of their members, because Christianity requires that there shall be no class distinction. As he approached the main phase of his topic, Dr. Zimmerman spoke of the French Revolution and the socialistic views prevailing at that period. The social systems of Robespierre, Saint-Simon, and Fourier were explained in a brief manner. The French author Proudhon, the most prominent supporter and exponent of socialism, was virtually the pioneer of social democracy, according to the speaker. Louis Blanc, who tried to apply Proudhon's theories

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in practice, was discussed in a thorough manner. In giving the German angle he expounded the ambitions of Lassalle, and of Karl Marx, and explained that social democracy in its final phase centers on the property question, just as the socialistic People's State declares: "It is the socialistic or communistic fight, the relentless war against possession, and furthermore the socialism of today is absolutely materialistic, depending upon a revolution for the realization of its program; and no one denies it. If the revolution is successful, then the unceasing socialistic fight, the permanent revolution, will replace Christianity--which fact may be proved by quotations from socialistic papers--and the 'religion of existence' will then function. The Free Press of Chernitz, for instance, declared, 'Hereafter we intend to live as heathens!'"

Finally the speaker considered the question whether socialism may spread and be successful in America, but he does not think that the movement will attain importance at present. Socialism is an imported issue, destined to eke out

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an artificial existence here and to be kept alive only by its leaders; the conditions prevailing throughout America do not justify the movement. Of course, it appears that the movement [socialism] may attain success in New York and there, in fact, it has made a creditable showing. The speaker was, however, of the opinion that the present indications of a successful socialism are due to the Socialist policy of subscribing to certain principles, including abolition of unjust, deplorable conditions, which induced hundreds of workers and small merchants to vote the Socialist ticket at the last city election; but the name of the mayoral candidate was also a great factor.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 11, 1879.

LOCAL COMMUNITIES

(Editorial)

The militia bill now before the legislature of Illinois is receiving its third reading, and will, presumably, become a law during the present session. It contains, among other items, the following provisions:

"It shall be unlawful for any body of men other than the regularly organized volunteer militia of this state, and the troops of the United States....to associate themselves together as a military company or organization, to drill or parade with arms in this state, except as hereinafter authorized:

"Provided, that by and with the consent of the Governor, independent regiments, battalions, or companies, organized for the purpose of recreation or to acquire military knowledge that may better enable them to serve the state in time of public danger, if such should arise, may associate or organize themselves together as a military body, and may drill or parade with arms in

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public in this state:....

"Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to prevent benevolent or social organizations from wearing swords. All military organizations in and by this section permitted to drill and parade with arms, shall, on occasions of public parade, be required to carry the flag of the United States in addition to any private ensign which they may carry:

"Provided, that the consent herein specified may be withdrawn at the pleasure of the Governor. Whoever offends against the provisions of the preceding section or belongs to, or parades with, any such unauthorized body of men with arms shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the common jail for a term not to exceed six months or both."

Meier, Socialist representative from Chicago, made a motion to eliminate this paragraph and said candidly that he made the request because this stipulation would sound the death knell for the Lehr-und Lehrverein (Instruction and

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Defense Club) and the Jaeger-Compagnie (Hunter Company) of the Chicago Socialists.

Thomas, Republican representative from Chicago, then made a motion to proceed with the agenda, thus superceding Meier's motion, and Thomas's motion was passed by acclamation.

Meier asked for a roll call to decide Thomas's motion, but a motion to hold a roll call for a vote on a measure was declared tenable only if at least five members asked for it, and not even five supporters could be mustered by the three Socialists or communists in the legislature (Meier, Meilbeck, and Ehrhard). Very little interest was shown in the Socialists, even by those representatives who endeavored to weaken the measure by the addition of various amendments. Thus the aforesaid stipulations remain in the law.

Of course, the few armed communists are by no means as frightful....as the descriptions in Chicago's English language newspapers would lead us to believe. However, after the threatening, bloodthirsty rhetoric indulged

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in by the few communist representatives in the legislature, the Socialists need not be surprised if, henceforth, the peoples' delegates are unwilling to tolerate independent, fully equipped communist troops.

If the militia bill is accepted in its entirety, then the afore-mentioned communist companies have no alternative except to disband, since there is little chance of their getting permission from the Governor to continue. They may affiliate themselves with the state militia, which is limited to eight thousand men, provided that there are vacancies.

But as militia officers, the leaders of the communist companies must take the following oath: "I swear that I shall remain faithful and obedient to the United States and to the state of Illinois; that I shall uphold the Constitution of the United States and the state of Illinois; that I shall serve faithfully in the militia for five years, unless I am discharged at an earlier time or cease to be a resident of the state; that I shall obey my supreme chief (the Governor) and the officers as well as the military laws of Illinois, so help me God!"

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According to law, one of the specific duties of the militia is to suppress riots and insurrection. The law also stipulates that only male citizens may be members of the militia. The company officers of the militia are elected by the soldiers [that is, rank and file of the militia]. The lieutenants are appointed by the battalion or regiment commanders, upon recommendation of the captain. Officers must pass an examination before an examining commission appointed by the Governor; those who fail, will be dismissed. While on duty, in case of riots, insurrection, etc., the militia is governed by the strict and regular military laws of the United States Army, which punishes insubordination with death. The arms are provided by the state and are under state supervision.

If the armed communist companies entered the state militia instead of disbanding, then the Socialists would not need to buy their weapons, but they would have to submit to the serious regulations stated above.

Lodge members and members of other benevolent associations are permitted to carry swords during parades, according to the law.

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In regard to the German rifle associations, it is obvious that the Governor will permit these clubs to continue their practice as well as to bear arms in parades--nor will the members of such clubs have to affiliate with the militia.

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CHICAGO

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 25, 1879.

THE MILITIA AND THE "RED SPOTTER"

(Editorial)

If, in arranging the parade at the Exhibition building, the Chicago Socialists had the intention of hastening the adoption of the State militia law, they will find that the bill may pass. At least the local English press spares no effort in trying to convince the block-headed farmer represent tives in Springfield that the present army of communists represents a "tremendous danger" to Chicago.

The major points of contention will be the spite and hatred which the agricultural population bears for the metropolis of Chicago, and the fear of an upheaval (and its consequences) which may spread far beyond the confines of the city.

But adoption of the militia bill, that is, providing an appropriation for it of one fifth of a mill of the State's valuation would not guarantee an adequate,

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well-organized army. Far from it! Of course, there would be no dearth of people desirous of being colonels, majors, and ~~captains~~; but the lack of men for the ranks would be very apparent. Not that we lack young men who are clamoring for a fight, if the opportunity presents itself; but among such a group there are but few who are willing to participate in no otiose, fatiguing exercises--which appear to them to be superfluous--and in submitting to a rigorous discipline. Without the latter, soldiering is but a childish diversion; those who regard military service in that manner would not be very reliable in times of serious conflict.

The great majority of the citizens do not believe that armed Socialists are a potential peril to the populace. It may be a mistake, but that does not change the fact. The average "peaceful inhabitant" or "stuffed citizen," "bourgeois", as the Socialists allude to him--reasons in this manner: "How do the Socialists intend to fight, and what do they expect to gain thereby? What can be attained by force of arms, beyond what they already possess? They Socialists can speak, write, and print whatever they like; they are able to nominate and elect candidates

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if they have enough votes; in short, all the liberties and rights their fellow members strive for in Europe are in full force here. Why then should the Socialists start a fight?"

To all these questions there is but one answer. The Socialists might, like Brennus of Rome, throw their sword into the scales and thus change a minority into a majority. In other words, the attainment of a plurality by peaceful methods, propaganda or agitation might appear too slow and tedious. In such cases, other parties have resorted to bullet as a substitute for sufficient ballots. This is called a revolution.

Even for that, one must have sufficient reasons, and they are difficult to find at this time. Even a revolutionary army would be inconsequential if it were without leaders who know at least a little more than the individual soldiers. The commanders must know what can be achieved under the most auspicious circumstances; they are not likely to risk their men's limbs--nor their own--on the strength of mere prospects. But what can the Socialists of Chicago achieve by fighting? No

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repeal of State laws, to be sure; nor the separation of Chicago from the remainder of the State, so that they could establish here a counterpart to "New Zion." as the tailor Johann Bockold, aided by his henchman Knipperdolling, did with the bishopric of Muenster!

This much the leaders of the Socialists probably know, that their power outside of Chicago is nil. There is no gainsaying the fact that five hundred well-armed men under proper leadership could take possession of the city hall, destroy the waterworks and gas plants, and exterminate a few dozen persons, as well as resort to incendiarism, and so forth. Assuming that this transpired, then what? Would it hasten the inauguration of the future state by even a single hour? Could the starving workers obtain bread, that is, profitable employment thereby? Would the machinery, etc., be appropriated by the state by such procedures and thus accrue to the community? Might not this cause a sudden cessation of all transportation and stoppage of income, a suspension of Chicago's grain, live stock, and lumber supply; also the closing of factories and killing of trade? And if this stagnation is to be combated by plundering the "rich," the "snobs" and the

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"infamous capitalists," what would be the result?

Their homes and furniture could not be eaten. As for cash in a drawer, only a few people keep any there, and wealth consisting only of paper has no tangible value. After all, what is a bond or mortgage worth to anyone who acquires it forcibly? No more than a bit of tinder. The same applies to other valuable papers and securities, the value of which depends upon an uninterrupted, successful operation of a business. Of course, the banks could be robbed, but how long would the money last?

These are questions which not every Socialist is going to ponder over, but their leaders surely consider them. After all, these men are not crazy, hot-headed Frenchmen, but are Germans, and are not as dumb as they appear at times. At least this much is clear to them: 1) Chicago is not Paris; 2) even in Paris, communism lasted only a few weeks, and then succumbed to a terrible bloody reaction.

We admit the possibility that the Socialists might subjugate the city for a short

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period, but that does not indicate, by any means, that they have such intentions. To assume such a thing, one must regard their leaders as senseless oxen, and we just won't believe that they belong to that species.

WPA (LL) PROJ 30375

Chicago Tribune, Mar. 24, 1879.

THE COMMUNIST DEMONSTRATION.

p. 4 - 5 The foreign communists have indulged in a two days' jamboree at the exposition building, and have had full license to enjoy the selves in their peculiar way. The crowd was a large one, and the Communists proper were undoubtedly reinforced by thousands of people who went there partly from curiosity and partly from sympathy. The rush was so great and the crowd so uncomfortable that the demagogues who lead the unthinking and excitable mob were not able to deliver the speeches which they had prepared, so that there was very little opportunity for talking. The motley multitude was left to crowd, and elbow, and entertain itself, and this it did, principally by swilling and smoking, and in witnessing the drills of the "Lehr Und Wehr Verein", the "Jagers" Verein", and other armed organizations who do not acknowledge allegiance to the militia laws of the state, and are not under any control except that of the demagogues who mislead them.

The remainder of the time was spent in jubilating about the good time coming, when the state and city governments are to be crushed out, and the property of the citizens confiscated and divided among the "Socialist Sections"....

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IV Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Mar. 16, 1879.

THE SOCIALIST CONVENTION

The Socialist [party] convention was held at Uhlich's hall yesterday. Every member in good standing was entitled to a vote. About three hundred party members were present, among them several women.

Organizer Morgan nominated Samuel Goldwater for chairman, and he was elected unanimously. The organizers of the various party sections were nominated as vice-chairmen.

Messrs. Ehrhardt and Korth were nominated as secretaries.

Organizer Morgan read a lengthy statement with respect to the platform for the coming election; the platform was adopted after a short debate.....

Before **proceeding** with the nominations, Morgan read a communication signed by R. J. Smith, **requesting** the organizer [Morgan] to propose to the convention that

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A. M. Wright be nominated for mayor. This request provoked considerable mirth, and was tabled.

Stahl made a motion that the propagandists of the party should always mention the party publications at mass meetings in order to increase their circulation. As a result of Morgan's motion, it was decided to help the Trade and Labor Council obtain five thousand copies of the legislative labor committee's report.

A resolution was passed that assent to the various motions be indicated merely by lifting the right hand, and, to facilitate this voting method, the hall was divided into ten sections, one person being designated to count the votes in each. This plan proved to be exceedingly practical.

Various sections advocated G. Schilling, John McMuliffe, and Dr. L. Schmidt as candidates for mayor. Doubts arose as to whether Dr. Schmidt had been a member for a full year. When this question was asked Comrade Lyser declared that Dr. Schmidt had been a member for the past fifteen months.

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Several of the members advocated Alderman Stauber as a candidate for mayor, which proposal was received with gratifying acclaim; but Stauber declined the honor, as he did not wish to interfere with the nomination of the best man.

Representative Meier recommended Dr. Schmidt, and Ehrhardt declared that Dr. Schmidt accepted the nomination.

Then followed the vote: Schilling polled 44; Schmidt, 210; and McAuliffe, 20 votes. Dr. Schmidt's nomination was then made unanimous, and the result was jubilantly received.

A. O. Bishop, Henry Stein, Frank Stauber, Warner, and Sullivan were nominated as candidates for the office of city treasurer. Bishop withdrew in favor of Stein. One of the members warned the assembly against selecting Germans only, and said men of other nationalities must also be considered. Morgan replied, and several agreed with him, that the party should not take cognizance of nationalities. Stahl was of the opinion that it would be poor politics not to consider existing

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prejudices. Comrade [Paul] Grottkau, speaking in German, advised the assembly to bear the Americans in mind [when making nominations].

The result of the vote was: Stein, 27; Stauber, 169; Warner, 52; and Sullivan, 24. Thus Frank Stauber was nominated for treasurer. The nomination was made unanimous.

Henry Stahl and Benjamin Sibley were nominated for the office of city clerk. As Stahl declined, Sibley obtained the nomination amid great acclaim.

When nominations for city attorney were considered, it became apparent that the party did not have in its membership a lawyer capable of holding this office, and, therefore, Morgan recommended that someone not a Socialist be selected, provided the national central body should sanction the move.

Bishop protested against nominating anyone who did not belong to the party. The office, he declared, required only a sensible man, and many lawyers of sound judgment were in the party ranks; that the present city attorney had anything but legal

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knowledge, and had attained office through political connections rather than ability; that many party members were better qualified than he.

One elderly comrade declared that the party had better dissolve than admit that no one of its numbers was capable of being city attorney; that the Socialists were not interested in legal trickery; that they demanded only honesty.

Jeffers suggested that it would be preferable to make no nomination for this office than to choose a candidate who was not a party member.

Sibley supported Morgan's motion and declared that even the most able cannot be lawyers when they lack the necessary knowledge. Ehrhardt agreed.

A comrade from the North Side protested energetically against violating, in any manner, the party's constitution. Since the party had no lawyer capable of being city attorney, he argued it would be preferable to make no nomination for this office.

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IV Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Leitung), Mar. 16, 1879.

Stahl, after a prolonged speech, nominated Harry Rubens for city attorney, adding that he was not a party member, but that he was a thoroughly reliable Socialist, and, if elected, would be of considerable value to the party.

It was resolved, by a vote of 144 to 126, to make a nomination. Morgan supported the candidacy of Rubens; the latter had been offered the Democratic nomination, but had declined. He had shown willingness, however, to be on the Socialist ticket.

Bishop nominated Charles **Gottschalck**; Beesley seconded the nomination because of Gottschalck's party membership. Thorsmarck asserted that it was perilous to nominate anyone not a party member.

Harry Rubens, who was present, was given an opportunity to address the assembly. He expressed his satisfaction that the Socialists, by having had this debate, had proved themselves thinking citizens; and he declared, in order to promote party harmony, that he--as a good Socialist--preferred to withdraw in favor of

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the young and capable lawyer who had also been nominated.

Morgan retorted that he hoped the party would not support any candidate rather than come to grief by choosing someone he considered incapable.

Gottschalck, in deference to Morgan's uncomplimentary opinion of him, withdrew.

Stahl nominated Harry Rubens once more, and Stauber gave a detailed account of the lawyer's activities in behalf of the party.

Gottschalck was nominated again, and then someone in the hall addressed him:

"Say, Gottschalck, do you know me?"

Gottschalck, somewhat embarrassed, replied, "Probably."

The stranger continued, "Just look at me well. You cheated me out of a dollar

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and a half; and, if you tricked me then you will also cheat others."

Great confusion prevailed after that, and Rubens was given 177 votes; Gottschalck, 54. Rubens was thus nominated city attorney.

The following gentlemen were nominated for aldermen:

Ward 1, N. Juergesen;
" 3 [omitted in original];
" 5, T. J. Lorgan;
" 7, F. Bielefeldt;
" 9, S. A. Pratt;
" 11 [omitted in original];
" 13, G. Brown;
" 15, John Seilheimer;
" 17, C. Erichsen;

Ward 2, John Paulsen;
" 4, Louis Huth;
" 6, T. O'Mara;
" 8, H. Stahl;
" 10, Rob. Beck;
" 12 [omitted in original];
" 14, R. Lorenz;
" 16, C. Meier;
" 18, Dan Van Deventer;

Then, at midnight, followed the nomination of town officials; the North Side was

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IV Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Leitung), Mar. 16, 1879.

the first to be considered and the following were named: **assessor**, J. C. Warner; **collector**, Peter Schmonson; **clerk**, John Seller; **supervisor**, I. McFadden.

For the South Side: **assessor**, John Paulson; **collector**, Henry Smith; **supervisor**, Tom Ryan; **clerk**, John P. Toozey.

For the West Side: **assessor**, A. A. Bishop; **collector**, Dan Sullivan; **supervisor**, M. Baumbrucker; **clerk**, Jacob Dill.

On the motion of C. Meier, it was resolved, just before adjournment, that all candidates should sign a statement promising to comply with all rules and regulations of the party organization.

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The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 17, 1879.

PAUL GROTTKAU

The meeting of mechanics and blacksmiths at Folz's Hall yesterday afternoon, called for the purpose of perfecting a union of those trades, turned out to be a regular Socialist affair. There were present about two dozen Socialists and about a half a dozen blacksmiths and mechanics. A Mr. Cederburg presided over the meeting, and a Mr. Krix acted as Secretary.

The proceedings consisted of a lengthy speech in German by Paul Grottkau, editor of the Arbeiter Zeitung, who tried to show that the only solution of workingmen lay in the formation of trade unions. He advocated very elaborately the desirability of a law to make eight hours' work a legal day's labor. Without such a law, he claimed, the workingmen would be compelled to continue to work as slaves for the capitalists.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 20, 1879.

PROTEST MASS MEETING AT VORWAERTS TURNHALLE

The protest of the Socialist party against the German Government's repression of the Socialists drew a large crowd to the mass meeting at the Turnhalle on the west side of Chicago. Women were unexpectedly present, and their enthusiasm was apparently as intense as that of the stronger sex.

The object of this meeting was the delivery of a petition to the labor parties of the various states. This petition, which is to be sent to Congress, calls upon that legislative body to voice the protests of the United States to Germany in behalf of German subjects who are being persecuted by the German Government because of their Socialistic beliefs and activities.

The first speaker, Geo. Schilling explained the purpose of socialism. He endeavored to show that the recently attempted assassinations of German officials were machinations of the reactionaries. He further defended the Socialist party against the accusation that Hoedel or Nobeling were Socialist hirelings

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executing the party's commands. Therefore the workers of America, as free citizens, consider it their duty to protest against German monarchical tyranny.

The next speaker was Paul Grottkau who, after a lengthy introduction, followed the theme of the previous speaker. He gave a fervid and convincing comparison of our free Republic and the present declining, military controlled Germany. He averred that Emperor Wilhelm personifies brutality and cowardice. He who did not hesitate to fire on the walls of Rastatt and to kill like dogs the best men of the nation in '48, who showed no compunction about using shrapnel on his subjects, finds that the fates have changed, that he is despised, and that it is necessary for him to protect his life with squadrons. Germany has been branded as militaristic. No more may free men resort to free speech; public opinion, as the laboring element expresses it, is prohibited in Germany.

If we wish to be true to our principles then it is our duty--even if our Government is otherwise inclined--to register a protest through the United States against this atrocious, inhuman behavior which is being directed against

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individuals who object to monarchism or who seek to obtain a just social order.

After the applause of the enthusiastic crowd had subsided he spoke about the adopted fatherland. He declared that the ruling class cannot be expected to give money to the workers, that the American as well as the German-American bourgeois longs for imperialism and is active in subjugating labor.

Mr. Grottrau declared that this protest should not be sent at the instance of the Government, but at the behest of the Labor party.

"In the name of liberty, in the name of civilization, I recommend the adoption of the following resolutions!" The speaker's closing remarks were greeted with tremendous applause.

The Resolutions

"Whereas, The people of the United States represent a nation where the government rules by consent of the governed, and where the Constitution proclaims the

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holiest rights--freedom of speech and press; and

"Whereas, Our form of government was founded after prolonged mortal combat against monarchical institutions, and our ancestors liberated us from such a system and bequeathed to us a form of government which opposes every form of personal despotism; and

"Whereas, It is the duty of nations as well as individuals to foster human rights, as well as to protect them when and wherever it may be necessary, not only in the interests of justice but also in the interests of personal welfare; and

"Whereas, Germany now suffers under a depressing form of despotism which provides heavy penalties for expressions of opinion which are derogatory to the tyranny of the Emperor and his subordinates, and which inhibits criticism in periodicals and newspapers, circulars and books which oppose the present debasing social system under which the entire working population is subjugated to the rankest peonage and destitution, wherein it must remain; and

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"Whereas, The oppressed and maltreated people of Germany who favor the republican and democratic principles of our Government used no force and violated no German laws, excepting those statutes which prevent sufferers from mentioning their deplorable condition and misery; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American people who have such close international relations with Germany brand as unjust the actions of the German Government whereby the civic rights for which a civilized world fought for centuries are now abrogated; therefore be it

"Resolved, That it is the duty of our republican Government to protest before all nations Germany's present political policy.

"We therefore request that Congress and the President issue a formal protest against the abolition of civil rights in Germany; therefore be it

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent forthwith to the Administration in Washington and to the newspapers.

WPA (11) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 20, 1879.

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These resolutions were acclaimed enthusiastically.

Following the reading of the resolutions Mr. Belohradski addressed the assembly. This gentleman spoke in Bohemian and as our reporter is unable to interpret that language his speech does not appear in these columns. To judge from the approval of the audience his words must have been very impressive.

Christ. Myer, the delegate of the Labor party, was then summoned to the platform by the applause of the crowd. He said that as a native American he is always proud of The Star-Spangled Banner, and that he considers no nation equal to America. He declared that the German Socialists have aroused his respect and that he feels profound sympathy for those poor, crushed men whose instincts for freedom now face eradication by a despotic militaristic government. He asserted that history has never known such infamy. He heartily approved of extending the sympathy of the Socialists of this free American Republic to their suffering brethren in Germany. He recommended that the assemblage deliver a protest through the United States Government against this despicable treatment of a freeborn, freethinking people.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 20, 1879.

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He concluded by saying: It is the duty of our Administration, which represents human rights, to interest itself in our mistreated fellow Socialists in Germany; it must object to the tactics of the German Government dictated by the despot Wilhelm, and the annihilator of liberty, Bismarck. Our Nation must protest against this insult to humanity and intelligence.

The speaker left the rostrum amid great applause.

Another speaker, Mr. Siple, also expressed his regrets about conditions affecting the workers in Germany whose sympathies lie with the Socialist party. "And what have we workers here," he asked, "but subjugation by capital and a glorious President Grant in Ireland (sic)." At this point deafening applause rewarded the speaker. "We must protest," he continued, "against this tyranny afflicting our brothers across the ocean. There are no Vanderbilts among us, but we have hearts and courage with which to fight misfortune."

W. B. Creech was then called and he sang two Socialistic songs to the tune of "Yankee Doodle" and "Hold The Fort", which were given tumultuous applause.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 20, 1879.

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The final speaker was A. R. Parsons whose views on free speech, an unmuzzled press, and Bismarck's despotism coincided with those of the other speakers.

The meeting was adjourned after a collection was taken for the benefit of a few destitute Socialists who were expelled from Germany.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 16, 1879.

DRONES

(Editorial)

What we have said....regarding the hoarded money of the wealthy people who invest their funds in four per cent securities instead of in commercial enterprises, has also found acceptance in the Inter-Ocean: "It is gratifying that the Government can sell ten million dollars' worth of four-per-cent bonds every few days. We are glad that Uncle Sam enjoys such good credit. However, we regret that the capitalists take such little interest in the rebuilding of our nation's economic welfare or in the rejuvenation of its trade....Unfortunately, the wealthiest people are the drones of society.... They sit calmly in their castles--cutting coupons".....

This sounds as if it were Socialist propaganda, but it is true, every word of it! Instead of having developed into a blessing for the persons of average, moderate income, our national debt which has now been converted into four per cent bonds, has become a detriment to the working class and a curse to the

WFA (ILL.) PHOTOGRAPH

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 16, 1879.

nation. It produces a class of lazy, retired gentlemen whose sole vocation consists of various games of cards, pleasure strolls, and coupon clipping; these gentlemen are the kind of capitalists who arouse the ire and righteous indignation of the unemployed and working classes of Europe. In this manner the consolidation of our national debt becomes a potent danger to our social order.

Whereas it used to be thought that capital was a result of labor, and that capital, in turn, produced further valuable activity, one finds now that the sinking of hundreds of millions of dollars into a nonproductive investment [Government bonds] creates that mighty barrier which in Europe separates business and trade activity from the indolent rich who aid none, create nothing, and live only for their own enjoyment.

Obviously, then, we also, in this country, have the same kind of drossy capitalism which is fought by the socialists in Europe. In our still young western communities, this form of capitalism seemed not to have developed very far, since the capitalist appeared to be merely a successful worker.

WPA (ILL) P. 101 1077

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 16, 1879.

Even in France the conversion of five per cent interest-bearing Government bonds into a four and one-half per cent issue was given up, but in the United States such a change proved feasible.

Developments may even show that social misery will follow our Government's splendid present financial achievement, because this achievement contained the germ of catastrophe and peril which future generations must combat.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 11, 1878.

FORTY-EIGHTERS AND THE SEVENTY-THREE'ERS (REFERRING TO THE CRASH OF 1873).

If, as several English-American newspapers insist, the "good days" are here again, or if they arrive later: - One thing of importance among others, will be achieved, the slow scattering and the disruption of communistic activities imported from Germany.

Those people, the "Seventy-Three'ers" as we might call them in reference to the year of the great crash through which the American soil was prepared for the communistic swindler's seed, find themselves almost in the same condition as the "Forty-Eighters" were twenty-nine years ago. Also, they came over here to America, their heads filled with world messianic dreams, they looked down, with profound contempt on "Yankeedom sunk in crude materialism," as the "Seventy-Three'ers" look down on the "infamous bourgeoisie."



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 11, 1878.

Also they wanted to uproot everything that exists here. "I am by principle against everything in existence," was the cry of citizen Sorge, in Cleveland in 1864. At that time all questions concerning the form of government, outweighed any social problem. They had just come from the Germany of 1848, where it was expected to find every happiness for the people in the issuance of paper constitutions, - and in addition, the social question had its firm representatives. Of course, at that time the gospel of St. Fernandi and St. Marci was not discovered. Instead we had the Old Testament with the sainted books of Volnay, Cabet, Fourier, Owen, etc. The communistic and socialistic doctrine, therein laid down, on which today's German socialism has been built up, found among the "Forty-Eighters" enthusiastic and reckless representatives. All of today's German periodicals in the country combined will have hardly as many subscribers as Franz Arnold's Republic der Arbeiter (Laborers Republic) had at that time. Since in 1853-54, the socialistic



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 11, 1878.

movement rose to a daily German newspaper (edited very well) in New York, the Reform, in which Mr. G. Kellner proudly spoke the often quoted words: "We are dangerous," and ordered the entire bourgeoisie before the bar of the century. Also, practical experiments in communism were not missing. Long before Schulze-Delitzsch introduced his trades unionism, at the time when La Salle still was Countess Hatzfeld's serf (devotee), socialistic German laborers created in New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere, trade unions and consumers associations, in which, under careful avoidance of any contacts with the disgraceful bourgeoisie, profit was promised only to the laborer. The possibility of losses was ignored.

As times began to get better, and again as the "Forty-Eighters" learned to realize that America is not Germany; that here the imperative fundamentals are missing on which, was built up the world-reform plan in Europe, the socialistic papers shrank in circulation, or were taken over by



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 11, 1878.

individual business men of a more broad minded nature. The leaders of the movement improved themselves in the English language, and accepted suitable positions, while trying to introduce as much as possible, the "Forty-Eighters" ideas which could be adapted to American conditions in the most practical manner. That these attempts were not unsuccessful the history of the Republican Party will tell you which without the driving elements of New England Puritanism on one side and the German "Forty-Eighters," on the other side, hardly would have progressed to the abolition of slavery.

As soon as American business life will rise from its death-like stagnation experienced during the last five years, there will appear, again, the assimilated capacity of the American commonwealth, which means the ability to absorb the apparently obstructive elements and make them its own. By the thousands then, the "Seventy-Three'ers" socialists will become bourgeois almost without noticing it. But those, who refuse to learn and forget, will without advancing the cause which they represent, only degrade themselves to cursing scoundrels like those among the "Forty-Eighters" under Karl Heinzen.

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Chicago Tribune, August 23, 1878.

THE LEHR UND WEHR VERIN

A committee of the Lehr Und Wehr Verein met last night at No. 7 Clark Street. The rifles of the dreaded L. and W. reposed quietly at home; their bayonets rusted in their respective sheaths; with the L. and W. V. all was peaceful. The committee met to settle the preliminaries of a picnic to be held at Ogden's Grove Sunday, the 1st prox. They decided that beer was a prerequisite of socialistic picnics, that the old hay-market on West Randolph Street was a good place to start from, and that 10 a. m. would be about as early as they could get ready.

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1) Illinois Staats-Zeitung, August 8, 1878

Socialist Mass Meeting at the Marketplace

The Socialist Labor Party of Chicago called a mass meeting last night to Market Square, to express their joy over results of the German Reichstag election, and in order to have resolutions passed regarding the founding of a daily newspaper in the English language.

In front of the Vorbote's business office a stand was erected for German speakers. Mr. Paul Grottkau spoke first. He pointed to the necessity of founding an English daily paper, and tried to prove that the English capitalist press constantly suppresses facts which do not fit into its purposes. If, in Germany, a horse race takes place, if a court ball is given, if Bismarck's imperial cur (dog) is indisposed, then it prints reports filling whole columns. But when the result of the Reichstag elections are in favor of the Socialist, then, the news simply is suppressed or distorted. Formerly, it was an adage, - "He lies as it is printed". Now it should be said, "He lies as it is telegraphed."



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, August 8, 1878

By this time, the North Side procession arrived, playing the tune of the Marseillaise, and it was enthusiastically cheered by the crowd that had increased to about 4500 persons.

Mr. Grottkau continued to speak about the victory in Germany, and expressed his delight that the Socialists of Chicago showed interest in the fight on the other side of the ocean by being present. A Strohle, the next speaker, mentioned the success of the picnic, which was held a few months ago, producing a net profit of \$3,000. This is to be used for the founding of an English daily paper, of which the first copy will be issued in two weeks.

He then spoke about the attacks on William I, calling it truly ridiculous to make millions of people responsible for an assault conducted by two individuals. But that the people here and at home condemn the system of Government, is shown both by the Reichstag elections on July 30th, and by the mass meetings held here. The fall elections will also show, in Chicago, that we still condemn the happenings in the Vorwärts Turnhalle, a little over a year ago, when the authorities trampled the rights of humans under foot.

There followed, Belohradsky, who spoke in Bohemian.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, August 8, 1878

From the other platform the German-American, Schilling, made a speech. Organizer Morgan introduced a certain Mr. Green, who read the following telegram:

To the editor of the Vorwarts in Leipzig: Ten Thousand Socialists of Chicago, assembled at the Market Place, send their brothers in Germany hearty greetings.

The assembly departed in the best of order. It was estimated that around Twenty-five Hundred persons were present.

Chicago Tribune, June 15, 1878

THE SOCIALISTS
DISCUSSING THE CARRYING OF ARMS.

APP. FILE PROJ. 2000

The combined sections of the Socialistic Labor party held a meeting last evening at No. 7 Clark Street for the purpose of considering the advisability of allowing the Lehr und Wehr Verein to turn out armed to-morrow. Mr. Henry Stahl was elected to preside.

Mr. T. J. Morgan stated that he was in receipt of a dispatch from Philip Van Patten, Secretary of the National Committee at Cincinnati, advising them not to turn out with arms Sunday.

Mr. Grottkan stigmatized the dispatch as an insult to the Chicago sections. The National Committee or Mr. Van Patten had no right to dictate to them in this matter. He hoped the proposition would be answered in such a manner as to teach the men at Cincinnati that the members of the party in Chicago were no school boys.

It was an arrogant piece of effrontery which should be resented.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 24, 1878

GERMAN



ATTENTION!

Some English-American newspapers have been printing lately sensational news about the growing unrest of Chicago labor elements, about secret meetings of labor leaders, and even about armed workers' units. Some papers are making it still stronger and are reporting regular, military practice of these units.

We dare to say that we are pretty well informed about the present attitude of labor groups, communistic and socialistic, and know positively that none of these groups is contemplating any armed rebellion or insurrection. This does not exclude the fact that our police department stirred up by reactionary circles, is pretty well on the alert and is keeping a steady watch on our west side labor settlements, day and night.

Otherwise, we are inclined to believe that strong political forces have been at work for quite a while, to pass through the State legislature new amendments which would eliminate more of our individual rights in regard to freedom of speech, assembly, rights etc.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 24, 1878

At this time we consider it our duty to warn all labor organizations to keep their heads cool and not to fall for any firebrand speaker's scheme of an armed attack on our administration or government. The attempt would be a failure in its very beginning, as the masses of the nation are not enlightened enough to stand back of any revolutionary movement. Progress of mental evolution is taking its time, but gradually will prepare the human mind of all classes in the country to fight successfully for its rights and its place in the sun.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, March 5, 1878

LECTURE OF PAUL GROTTKAU

Introduced by Mr. G. Bartels, the editor of the Berlin newspaper, Freie Presse, Mr. Paul Grottkau gave a lecture yesterday afternoon at the Vorwaerts Turner Hall on 12th Street. The subject of his lecture was, "The present situation in Germany and other civilized countries" from the socialistic standpoint.



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, January 28, 1878

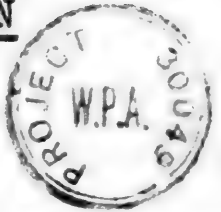
THE LABOR PARTY (ARBEITER PARTEI) OF THE
UNITED STATES



For a long time there have been signs of a split in the Labor Party pertaining to its socialistic, communistic and more conservative elements. The Ultra-Socialists of the Party, mostly Germans, want the name of the Labor Party changed to Socialist Labor Party. The less radical elements of the Party do not agree with this and called a meeting yesterday at the City Hall after the session of the city council. This meeting was presided over by Mr. A. W. Herr, who introduced Mr. W. V. Barr as speaker of the day.

Mr. Barr gave a short history of the Labor Party and explained why all achievements of the Labor Party should be accomplished with the exclusion of radical elements.

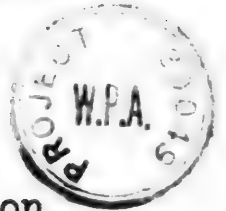
Thereupon the meeting voted by a large majority to keep the old name "Labor Party" and set up the following aims as a new program:



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, January 28, 1878

1. The acceptation of an eight hour work day for any kind of work, except farm work.
2. The elimination of convict work in any trade, and the use of convicts in public maintenance work only.
3. The abolition of the conspiracy laws, which mark the worker a criminal, because he is trying to protect his only property, the job - while the capitalists are at liberty to raise the prices of food etc and to cut down the wages of labor.
4. The recall of vagrancy laws, which make poverty a crime.
5. The sanction of all laws by the nation's referendum before their ratification.
6. The abolition of child labor under the age of fourteen in any industry or factory.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, January 28, 1878



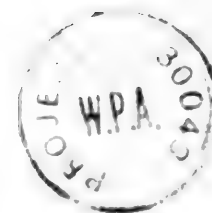
7. The elimination of private street car companies and confiscation of their lines, as soon as they violate the concession rules, and the introduction of a three cent street car fare under city management.
8. The purchase of all gas plants on a reasonably low estimation, or the construction of new city owned gas plants. The maximum of \$1.50 per 1,000 feet for the consumers.
9. The abolition of the contract system for all public work, direct payment and supervision of all pertaining labor through city employees and a time schedule of eight hours per day.
10. The abrogation of all national banks and their replacement by Federal Banks, the notes of which always could be exchanged for currency in gold or silver.

The program, as outlined above, was adopted through acclamation by the meeting, which then adjourned in an orderly fashion.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, November 12, 1877



strongholds, and this is the party which so famously fought against the almighty dollar." Mr. Simmen spoke of men, among whom he mentioned H. H. Beyersdorf and Mr. Rosenthal, (the last named a candidate for Judge of the Probate Court on the Labor ticket), who offered financial support to the Central Committee of our party. The attack made upon the Central Committee by the Chicago Times, that our candidates were asked for financial support, is an infamous lie....The Times also found it necessary to warn business men against Communism; but who are really the Communists? Is it labor or newspapers like the Times and the Tribune?...The success of the party depends on organization in wards and townships and, also, on the founding of a party's newspaper. True and correct information for the workingmen is necessary to serve him as a guide in his own interests. But this cannot be done without money, therefore, it would be important for workers of every district to get together and



GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 12, 1877

determine how large a contribution they can raise. They cancount on the small business men, for their lot is the same....

Complying with the general request, Mr. W. B. Barr, introduced by the President, stepped on the speaker's platform and said: "There was no such party as a Labor Party last Tuesday morning, but with 7000 votes for their candidates, the zero of the morning became a 'Party' by night. The Labor Party is destined to govern this country in the near future; it is the most honest party, at the present moment, in the United States.... Who are the Communists in thiscountry? Tom Scott is one, because he is head of the railroad system. As soon as a new line has been completed, it becomes the property of this system, not under the name of Communism but pooling.... Resolution: Considering, that despite the opposition of the press and the moneyed interests of Chicago, the fact stands that 7000 Chicago working men had courage to uphold their principles when they were confronted with defeat and:



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 12, 1877

Considering that the necessity of a Third political party seemed great, which existence would compel the old parties to consider the interest of the people, and:

Considering that the Labor Party of the United States, has conducted a campaign with no money at its disposal and even with the press against it, and being the sole hope for the future welfare of the workers and society in general, it is

Resolved, that we make an appeal to our comrades, the working people of the city and county, to give us their support and thus enable us to make an attempt for the election of a Labor representative in the City Council, and it is also

Resolved, that the Labor Party of the United States should in the future, as has been done in the past, devote its activity to work emancipation, in the hope that truth and justice will soon triumph over the corrupt political parties' widespread lies and slander."

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 12, 1877



Mr. Lyser the next speaker stated in German that:

The English press proposed to drive out all the Communists, but, he remarked, a well known French national economist had said that no harm would ever befall any country when expelling the idle rich and the big capitalist, but, that the expulsion of labor would be a grave mistake which could compare with bankruptcy and ruin.....

Mr. Lyser advocated an English newspaper for the party, thus bringing the English element in closer touch with the party. The large Irish vote at the election indicates that they are also ready to join the Labor Party.

The Declaration

Those present at the meeting in the Vorwarts Turn Hall, in Chicago, declare themselves in full accord with the principles of the speakers of the Labor Party of the United States. They also declare that they will help in making these principles generally known and thus aid the party to success at the next election... ..

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, October 11, 1877

WPA (ILL) PROJ 302/5

POLITICAL MEETINGS

The meeting of the Sixteenth Ward became almost the scene of a fist fight. Mr. Reichert formerly employed by the county stable, attempted to attack General Lieb in a speech, when General Lieb rose and declared in his defense, that he incurred Mr. Reichert's enmity when, for his drunkenness he found it necessary to discharge him....After order was restored and business matters attended to, General Lieb stepped onto the speaker's platform and made this speech:

"It would be erroneous to consider me a candidate for any office, but interested as I am, in the welfare of the people, I feel it my duty to give them my help in freeing themselves of the Republican party, whose leaders were able to convert even a part of our laboring people to their way of thinking. Some years ago, when I as co-founder and leader of the "Peoples' Party" was offered an office, which was an immensely well paying position, I declined to accept it notwithstanding the fact that that very evening I had to

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, October 11, 1877

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

pawn my watch and chain, so I could pay my board."

General Lieb then changed his speech to the Tilden campaign, but was soon interrupted by Mr. John Boning, a representative of the Socialist party, asking him whether the Democratic party is really willing and in a position to do something for the working man. General Lieb replied that the Democratic party's attitude was always friendly toward labor and asked Mr. Boning whether he was of the opinion that any salvation awaits labor from the Republican party. Mr. Boning parried this question, but expressed his doubt as to the Democratic Party's friendly attitude toward labor, to which conclusion he came by lengthy observation. Even their platform is meaningless, and promises can easily be made; but he would welcome a discussion with the opposing party on political questions. Thereupon General Lieb proposed to name a committee, which should meet a committee of the Socialist party, to confer on meetings and political questions.

Der Westen (Illinois Staats-Zeitung) October 7, 1877

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

LABOR CONVENTION

A convention of the Labor Party, which considers itself the ruling party of the future, was held on the South Side last night.... Mr. W. B. Barr, one of the speakers said, that capital is politically powerless without the wage earners' votes. But, as long as labor is willing to be led by the nose by capitalists, is it necessary for labor to endure the present oppression, which fault lies with the . He had proof that taxpayers are none else than the workmen, therefore the proposal that only taxpayers should be allowed to vote, would ascertain labor's rule in public life.

The organizing of the party took place then with the election of F. E. Morgan, President; H. Stahl, Vice-President and A. Vorseinh, Secretary. Messrs. Simons, Schilling, Lanferath, Barr and Feldbradely were assigned to the task of working out resolutions, which are as follows:

Resolved to ask the abolition of the contract system, which is largely responsible for the corruption in the county administration. All public work of the county should be under county management and under the supervision of their able officials.

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Der Westen (Illinois Staats-Zeitung), October 7, 1877

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Resolved: that if we should have our victorious revolution to give the country an honest administration, which will stop the excessive money spending, and in course of time, the lowering of taxes would be the result.

Resolved: that those candidates nominated at the Convention shall give their Christian pledge to support the platform of the Labor Party of the United States and the resolutions as well, and that this pledge shall be presented to the Central Committee of Cook County....

Frank A. Stauber was nominated for the office of Treasurer. Mr. A. E. Parsons received the nomination to the County Clerk's office. The nomination for County Commissioners fell upon Messrs W. B. Barr, S. Caldwell, A. L. Thorsen, William Fielder and Ben Fielder. And the choice for Superintendent of Schools fell upon Mr. John McAuliff.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, August 28, 1877

MEMBERS OF THE LABOR PARTY OF THE SECOND
WARD.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Members of the Labor Party of the Second Ward held a well attended meeting last night which was opened by its President, Mr. John Gelder. The report of the last meeting was read and accepted, after which the Club's Secretary, Mr. J. W. Bailey, read the Constitution of the Club, which was also unanimously accepted....Mr. A. W. Herr, in his short speech, cautioned the meeting to abandon the old parties and show the nation that through freedom of voting, labor is determined also to take its part in politics. The President then introduced Philipp von Patten, who expressed his bitterness as to the present system of factory work. He said;

"It seems that the machinery which was invented, does the contrary from what was expected, to ease the worker's life. Not machinery, but general education is the urgent need of labor. The worst enemy of labor is unemployment, which is created by the use of machinery. I am called a Communist, and yet I have

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, August 28, 1877

never refused to make an honest living by honest work....The eight hour working day plays a vital part in the question of unemploymentPeople have to realize that in a Republic like ours, opportunity is given to everyone, through freedom of voting, to express his opinion and show his power...He warned against strikes which only make matters worse, but advocated peaceful deliberation by organizations which would adopt political action; that is, those who would make an attempt to elect representatives to our city administration as well as to the legislature, and who are members of the Labor Party.

Mr. Cowdery spoke strongly in opposition to machinery. The abolition of it is the only salvation; thus labor would again be insured the earning of a livelihood. Mr. Schilling did not agree with that speaker's ideas. He said, machinery is of great benefit to the laborer and should stay here, but salvation can be found only through a shorter working day. He advocated organizing the Labor Party and introducing the eight hour work day.

The Chicago Tribune, July 25, 1877.

IN COUNCIL

Shortly after the inauguration of the strike on the Michigan Central Railroad, the Communists, or as they call themselves, the Workingmen's Party of Illinois, assumed charge of the operating forces which went through the city, stopping the men from work at the various railroads, factories and large business places.

Mr. Schilling, a noted Communist, was in charge of one gang, and Mr. Stochle, an equally notorious member of that organization, headed the other. They received their information from headquarters located at the Vorbote office, corner of Market and Madison streets.

A Tribune reporter called at that place during the afternoon. Mr. A. R. Parsons was acting as general in chief, and Jacob Winnen and others acted as lieutenants. Every few minutes orderlies arrived, bringing information from the various mobs, and directions were returned by the same orderlies. The leaders were evidently surprised at their great success and they did not disguise their pleasure. They argued that the people were with them and that the authorities dared not oppose them. They disclaim any intention of interfering with private property or committing excesses; all they want is to right the wrongs of the working classes and release them from slavery. They were particularly strong in condemning the employment of women and children in factories and other places. The cheap work

The Chicago Tribune, July 25, 1877.

done by the women and children, they argued, had brought about the present state of affairs by forcing down the wages to a minimum. The leaders of the mobs were instructed to be particularly careful in turning out women and children at whatever shop they were found, and this order was obeyed to the letter.

At about three o'clock all the leaders of the party were ordered to headquarters and a meeting was held, at which the situation was fully discussed. All gave a flattering account of what had been accomplished, and all that was yet needed to crown their work with permanent success, was a thorough organization and an enrollment of all the workingmen. Committees were appointed to enlist the men, and a mass-meeting was ordered to be held on Market St. near Madison. The committees were ordered to meet for private consultation and for the formation of plans at 113 Milwaukee Ave., where an all-night session would be held.

Instructions were then sent to the mobs on the West Side, that under no circumstances should they destroy private property, nor should any man be allowed to drink; any man found drunk should be turned over to the police immediately. When the work on the West Side had been completed, instructions were sent to the West Side mobs, that they should move over to the South Side, one of the bodies to march through the freight depots at the lake front and see whether all work was stopped; and the other to go to the large boot and shoe, and other manufac-

The Chicago Tribune, July 25, 1877.

turing houses on the South Side, and force the workmen to quit. The first body accomplished its work quickly and then marched west on Madison St. to the Vorbote office for further instructions.

The rear end of this crowd was composed of a lot of as dirty, God forsaken looking little imps as ever blacked boots or sold newspapers. Whenever they passed a fruit stand, each boy made a grab, and when they had passed, the stand was empty of apples, oranges, peanuts, etc., and the bewildered Italian seller hardly knew what had become of his wares. The other crowd which operated among the shoe houses, met with several reverses and was finally ordered back to headquarters, where they later dispersed.

The account of the subsequent arrest and discomfiture of some of the leaders will be found elsewhere.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, March 1, 1877



GERMAN

SOCIALISM AND COMMUNISM

Upon the invitation of the Turn Community of Chicago, Mr. Heinrich Ende of Milwaukee gave last night a lecture on "Socialism and Communism". The small audience which gathered there was proof enough that the Germans are not interested in Socialism. Attorney Philipp Stein introduced the speaker. Due to his extraordinary education the audience followed his speech with great interest.

Whoever expected the speaker to demonstrate that Socialism and Communism are vastly different, was greatly disappointed. On the contrary, Mr. Ende did not deny that both sprang from the same root and therefore belong to the same class. "Communism is man's expression of the dark feeling, especially of the laborer, that a betterment of his lot has to come, whereas Socialism is a scientifically founded doctrine." Communism and Socialism differ without clashing....

Chicago Tribune, Oct. 30, 1876.

GENERAL NOTES.

p. 8.. Yesterday afternoon a largely attended Socialist meeting was held in the West Side Turner Hall on Madison street. Phillip Van Patter and Henry Stahl occupied the chair respectively for the English and German elements, and A. Flicker and J. Linner acted as English and German Secretaries. Van Patter elucidated the principles of Socialism in English for about 15 minutes, followed by Joseph Brucker, editor of the Milwaukee Socialist. He spoke on behalf of his daily, and the necessity of some sort of organization, in order that in the future they might have some influence in politics, and thus impress their peculiar features upon the people of the country. Brucker's speech was very lengthy, and contained no points that have not heretofore been given.

Chicago Times, Mar. 19, 1875.

p. 3 - 5 The workmen - the communists who have been howling all winter over the oppression of capital, and wildly storming around the doors of the Relief and Aid society, entertained themselves, last evening, at the West-side Turner Hall with speeches, tableaux, dances, lager beer, cigars, and stale pipes, the entertainment was in commemoration of the uprising of the people in Germany in 1848, and the Paris communes in 1871, and drew together that class of our population who have made themselves conspicuous and notorious in their ravings against law, order, decency, and capital.

There were present about 500 persons, men, women, and children, and a more motley-looking crowd has never assembled in Chicago. It was neither a fashionable nor good-looking assemblage. There were lean and fat, tall and short, round and angular, wiry and muscular, and seazen-faced and brazen-faced individuals, who had neither grace of form and movement nor comeliness of face to make them especially attractive. They evinced neither hard labor nor pinches of poverty, but on the contrary gave indications that they were far above the sufferings which the blatant leaders had depicted to our city authorities.

They came plain but neatly clad, and judging from the manner in which beer

Chicago Times, Mar. 19, 1875.

flowed and cigars were consumed, their scrip was by no means exhausted in the struggle to maintain themselves during an unpropitiously severe winter and scarcity of employment. Some seemed to have plethoric purses, and others carried currency of no mean proportions. They all came to enjoy themselves, and they did enjoy themselves regardless of expense. From the moment they entered the hall, they gathered about the tables and sipped the amber nectar until the close of the festivities.

Among the throng, Carl Klinge, Leopold Teller, John McBluff, Simon, Jeffers, and Frauser, the leaders of the communes in the city, were conspicuous, and seemed the heroes of the hour.

A speech was called for. In response, Carl Klinge came forward and said that they were assembled to celebrate the anniversary of two great episodes in history - the 18th of March, 1848 and 1871, the days when the people rose as a mass to fight against tyranny and despotism. After a few remarks on the revolution of 1848, Klinge spoke of the motives of the Paris commune.

The despots of those days, not satisfied with having taxed the people to

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the utmost, demanded, in 1871, after the population of Paris had manfully resisted the Prussians for a time almost incredible, that they surrender the arms they had so manfully carried. The people objected to this, they did not choose to be given defenseless into the hands of the so-called government, in reality their bitterest enemy. They defended their rights, and forced the troops out of Paris.

"Then," the speaker pursued, "the government of Versailles entered into an agreement with the Prussians against their own country men. Then they sold these men, their own flesh and blood for the sum of five hundred millions." (Applause). "Oh! This is a dark spot in the history of the human race, a spot darkened by the blood of thousands, and it will take ages to deface it."

"I have but one reproach to offer to the commune, and that is, that they were too lenient. Like honest men they guarded the property belonging to their enemies, the money in the bank of France. They touched not one sou of it, but made a paltry loan of 500,000 francs from Rothschild."

"Here, too, we are trodden down by capital and the bourgeois. But for us,

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too, the day of deliverance is coming, sooner than you imagine."

At this stage Klinge was fairly overruled by passion, and in perfect frenzy he hissed forth between his teeth the following words: "When this day comes, brethren, you must remember that I have told you today, and not, like the Parisians, be merciful. Discard all feelings of mercy and think of our enemies, as they showed themselves two weeks ago. Think of the cannons they had in readiness, ready to shoot you down like dogs, had you dared to murmur. 'Eye for eye and tooth for tooth' be our motto on that day, and we will revenge our brethren slaughtered at Paris." (Cheers.)

Mr. John McAuliff then addressed the throng, and spoke at some length of the tendency of capital to ignore poor people.

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Chicago Times, March 14, 1875.

NO COALITION.

The communistic career of that incorrigible Blatherskite, "Dr. Butts" and his followers, Woodman, Smith, etc., has come to a sudden and inglorious end. Only two weeks ago they perfected the great amalgamation of the would-be reformers speaking the English tongue, with the burly teutonic crowd, headed by Klings, Teller, Nusser, etc., and of which they had expected the most astonishing results. But yesterday the coalition split wide open and the old leaders are again in the exclusive command of the communistic army. It appears that Klings and his friends were disgusted with the arrogant demeanor of the "Doctor" and his confreres, and had decided to frustrate their efforts to assume the leadership at once, Teller and Feltes, the two German members of the committee, were accordingly instructed to keep up a row in their meetings, to disagree with whatever proposition might come from Butts and Woodman, and prepare a report of their own, while the veteran forces were informed in the meetings of their respective sections, to uphold Teller and vote down the report of the "intruders".

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This programme was faithfully carried out, and the proceedings of yesterday's meeting therefore of an exceedingly stormy character.

Although these facts were pretty generally known, the crowd which assembled yesterday afternoon at the Twelfth Street Turner Hall was considerably smaller than that of the first meeting two weeks ago, numbering but seven or eight hundred persons. Teller had just appeared on the stage and called the meeting to order, when the voice of "Dr." Butts was heard from the back end of the hall, protesting against Teller assuming the authority of opening the proceedings, and calling upon the assemblage not to listen to his call. Teller, however, paid no attention to that, and declared that the election of officers was then in order.

Mr. Jeffers was accordingly elected chairman. McAuliffe was nominated for vice-president but declined, as, in his opinion, this was simply an adjourned meeting, and the old officers were entitled to act.

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Klings differed from McAuliffe, saying that the meeting was sovereign and had a right to choose whomsoever they pleased.

Meanwhile Woodman had mounted the stage, and grasping the gavel said that he had nobody else was the authorized chairman, and he would continue to act in that capacity unless legally removed.

After some more wrangling about the question who should be the officers, a new election took place, with the following result: President, Jeffers; vice presidents, McAuliffe and Pekadill; secretaries, Simmen, Teller, and Meilbeck.

Teller then proceeded to report for the committee appointed to investigate the books of the Relief and Aid society. He said that the committee held several meetings, and conferred with the committee of the common council. No satisfactory results could be obtained, however, as the officers of the

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relief society had refused to submit the books for his perusal, pretending that they could not be spared at present. It is evident that they only intend to pull them around by the nose, but he was one of those fellows whom they could not fool around.

Mr. Feltes also reported on the work performed by the committee. After detailing the various sessions held by the committee, and complaining of the discourteous treatment which they had to suffer on the part of Mr. Kling, he said that they had decided to desist from all further efforts, as the relief society intended to delay them in their work until the warm season would arrive and the members of the committee would find work. They had, therefore, confined themselves to an investigation of the numerous complaints which they had received from aggrieved parties. He added that an investigation of the books would have been of no benefit, as the books of the relief society were undoubtedly kept in the same manner as those of bankrupt business men, who want to shield themselves from legal persecutions by fraudulent entries and the like.

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Mr. Conyett, the orator of the day, next obtained the floor. He spoke substantially as follows:

Fellow-workingmen! you have heard the report of your committee, and were informed of the various difficulties they had to encounter.

The relief society is dishonest in its offers to submit the books to a careful investigation. Its officers simply want to fool us till we despair of going any further. It would have been the duty of the common council to order an investigation long ago, but this was not done, and it can easily be understood why it was omitted. The aldermen are like the officers of the relief society, aristocrats, who feed themselves at the expense of the working classes. Nothing can, therefore, be accomplished in a legal manner. The so-called legal way of remedying the coil is no way at all. They say we have the right to suffrage, and the ballot-box is the safeguard of our liberties. But I tell you that the people are not controlling the ballot-box. It is the money-bag. The wealthy classes keep us in gilded shackles, so

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that we might not perceive our slavery; but they are shackles, nevertheless. The great scoundrels have left us but one remedy, and that is the remedy of violence.

(Great Applause). The laws made by the money aristocracy are nothing but the demands of a band of robbers. We are not bound to obey these demands, and we ought to treat them in the same manner as we would treat a high-wayman, who demands our purse and our watch. (Applause).

The poor ignorant people are annually driven to the polls to vote for the professional politicians. This must be stopped. You must organize without delay, and establish a party which is based upon the wants of the people, and not adhere to a party organized by a number of professional politicians, shortly before an election takes place, for the purpose of filling their pockets. You want time for preparation. You are ignorant of the science of politics and political economy. All you know about it you have derived from the lying press in the pay of your oppressors, the capitalists. (Applause). The press applauds the robbing public officers and makes heroes out of them, who sacrifice themselves for the welfare of the people. Look at our great

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Anton Caspar Hesing. A year or two ago we were not even permitted to enjoy a glass of beer, on the Sabbath. Now, thanks to his noble efforts, we can drink as much as we please, and whenever we please. Therefore, he says, we have to follow him blindly and do whatever he says for the entire rest of our lives. (Applause). The people are taught to despise communism, and you are told horrid stories in regard to the Paris commune. But I assure you, those stories were mere lies. The capitalistic press lied about us when we exposed the corruption of the relief society, and it lies about the Paris commune and communism in general. The people must be taught to distrust the capitalistic press, and instead of paying for the falsehoods, as dished up by the daily papers, to subscribe for papers published in the interest of the people, like the Vorbote. (Forerunner). Then they will learn the truth. If they remain in their lethargy, they will continue to suffer for years and years to come, and their children will damn their fathers for their indifference. If you would just keep your eyes open, you could readily perceive the terrible system of robbery, as carried on by your government. The last congress increased the duties on such articles which are mainly consumed by the working classes, and exacted no duty at all for the diamonds of the daughter of Gen. Sherman, which would

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otherwise have been taxed with not less than \$30,000. Your legislators are thieves and scalawags of the meanest order. When the general assembly convenes at Albany, hundreds of vile prostitutes emigrate from New York City to the capital of the state, knowing that they will be extensively patronized by the so-called representatives of the people. During the sessions of congress, the gambling hells of Washington are kept in full blast. Will such facts not convince you that the ballot-box of the present day is but a mere humbug? (Applause). There is no liberty, as long as the working man is deprived of the means to participate freely in the government. He is a slave, no matter whether he wears shackles or not.

It is our holy duty to deprive the money-bag of his power and to take the government into our own hands. Then only the cry "liberty, equality, fraternity, and welfare to all" will be no mere phrases. (Thundering applause).....

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Chicago Times, March 14, 1875.

The principal features of the news contained in these two and one-half page columns are embodied in the following synoptical review:

The two wings of the communistic mob will never agree.

The effort to form a union ends in a general disruption.

The English-speaking blathers kites repudiated and covered with contumely.

Klings and followers abandon their attack on the relief society.

And seek satisfaction in fulminating resolutions.

Conquered but not subdued.

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The Chicago Times, Feb. 24, 1875.

LOAD YOUR GUNS, THEY WILL BE NEEDED TO-MORROW TO SHOOT
COMMUNISTS

The camp of the communists presents a spectacle of unprecedented activity. Ever since Sunday, their leaders have been in earnest consultation as to the manner in which the proposed raid on the office of the Relief and Aid Society shall be conducted, and have listened attentively to the numerous propositions made by the officers of the different sections which are scattered all over the city. The press of their organ, the Vorbote, is constantly in motion turning out thousands of hand-bills and posters, by which the workingmen are to be invited to attend the mass-meetings called for to-night. The speakers, and principally Messrs. Klings, Krause, and Nusser, are preparing elaborate addresses to fire the hearts of the malcontents and arouse them to imprudent action. In short, everything is done to make the proposed coup d'etat a grand success, and from present appearances it seems as if La Salle Street would on to-morrow be the scene of an immense gathering of people.

The proclamation, which is printed in the English, German, Bohemian, and Scandinavian languages, and distributed in the various factories and large manufacturing

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The Chicago Times, Feb. 24, 1875.

establishments, read as follows:

To the Citizens of Chicago

While the misery and the destitution now prevailing in the city of Chicago has reached an unprecedented climax, and the great mass of unemployed workingmen and artisans are at present without sufficient clothing, food, and fuel, nay, a great portion thereof is without even a shelter, thus craving immediate help, the Relief and Aid Society refuses to employ the money entrusted to them for the purpose of relieving those destitute people, referring the sufferers to the county agents, viz.; to the pockets of the taxpayers, as the capitalists are paying few or no taxes; preferring to fight the city claims in court.

According to the company's own statement, \$347,000 is in their hands, which are deposited with the banks, belonging to the very indentical taxfighters. The Relief and Aid Society pays, if we believe public journals, \$60,000 annually to officials, that do not care to relieve the really needy, but squander the money upon favorites, or use them for their own personal gratification.

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The Chicago Times, Feb. 24, 1875.

As the Relief and Aid Society is now refusing the necessary support to the really needy, throwing the burden upon the taxpayer, speculating with the funds solely destined to relieve the poor, and supporting therewith a mass of idle officials, leaving the citizens of this city to starvation and cold, it is the duty of every good citizen to protect against this shameful proceeding and to demand a decided and immediate change of this state of affairs.

As a thorough and decisive abolition of the existing corruption and the shameful wholesale robbery of greedy politicians has become a question of life for the community, all citizens of Chicago affected by the pressure of the present state of things, are invited to attend the above meetings. Nothing but firm, prompt, and concerted action can procure help and assistance to the poor and relief to the taxpayers.

Come all! Down with corruption! Down with all swindlers! Put your shoulders to the wheel and soon we shall live to see better times. United we can accomplish everything; single-handed we can accomplish nothing!

Committee.

The Chicago Times, Feb. 24, 1875.

The principal features of the news contained in these two columns are embodied in the following synoptical review.

A few of that blood-thirsty crowd are running their necks into the halter.

Thousands of incendiary proclamations scattered broadcast in the city.

The militia and police preparing for the impending conflict.

The Relief and Aid Society will give no more aid to vagrant fire-brands.

The Authorities will "Make it Warm" for the malcontents.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 20, 1875.

AMERICAN RADICALISM

(Editorial)

In Germany to be radical meant, and still means, to apply all one's strength and resources in opposing and trying to overthrow the existing form of government [(Monarchy)]. Most of the so-called "Forty-eighters" were radicals in this sense of the word. [Translator's note: The author refers to the leaders of the German Revolution of 1848. Among them were Hecker, Sigel, Schurz, Rosenthal, Rosencranz, Annecke, Ostermann, Solomon, and others who served the North during the Civil War.] In America they did not find the object against which their radicalism was directed. However, slavery offered itself as a substitute, and they opposed it with remarkable success. Since slavery has been abolished, German radicalism has been idle, but has been seeking new fields of endeavor. Recently, it seems, German liberals wanted to import the fight which is being waged in Europe, between Germany and the Vatican, to America, in order to have opportunity for following their

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I H mad inclinations to destroy.

However, there are also American radicals who are opposed to our form of government, and are bent on establishing a system that is the direct opposite of the one we are now maintaining, when the opportunity to do so presents itself. In Germany the radicals demanded that the monarchy be abolished; American radicals are demanding that universal suffrage be abolished. The two movements are similar, inasmuch as they seek to destroy historical institutions, and that certainly requires moral courage. To revile kings and emperors while one is in America, requires no more courage than it does to revile republics when one is in Germany; but when an American tells our tyrannical dictators, "the people," that they are incompetent, that they cannot rule themselves,--well, no honest person can call him a coward.

In this sense the Chicago Times is a very radical publication. For some time it has made revolutionary attacks on the prevailing majority rule, which is based upon universal suffrage. The substitute for our present

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American form of government which it recommends is nothing less than German imperialism. The Chicago Times would like to have the rights of the people limited exclusively to the election of a representative body /Reichstag/, and advocates that the election of all executive, administrative, and judicial officers be abolished. All these "servants of the people" ought to be appointed; but, for the present, the Chicago Times does not state who should appoint them. However it would not be inconsistent of the Times, if it demanded that the respective officers not even be elected indirectly-- in other words, if it demanded that some of the government offices not be filled by popular election.

While declaring its reasons for its radical demands, the Times makes several malicious sidethrusts at the Germans, which is nothing unusual. We shall make a reply at some more suitable time. At present it is our object to present only the fundamental ideas of the Times as a noteworthy sign of our age, and anyone who has intercourse with educated Americans knows that they often express the very same ideas.

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"To elect someone" says Parton, "does not mean merely to cast a ballot into a box, but to express an opinion". Ignorance, however, is unable to express an opinion. The Times has this to say on this point: "Self-government means self-support, self-control, and self-guidance. The individual who has not the self-supporting, self-guiding, and self-controlling faculty, is not fit for, nor capable of self-government. He is not a fit or safe person to be entrusted with the elective franchise in any political society."

Ignorance is not mere illiteracy. Some of the most illiterate people are among those most capable of self-support, self-control, and self-guidance; are among those most capable of forming intelligent and reliable opinions upon all matters of public or private concern. Many who are popularly called "educated" are among the least capable in these respects.

As a rule women are incapable of forming trustworthy decisions on political or public issues, although they are qualified by "education" to devour

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I H "society literature" by the shipload. There are exceptions, of course, but, in general, "educated" women possess less true voting faculty than the most illiterate men.

In this respect they compare with those "educated" male bipeds whom Parton calls "the snobs of society, who turn up their noses at 'this voting, you know'; 'deuced nuisance, you know'; 'never voted in my life, you know'; 'and never shall, you know'". Like the lower class of Germans, called educated because they have acquired by machinery the arts of reading and writing, they are incapable of self-government; they need somebody to take care of and provide for them. This criticism is not meant to disparage the high social function of women; it is simply a statement of the fact, that, in general, women, irrespective of their literary attainments, lack the faculty of voting; and, lacking the faculty, they should not be permitted to do so in any representative state.

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It is said that on the Sandwich Islands there is not a man, woman, or child who cannot read and write, most of them in two languages.

According to our theorists who advocate compulsory schooling, the Kanakas should be a people eminently qualified to save our political institutions from ruin. They are, probably, no less qualified for that purpose than the "snobs of society" described by Mr. Parton, or the hordes of lower-class Germans and Scandinavians, who, though given an elementary education by state machinery, are less capable of self-guidance than the most "ignorant white trash" in the South, and not much more so than that class which, having just emerged from centuries of slavery, has been deemed by our "educated" politicians qualified to assume at once the highest political functions; or who, if not so qualified, can, it is thought, be made so by a few turns of a governmental schooling machine.

No prophetic instinct or power is necessary to predict that political institutions resting on such a foundation of ignorance, which prevails not only among the most illiterate, but also among the most "educated" schoolmasters

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and legislators, are predestined to "ruin". No state schooling machinery can possibly raise the stream higher than its source.

This writer advocates the only rational remedy. It is to diminish the source by "disfranchising ignorance". Illiteracy should be included in this ignorance disfranchised; but to disfranchise illiteracy alone is not sufficient. The ignorance that consists in lack of the faculty of honest self-support, self-control, and self-guidance is that which constitutes the unsafe, the impossible foundation of free representative institutions. This is the ignorance that must be disfranchised in order to avert the "ruin".

Some will say it is impractical and inexpedient. Practicability and expediency are not the issues. The question is the alternative: political downfall or disfranchisement of ignorance. No doubt, political destruction is both more practical and more expedient than the disfranchisement of ignorance. Our "educated" politicians prefer the former. But the disfranchisement of ignorance is not so impractical as many people think. There are many ways

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 20, 1875.

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I H of establishing a suffrage qualification that would exclude not only the ignorance of illiteracy, but also the greater and more dangerous ignorance of incapacity.

One of the best and surest ways of excluding the evil consequences of ignorant balloting is to abolish it. The basis of representative government is the constitution of a representative body by free, popular election. At that point, in any really good form of representative government, the popular election business stops. The selection of executive, administrative, or judicial functionaries by popular ballot is no part of a truly republican or representative form of government. It is a poisonous outgrowth, borrowed by "educated" demagogues and jobhunters from the semibarbarous system called "democracy," of which history furnishes not a single example that has not proven to be a failure. It is literally and truly a relic of barbarism and, supplemented by the universal enfranchisement of ignorance and incapacity, will surely lead any nation to either barbarism or despotism. There are no good reasons to think that America will prove to be an exception to a rule

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 20, 1875.

that heretofore has been without a single exception.

This is the viewpoint of the Chicago Times on American radicalism. If a newspaper printed in Germany had published the article quoted from the Times, it would have evoked angry retorts from our people, about the "ignorance" of the "foreigners" and their "inability to understand American conditions". And yet, one cannot blame the people across the ocean for relying upon the judgment of a newspaper, which cannot be classed as a party organ, but speaks its mind, irrespective of parties or persons, though it may be guilty of unspeakable offenses against morality and decency. The views which it expressed concerning the effect of electing officers sound rather harsh; yet, in substance, they are not different from what hundreds of American newspapers have written for many years, although in somewhat more careful language, and with certain reservations. The same viewpoint is expressed by the frequently heard complaint: "We have too many elections". However, it is questionable whether or not the general dissatisfaction with the present system of election will lead to a fundamental change.

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The Chicago Times, Dec. 14, 1874.

A DAILY GERMAN COMMUNIST ORGAN TO POUR HOT SHOT INTO
THE STAATS-ZEITUNG

The communists are getting noisy again. Their defeat at the last election seems to have had very little effect upon their impudence, and they are again in the field to carry on a wordy warfare against the present state of society. Their defeat has taught them one lesson, however. They have learned that wild, incendiary speeches and tumultuous processions to the courthouse are not the means by which to increase their ranks; that, on the contrary, some of their warmest friends have left them on that account, and that a different plan has to be followed. After long deliberations, their principal leaders determined to initiate the example of their brethren in Germany, who, by a cooler and more systematic agitation among the working classes, have already succeeded in sending several representatives to parliament. These results were mainly due to the publication of daily papers, edited by able men, who not only understood how to expound the principles of Ferdinand Lasalle and Carl Marx, but who also knew how to make their papers interesting and attractive to the general reader. This example to communists of Chicago is desirous to follow, and for that purpose a meeting was called for yesterday afternoon to the place of Carl Klings, on South Market Street.

The Chicago Times, Dec. 14, 1874.

The meeting was very well attended by representatives of every section in this city, who conducted their deliberations as enthusiastically as ever. Mr. Rubert Mueller officiated as chairman, Mr. John Simmen acted as secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated, the publication committee reported on the prosperity of the Vorbote, the present organ of the workingmen's party. It appeared that with a little support from the sections the paper will be able to pull along for awhile yet, at least. The committee also proposed the establishment of a German morning daily.

The proposition was received with great applause and brought out quite a number of speakers, every one of whom commended the project.

Mr. Helmerdag was the principal advocate of the enterprise. He showed that the German reading public was thoroughly disgusted with the Staats-Zeitung and the other German papers, and that these sheets were only supported for want of something better. Their conduct during the last political campaign had increased the dissatisfaction, and a more appropriate moment for the establishment of a great opposition paper could not very well be imagined.

The Chicago Times, Dec. 14, 1874.

Mr. Klings spoke in the same strain. What the German population wanted was a good morning paper, ably edited, and conducted in the interests of the community, and not only in those of the proprietors and the corrupt politicians.

The proposition was finally adopted unanimously, and it was resolved to issue stock to the amount of \$20,000 and to appoint a committee of seven with instructions to prepare a prospectus, and submit the same to the next meeting. Messrs. Klings, Helmerdag, Simmen, Methua, Kelting, Winneb, and Finkensieber were elected members of the committee.

A proposition was further made to celebrate the anniversary of the organization of the party (the 18th day of January) by a great festival, and to devote the proceedings to the publication fund. This motion was also carried by a unanimous vote. The arrangements for the festival were intrusted to the following committee: Messrs. Muller, Methua, and Simmen.

The meeting thereupon adjourned.

It is understood that the stock for the new paper will find heavy takers. A wealthy

The Chicago Times, Dec. 14, 1874.

farmer by the name of J. Krueger has declared his willingness to subscribe \$2,000; Mr. Robert Mueller \$1,000; Mr. Simmen \$500, and so on. The newspaper is to make its first appearance on the first day of February, and it is asserted that an able journalist from New York, who was prominently connected with the press of Germany, is ready to assume the editorial chair. The leaders propose to make their organ a newspaper fully equal and even superior in every respect to the Staats-Zeitung, of this city, and intend to bestow great care on the news and commercial departments.

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The Chicago Times, May 19, 1874.

CAN THERE BE TOO MUCH WEALTH?

(Editorial)

The German communists of Chicago assembled together and solemnly declared that "the present crisis is the result of reckless production"; that unless something is done about it, these things must be and overcome us like a summer's cloud every few years "to the entire ruin of the working classes"; and the said classes, "by studying national economy, have concluded that similar emergencies can only be prevented by reducing the hours of labor." And whereas the German communists of Chicago, by studying national economy, and listening attentively to harangues by such profound economists as Karl Klings, have reached the conclusion that these propositions are undeniably true, therefore they resolve that they will go in with might and main for the eight-hour system "in all branches of business, public and private."

We have smashed the machine with statutory sledge-hammers, and now our German workmen propose to mend it by laying on the sledge-hammer still more violently. If they have their way it will not need a prophet nor the son of a prophet to predict the consequences.

The Chicago Times, Feb. 19, 1874.

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[A SPLIT AMONG WORKERS]

The split among the workingmen, which has separated the English-speaking from the German-speaking elements, has been brought about by the intense communism of the latter. The communism of the latter has been brought about by the toleration of the American people in so freely opening our country to the land-pirates of Europe. The way to prevent the spread of communism here, is to close our seaports against the further ingress of European vagabondage. Just how this should be done is not a problem easy to solve. Perhaps we might enact laws whereby no one should be permitted to emigrate here who could not show sufficient credentials as to his not having been either a thief, a pauper, or a vagabond in the country from which he comes. Had there been some such law in force, eleven-twelfths of these communistic gentlemen in our city would never have reached our shores. Instead of being in clover in Chicago they would now be in the jails and pillories of their native lands.

It is quite fortunate that this communistic element is not a large one. It will not increase in size from recruits gained in Chicago. A large percentage of its members will desert it just as soon as they find that no immediate division of property is likely to take place. What is wanted is plunder, and when it is found that plunder is not to be had by simply passing a resolution, they will desert the alliance for the sake of taking up some other department of thievery, in which the returns are more speedy and reliable.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 18, 1872.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE PARIS COMMUNE

The members of the "International Society," celebrated, yesterday afternoon, in the Globe Theatre, the anniversary of the proclamation of the Paris Commune. Attendance was pretty large; there were even a few ladies present.

Mr. Zimel opened the meeting (apparently in German), Mr. Traner in Swedish.

Mr. Karl Kline made a long address: "A year ago," he said, "the greatest epoch of the history of the world opened; for the night of March 17th to March 18th, the first open fight between 'bourgeois' and worker broke out. So many lies have been spread about the Paris Commune, it is time to tell the truth." The next speaker was a Mr. Eger, who spoke in Swedish and whose elegant appearance did not seem to prove that a just share of fruits of his labor had been withheld from him. He gave a fiery address and was frequently interrupted by applause.....

Mr. Traner Jr., spoke in English, admonishing every worker to educate himself for the struggle. "Even if we should not see the end, perhaps we shall

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 18, 1872.

succeed in gaining for our children a better future," he said. Finally, Mr. Krause, spoke in German, and Mr. Charles Dilke, in English.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, November 8, 1871

KARL HEINZEN ABOUT KARL MARX (FROM THE
NEW YORK PIONEER) (FRONT PAGE REPRINT)

We would fight the Workers International if a Karl Marx had never existed, because we regard communism as barbarism, and all class division as nefarious. The whole movement that is maintained in the interest of a few demagogues we think capable only of working into the hands of the reaction by dividing the revolutionary forces, without aiding the "workers" in the least...

Nowhere a cheaper demagoguery is possible than among the workers, because they usually have too little education to look into the cards of their "educated" and "erudite" leaders...So even a Marx has succeeded in becoming a labor demagogue even though nobody is less qualified by his personality to impress himself on the people. He is no orator and his calculating and negative nature is incapable of a passionate exaltation or a surrender, even if in outward appearance only, to an idea.

Everything in him is mean, egotistical calculation. No noble aspiration of others means anything to him, no distinction of another lets him sleep... nobody probably despises more those who let themselves be used for his purposes.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, November 8, 1871

Between a Marx and a "worker" there exists as little intellectual sympathy as between a slaveholder and a slave; but because they are the easiest mark for harangues, and because in their ranks the least competition is to be expected, Mr. Marx hopes to attain as a labor leader what on a different level he is not able to gain.

Everything he represents he has picked up in France and in England in order to digest it scientifically and critically and ot put it into different phrases, but without ever getting to a positive result. In the whole Marx philosophy there is not one ounce of certainty. In spite of his "studies" and his sophistic nimble-mindedness he is really only one who gets whatever he works on second-hand. He is an anti-bourgeois, an anti-Bauer, an anti-Ruge, an anti-Proudhon etc., but what he is himself without the others, he would be at a loss to say... We judged him like that already in a pamphlet issued in 1847 in Switzerland. We have fought the German Communists one after another as they appeared... We objected to them primarily on two points:



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, November 8, 1871

1. That in their fury against the "bourgeois" they not only withdrew completely from politics and the State, but also that they attacked in the most hostile and knavish fashion the "political radicalism" which worked for the democratic republic as the first presupposition of social reforms, while they, submissively enough, got along a la Fournier with the monarchy.
2. That while they completely refuse all that others are fighting for, they themselves will not say, in spite of all invitations, just what they want, or in what way they hope to realize Communism. Especially Marx and Engels have distinguished themselves in circumventing with sophistic agility any such direct explanations.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 21, 1871.

[KARL MARX]

Karl Marx wrote to the lady editors of the Woodhull and Claflin Weekly in New York, that the false report of his death had been sent into the world by the Paris Avenir, a Bonapartist paper.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 12, 1871.

PERSONALITIES AND IDEAS. (Signed P. D.) (False report of Marx's death.)

The death of Karl Marx was a great loss for the International Workers' Association, and will be mourned by it; but the European aristocracy has no reason to rejoice. People are mortal, but not ideas; and even though Karl Marx was the real creator and leader of the union of all workers of all countries, still the same reasons for its continuance remain in existence, as before his death. One may think about the principles of Karl Marx, as to the sharing of all in capital and profits, what one likes, one still will understand that his ideas do not belong to him alone but are a product of European conditions. His merit consisted only in bringing these ideas into a system and in organizing their adherents. There can be no question that the working classes of all Europe, especially in the industrialized countries, find themselves in very depressed conditions and that they work ceaselessly and energetically to improve these conditions. The situation over there is quite different from that prevailing here in our great free republic. Here everybody who looks for work has not one, but hundreds of chances to make his living; and he is not bound at any particular place. A quite enormous field is open to him. Over there, however, the change from one profession to another, or from one locality to another causes interminable difficulties in spite of all liberal reforms.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 12, 1871.

Here all workers can unite without restriction, to defend their interests in word or print. The press is at their service, and the legislatures listen to their complaints. On the European continent, however, the associations and the press stand under strict control. Here bosses and workers are not so strictly divided, because the transition from the latter to the former is so much easier. An understanding in the common interest is therefore more feasible than over there.

The greater chasm (between the classes) in Europe explains the endeavor to close it (the chasm) by lawful or violent means and explains the creation of the International Workers' Association which proclaims the solidarity of interest among all workers of all nations. For the United States this association is interesting enough, but of little practical meaning. But for Europe it has all the more meaning, so much that this meaning is going to furnish at the next time the topic of the day to England as well as France and Germany. It is far from sure that in all, that the International will take the place in the foreground but it is certain that it will play a role in all the social movements that impend.

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[DR. KARL MARX]

New York, September 7
Dr. Karl Marx

The friends of Dr. Karl Marx, leader of the International Association, suspect that he has committed suicide, despairing of the success of his cause. They prophecy that his organization in the case of his death will collapse, because he has been practically alone in holding it together. (False report of death).

Editorial: Karl Marx

The death of the most important leader of the International Workers' Brotherhood is reported. Karl Marx died in London in his fifty-third year, it is said, by his own hand. The hopes he had put on the uprising of the commune had been disappointed, and he saw his aim, to lead, as labor dictator, the social transformation of Europe in the Communistic sense, postponed for many years. His whole life had been directed toward revolutionary overthrow. His rare gifts he used with



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, September 8, 1871

unflagging consistency for the undermining of the social structure. His whole being was thoroughly critical, negative and decomposing; a positive program, how the new world which he wished to create out of the debris of the old one, should be constructed, he has never formulated; the general communistic principles cannot be regarded as such.

Marx was born at Trier 1818. He studied law in Bonn and Berlin, and especially in Berlin dedicated himself to the study of Hegelian Philosophy. In 1841 he settled at Bonn as Privat - Dozent. In 1842 he took over the editorship of the Rheinische Zeitung in Cologne, and had the honor to see the paper suppressed. Marx fled to Paris and with Ruge, he edited the German-French Annuals.

The revolution of 1848 brought him back to Cologne...1849 he fled again to Paris, later to London. From there he corresponded for a while with the New York Tribune. Of his literary works the critique of Proudhon's "The Philosophy of Misery" (published in French in Brussels) created a sensation in 1848. His

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most important work "Das Kapital, Kritik der Politischen Oekonomic" appeared in Hamburg - that is to say only the first volume and without much success. For the mass of the workers it was both too expensive and too erudite.

Marx was for the workers of Europe what LaSalle (sic!) has been for those of Germany: the spiritual head, the organizers, the brains of the whole. His place in London will be filled as little as that of LaSalle in Germany. Criticism was his strong suit. He understood like no one else how to find the weak point of his opponent and to reveal the contradictions in his reasoning. He pleased himself in this work almost beyond discretion, and as justified as his censures of the economists frequently were, his critique not rarely bordered on the realm of merely hair-splitting subtleties and sophisms.

[THE SOCIALIST IDEA]

It would not be surprising, on the contrary, quite understandable, if the horrible events in Paris would lead to a general persecution of demagogues in Germany and Italy. Because to the imagination, not only of the ruling class but of all property owners, the Communists today are just such bogies as the virtuous "Burschenschafter" and the less tame Carbonari were once in Germany and Italy. It is to this generation hardly possible any more to think itself back into the state of mind deliberately nursed by the governments among the "decent citizens" half a century, nay, thirty years, ago by systematic misrepresentation of the activity of the "demagogues." Today the most dreaded demagogues and Carbonaris of them, are celebrated statesmen, professors, privy counsellors, famous writers, etc., enthusiastically cheered whenever they appear at some celebration to tell their amazed listeners of the deprivations and persecutions they had to suffer for working in their own way half a century earlier, for what since, in a different way, has become reality.

How now, if in another fifty years something similar should happen? How, if in the year 1920, the political, or better, the social ideas (for which in 1871, fifty-thousand or more Communists shed their blood) should in purified form come into their own? Today the mere supposition of such a thing being possible appears utterly fantastic - however, hardly more fantastic than

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 21, 1871.

the prediction would have appeared fifty years ago, that the nephew of Napoleon would ride over France for two decades, and that the then twenty-five years old second son of the King of Prussia would become Europe's most powerful emperor. It is true German unification as the year 1871, brought it, is very different from what the "Burschenschafter" dreamed it; not a romantic, poetic dream of Hohenstaufen, but the sober, realistic rule of the Hohenzollerns. And so the Socialist idea, too, which appeared in Paris in 1871, in its crudest form, reminiscent of Caliban, by 1920, would appear in a far more decent, thoroughly un-democratic shape. But with this qualification, the gradual growing up of the Socialist ideas to a power transforming the prevailing conditions in Europe is not at all impossible. It would not be surprising at all, if at the end of the 19th century the slogan "Equalification of social differences, elimination of the conflict between capital and labor" would have as much power over the minds of men, as at the middle of the century the cry "Popular representation, freedom of press and speech, national unity," had. ~

So much is certain, that in the thickly populated nations of Europe, ideas are germinating (as yet in the most formless shape) that finds no expression in the present political organizations, and that these ideas will provide the motive power for the transformations that are to be expected in the next generations. But to distinguish already, now, between the chaff and the wheat;





Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 21, 1871.

between the dross and the metal; that would require a gift of prophecy which we do not claim to possess.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 26, 1871.

[THE GRAND JURY AND THE UPRISING]

The Grand Jury which yesterday ended its activity has not made itself the tool of the malicious venom of the wretched slanderers of the Tribune, Times and Evening Journal, as these had confidently expected. But neither has it had the courage to boldly state of what no doubt all its members must be convinced. It has heard numerous witnesses about the "uprising" of January 15, and cannot have gained any other conviction that the three papers are guilty, if not before the law, at least before the moral consciousness of every honorable man, of a common crime: of the crime of having invented, with a turpitude and shamelessness unexampled even in America, an uprising that severely affected the credit of the city.

Under these circumstances the Grand Jury would have done its duty only if it had pilloried before public opinion the perpetrators of the infamous calumniations, that described Chicago as the place of a "Prussian uprising" and of "Communistic violence...."

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 15, 1863.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND THE SLAVEHOLDERS OF LOUISIANA

(Editorial)

Last month a delegation of planters from Louisiana visited President Lincoln and asked that he arrange for an election in Louisiana, November 1, in keeping with the Constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Louisiana. Now, the present constitution of Louisiana is a pro-slavery document, and the slaveholders of that state merely wanted the President to aid them in preserving the "divine institution". However, in this instance President Lincoln followed the correct course and told the planters that he knew that a large number of the citizens of Louisiana were anxious to have the constitution of their state amended and to hold a constitutional convention for that purpose, and that he, therefore, must deny their request, but would give the people of Louisiana opportunity to hold an election in due time.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3027

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 15, 1863.

We heartily commend the President for acting as he did. The Administration should steadfastly adhere to the principle of the Liberals: that the Union may be restored only on the basis of freedom for all its inhabitants, and that every Southern state must remove the stigma of slavery from its constitution before it can be readmitted into the Union.

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I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

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Abendpost, Dec. 29, 1934.

THE MAYORAL ELECTION

(Editorial)

Various movements are beginning to be noticed in local politics. The Republicans cast their eyes everywhere for a candidate for the office of mayor who would make a good impression upon the citizens, and whom the organization could trust. Speaking of Republican candidates for mayor, one cannot avoid mentioning, in accordance with tradition, William Hale Thompson, who for three successive terms led the party to victory. Whether Thompson is going to be a candidate is not yet known. In keeping with his habits, he surrounds himself with deep and ominous silence.

The only Republican who, until now, has announced his candidacy is the attorney, Emil C. Wetten. He has elaborated an extensive platform which he submitted to the press a few weeks ago. Besides, Arthur F. Albert is

WHA (H.L.) Doc 1333

Abendpost, Dec. 29, 1934.

mentioned. Albert is of German descent. For almost ten years he represented the 43rd ward in the city council, and was known as the most pugnacious and ablest of Thompson's opponents in the council. It has been reported that his friends have already circulated petitions for his nomination. He has, however, not expressed himself as yet as to whether he will accept the candidacy or reject it.

The Republicans are compelled to conduct their campaign with an organization which is quite scattered and, owing to the grave defeats of recent years, quite demoralized. They need more offices, and, for that, also money; for without money no campaign can be conducted as it should be. The Democratic party is in a very favorable situation. The leader of the Democrats, Pat Nash, has succeeded in holding the organization together and although many of the candidates for county offices expressed their dissatisfaction in the beginning, they nevertheless submitted to the will of his leadership. Thus, they entered their campaign with closed ranks with the result that they

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Abendpost, Dec. 29, 1934.

gained a victory on the entire front.

Now, the Democrats appeared before the public with their ticket for municipal elections. As was generally expected, the present mayor, Edward J. Kelly, is at the top of the ticket. Needless to mention that the Democrats could not find a better candidate. Mayor Kelly, who was elected Anton Cermak's successor by the city council, achieved a great deal during his last term. Let us only be reminded that the city's finances were scattered when Thompson abandoned the scene of his activities. The finances of the city's administration, of the board of education, and of the county were in a deplorable state, and taxes climbed to unheard-of heights.

The financial condition of these institutions is today quite satisfactory, even though the taxes have been considerably reduced. This is, so far as the city administration and board of education are concerned, primarily due to the efforts of Mayor Kelly. It seems that this is also generally credited

Abendpost, Dec. 29, 1934.

to him, because strong and influential citizens' groups, which had otherwise nothing to do with politics, declared their readiness to support Mayor Kelly's candidature to the full. As a candidate for the office of city clerk, Peter J. Brady, was nominated by the organization; he is the present incumbent of that office.

The present administration has shown ample consideration for the German population of the city in the filling of political offices. The heads of the organization had the desire to see a German-American on the city's ticket. That is why they turned to Gustave A. Brand, who has been active in the German movement for many years and, as president of the German Day Organization, has done a good job in every respect. Mr. Brand declared himself ready to accept the candidacy for office of city treasurer. The character and career of Mr. Brand are sufficient assurance that the choice could not be a better one. It is certain that Mr. Brand's candidacy will be received most favorably in German circles. The endorsement of this ticket on the part of the

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Abendpost, Dec. 29, 1934.

Democratic organization took place at a brief session which proceeded harmoniously and almost without debate. Thus the primaries will become a mere matter of form for the Democrats. It is quite certain, even now, that the ticket will be approved by an overwhelming majority of the Democratic voters.

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Abendpost, Nov. 3, 1934.

THE GERMAN CANDIDATES

(Editorial)

Among the candidates who seek political offices this time there are a large number of people with German names. To be sure, one's name is not always good evidence of one's origin. There are people with German names who have become completely Americanized, and who have completely forgotten their German origin. On the other hand, there are people with English, Irish, or some other kind of name, who are close to the German people because they have, or had, a good German mother, a fact for which there is no evidence in their names. Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago, for instance, belongs to this group.

This newspaper has always advocated giving preference to candidates of German extraction without regard to party affiliations. The paper believes this attitude correct, because one of the most serious weaknesses of the German-



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American element is its insufficient representation in political offices. For that reason the German-speaking voters should make it a practice to give their votes, in all elections, to the members of their race--provided, of course, that these candidates are trustworthy and are capable of filling the offices to which they aspire.

In recommending candidates for office the newspaper assumes that these recommendations are desired by its readers. It will not attempt to influence its readers, but wants only to give them information and pointers which will help them to perform their duty at the polls. In this article, which deals with candidates of German descent, all who are of the German race, and can justly lay claim to the support of their fellow Germans, are recommended to the voters. Whether a candidate deserves this support does not depend, in this paper's opinion, upon his ability to speak a few words of broken German, or upon the number of times he treats others to drinks at German festivals, but upon whether he has the proper



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understanding for the German character, and whether he is proud to acknowledge his German extraction in public.

These are the things which this paper takes into consideration when it endorses candidates of German extraction. Oscar G. Mayer is one of the candidates for trustee of the State University. He is the eldest son of Oscar F. Mayer, who is well known and beloved all over Chicago, and far beyond its limits. With his father, Oscar G. Mayer is at the head of one of the largest and most successful industrial enterprises of Chicago. From his parents he inherited good German breeding, and he has always respected it. Now he is running on the Democratic ticket for an office which does not pay any salary but, at the same time, is very important. Every German-American should consider it an honor to vote for Oscar G. Mayer.

Among the candidates on the Democratic ticket are Robert M. Sweitzer, candidate for county treasurer; John E. Traeger, candidate for county commissioner, a son



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of the former sheriff, John Traeger, and Frank J. Kasper, a candidate for county commissioner outside of Chicago. Among the Republican candidates for county commissioner are Louis Nettelhorst, son of the deceased president of the School Board, whom the older German-Americans will remember with respect; Harry B. Hoff, son-in-law of the late recorder, Joe Haas; and William Busse. They all are on good terms with the German-American community, and for that reason should not be forgotten on election day. For the same reason, this paper recommends that its readers vote for the Democrat, George Seif, and the Republican, John J. Hoellen, as trustees of the Sanitary District.

The paper supports all candidates for Congress on the Democratic ticket, because President Roosevelt's economic program cannot be completed unless there is a Democratic majority in Congress. Nevertheless it recommends that its readers in the Ninth District vote for the Republican candidate, Fred A. Britten, who is a personal friend of countless German-Americans, and has always shown an understanding of their character and problems.



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Abendpost, Nov. 3, 1934.

One of the most important and influential authorities is the Board of Appeals. Among the candidates for this office on the Democratic ticket is the German-American Fred W. Brummel. He was first appointed to this office by the county commissioners, and has been so satisfactory that he was put up by the party organization as a candidate for the same office, and was nominated at the primary election, with a large majority. Fred Brummel is a man of spotless reputation. He is rightly considered an expert in tax matters, and he has the greatest understanding of the troubles of the small and large property owners, and is always ready to listen to their complaints. Fred Brummel has been endorsed by many prominent German-Americans, both Republicans and Democrats. All voters of German descent should cast their ballots for him.

Abendpost, Oct. 19, 1934.

GERMAN-AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION

Last Tuesday, there was a meeting of members in parlor K of the Bismarck Hotel, preceded by a conference of the executive committee at the headquarters of the organization. Many of the invited speakers and, of course, the candidates for the next elections, were not present, as they were busy campaigning in the county.

Interesting indeed was Judge Hartigan's speech, indicating that he is well able to follow proceedings in the German language.

In the business part of the meeting, some of the members emphasized the need of recommending the constituents that they vote the straight ticket, in order to avoid unnecessary scattering of votes.

The most far-reaching resolution, however, was the one to have a mass meeting at the Lincoln Turner Hall on October 30th. A committee was nominated, and

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Abendpost, Oct. 19, 1934.

the ladies and gentlemen present were instructed to prepare this mass meeting, to spread propaganda, to get speakers (largely, of course, German candidates), and, if at all possible, to take care of the guests with gay and moist entertainment.

A number of ladies' organizations of many years' standing joined the German-American Democratic Organization at the meeting. Also the remaining men Democrats, who used to function here before, were likewise represented, and thus the last bridge to unification of all German Democrats was crossed. Unanimity, not to speak of universal enthusiasm, surcharged the whole meeting. Herr Carl Witt took over the post of recording secretary, and Herr Lorenz Schlegel took over the duties of co-organizer, which office he has actually been fulfilling.

The committee for the mass meeting, on Wednesday at headquarters, was represented by eight men and four women. Entertainment will be provided by male and female choruses, and good orators will speak. Proper press releases have been given by headquarters to the local German papers.

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Abendpost, Oct. 19, 1934.

The Abendpost will keep its readers informed.

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THE JUDICIAL ELECTION

(Editorial)

Seldom has a campaign aroused so little interest as has the campaign leading up to the judicial elections, which will take place Monday. For years we have been accustomed to seeing only a small part of the electorate participating in such elections. As a result the judicial elections have become the private business of the political organizations. The professional politicians and their followers take part in the elections, and decide them, since the bulk of the citizens stay away from the polls.

It was always that way, but this year the indifference has been noticeably greater than usual, in spite of the fact that the people of Illinois must, at the same time, decide about the retention or repeal of Prohibition. The English-language press is obviously completely indifferent about the matter. A few of big English-language papers have for years been fighting energetically for the repeal of Prohibition. It seems inconceivable that they have

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GERMANAbendpost, June 3, 1933.

not spent weeks drumming up interest and propagandizing in articles, pictures, and cartoons for a big turnout at the election. In such a case the judicial election, also, would be a real expression of the people's will.

Nevertheless this paper considers it its duty to urge those among its readers who are entitled to vote to take part in the election. The right to vote is the only right that enables the citizen to exert a direct influence upon the Government and the Administration, and a person who fails to exercise this right because of indolence or indifference does not deserve to possess it. In its local section this paper makes definite recommendations for the judicial election and it entreats its readers to look these over carefully and to take them into consideration.

This paper has also taken into careful consideration the recommendations of the Bar Association with regard to judicial candidates. In several instances, however, its recommendations differ from those of the Bar Association. This paper is unable to see why judges who have performed the duties of their office honorably for years, and who have been recommended once or

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GERMANAbendpost, June 3, 1933.

several times by the Bar Association, should suddenly fail to have the qualifications for a judicial office.

There are three tickets in the field, the Democratic or Fusion ticket, the Republican, and the Independent or People's ticket. The last of these is not supported by any political organization. Nevertheless, this paper has endorsed several candidates on this ticket who are of German stock and who have long been well thought of by German-American citizens. All the other recommendations, also, were made after long and careful consideration. They should assist the reader in making his decisions in the election. If readers select different candidates, that is their privilege. The main thing is to vote!

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Abendpost, Dec. 30, 1930.

A GERMAN-AMERICAN GROUP IN FAVOR OF CHARLES V. BARRETT

Under the leadership of Herman Wollenberger and Otto Reich, citizens of German extraction have formed a group supporting the candidacy of Charles V. Barrett for the office of Mayor of Chicago.

This group whose secretary is William A. Schelling, issued the following appeal in favor of their candidate:

"Chicago is in need of a mayor who possesses the confidence of all groups and classes, a man of irreproachable character, an efficient businessman and a leader. Chicago needs a man in whom we have assurance that he will appoint only qualified men for the city administration; a man who possesses the confidence of the people. Chicago needs a man who is capable of restoring the good name of the city and to maintain it. Especially during the World's Fair, Chicago needs a leader of whom we all can be proud.



Abendpost, Dec. 30, 1930.

"Charles V. Barrett is this man. He grew up on the west side of the city as the son of plain parents. Through hard work he succeeded in attending the university; today he is one of the most prominent attorneys of Chicago. He takes a special interest in fair tax adjustment. He will intercede at all times in favor of the small homeowner and the thrifty working man."

"We have not forgotten that it was William Hale Thompson who protected the citizens of all nations during the war, but without the votes of the German-Americans he could not have been re-elected again."

"While we did our duty, William Hale Thompson did not keep the promises he had made before his election. He did not give the city a fit administration; he appointed officials whom he knew did not possess the confidence of the people and never would be able to gain it."

"Mr. Thompson knew that, at the time the citizens of the 46th ward rejected him as committeeman, his political career had ended; and therefore we are not obligated to him any longer."



Abendpost, Dec. 30, 1930.

"We fulfil our duty when we recommend the most efficient man for this position to the German-Americans of Chicago, namely; Chas. W. Barrett."

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Abendpost, Nov. 6, 1930.

ALL CHICAGO STRONG FOR J.H. LEWIS

WPA (ILL.) PR01.30275

Senator Lewis was elected in Chicago by a majority of 410,043 votes, and in the County districts with 56,672 votes, which proves that the results surpassed even the most optimistic prophecies of the Lewis headquarters; after which the Senator was able with a majority of 466,715 votes in Cook County, to face the results of the down-State election in confidence.

In those wards, which are thickly populated with citizens of German extraction, Lewis led at a ratio of three to one; in the 39th ward, five to one. Under these circumstances the supposition is justified, that the overwhelming majority of German-American electors did not pay much attention to the argument of the Mc Cormick bait that, "No German-American should sell his soul for a glass of beer," but courageously voted for Senator Lewis.

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I F 3

GERMAN

Abendpost, June 17, 1930

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

BUSINESS MEN INDORSE W. L. MEYER AS CANDIDATE FOR ASSESSOR.

The West Town Business Men's Association arranged a banquet at the Gansha Club, last night, in honor of the prominent German-American attorney Walter W. L. Meyer.

Well known personalities of Oak Park, Forest Park and Maywood responded to the invitation extended to them by the business men's association, as also many Chicago guests.

Albert C. Roes, president of the Forest Park Trust and Savings Bank, officiated as toastmaster. In the name of the association, he thanked the guests for their appearance and at the same time requested them to support Walter W. L. Meyer as candidate for assessor in the coming elections next November.

Prominent business men and well known personalities in the public life of Chicago and Forest Park then spoke and gave their pledge to support W. L. Meyer. The leaders of the different organizations declared themselves for W. L. Meyer and expected from him, in case he is elected more satisfactorily

Abendpost, June 17, 1930

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

regulation in municipal taxes.

Of the following speakers, should be mentioned Carl Vitgthum, Miss Ryan, chairman of The Catholic Women's League; Otto Fetting; Miss Zeeb, chairman of the Teachers Union at Crane College; Albert Hall, August A. Hippchen, Capt. B. B. Lipsner, John E. Hesse, Frank Miratella, Wm. Cassin, John E. Delaney, Wm. Hodges.

Among the different artists from local Radio stations, who contributed to the entertainment of the guests, were also the well known Comicker Rogers Imhof, Frank Wilson and Harry Mc Avoy.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 4, 1929.

STRONG PARTICIPATION IN JUDICIAL ELECTION NECESSARY

In the Superior Court Twenty Candidates Must Be Elected and in the
Circuit Court Two Vacancies Must be Filled

Various measures advocated by the administration must also be decided by
the voters.

Tomorrow is the judicial election.

There are forty-five candidates; twenty-two must be chosen for the important
post, i. e. twenty for the Superior Court and two for the Circuit Court.

But in this instance the judicial election is combined with certain acceptances
or rejections of administrative measures.

It is, therefore, everyone's duty to consider and vote on these important
measures.

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Nov. 4, 1929.

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The polls are open from six o'clock in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon.

Recommendations of the Abendpost

In the appended compilation, which is an exact copy of the ballot, with the exception of the amendments, the Abendpost recommends the following candidates.

Our opinion is based on all the important questions arising in this choice and we recommend the following twenty candidates who appear on the Democratic list. They are printed in bold type. The asterisk before the name signifies that the candidate is a judge at present.

In the lower list, showing the Circuit Court candidates, the Abendpost recommends Daniel P. Trude, Democrat, and Edgar A. Jonas, Republican.

Superior Court

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 4, 1929.

(Twenty to be elected)

Democrats: Peter Schwaba, E. J. Frankhauser, William N. Gemmill,
Hugo Pam, Robert E. Gentzel, Oscar Hebel.

Republicans: Arthur A. Huebsch. People's Ticket against Coalition,
. . . . Edward J. Hess.

Circuit Court

(Two to be elected)

Democrats: Daniel P. Trude.
Republicans: Edgar A. Jonas.

The ballot also contains the following items: Superior Court: Non-Partisan

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 4, 1929.

Judiciary Non-Coalition Political Principle Non-Coalition
Ex-Service Men's Party Circuit Court (Non-Coalition). . . .

[Only the German candidates have been shown here, the original gives all
names. Translator].

To Replace Alderman Adamowski

The voters of the Thirty-eighth Ward must, in addition, vote for an alderman
to replace Max Adamowski, deceased.

The ballot contains three names: Frank H. Landmesser.

The Abendpost recommends that it's readers vote for Frank H. Landmesser.

The Bond Issues

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Nov. 4, 1929.

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A separate ballot asks for twenty million dollars for the Park Board. It concerns all the voters of West Side Wards and the Ward numbers are printed near the upper right-hand corner. It involves the building of a highway towards Kinzie Street.

Another ballot is presented by the Lincoln Park Board. Here also appears the numbers of the Wards concerned, also in the upper right-hand corner. A request for three million dollars is made. This represents an additional three million dollars to the legislative grant of nine million dollars for the enlargement of the Park.

All voters will receive a special ballot containing the following propositions:

Proposition One contains a request for two and one-half millions for sanitary improvements in the forest reservation.

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Nov. 4, 1929.

I C

Proposition Two contains a mysterious request, enabling the County to change the tax rate for County streets without the necessity of first asking for a vote.

Proposition Three asks for \$3,320,500 to repair the above roads. A vote of "yes" for number Two also requires affirming number Three. Likewise in the negative.

Propositions Four, Five, and Six represent loans for the city administration, Faherty's Department, to reimburse property owners on Ashland Avenue and Western Avenue and North La Salle Street.

Proposition Seven again presents a mysterious text.

Interpreted, it gives the treasurer and corporation counsel the power to represent city employees in matters appertaining to litigation and defray

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 4, 1929.

the cost.

Proposition Eight provides for a change in the aldermanical election laws.

Proposition Nine enables the city court to increase the number of judges, if circumstances require it.

The Position of the Abendpost

After a thorough consideration of all factors involved, the Abendpost recommends:

In regard to the highway on Kinzie Street, the Abendpost is of the opinion that no objections can be raised, but at this time and in view of the present financial condition of the treasury the matter requires serious introspection.

Regarding the Lincoln Park district, that matter concerns only the residents

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Abendpost, Nov. 4, 1929.

I C

in that section and they must bear the taxes alone, so the choice rests with them.

About the long list of propositions the Abendpost remarks:

No objections can be raised about Proposition One, but we must consider that the County's financial condition is very bad at present.

Propositions Two and Three need the same consideration.

Regarding Propositions Four, Five, and Six: Here the Abendpost does not care to make any recommendations.

These latter propositions emanate from Flaherty and two or three times before the voters turned thumbs down on them, so it appears that the gentleman does not enjoy full public confidence anymore.

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Abendpost, Nov. 4, 1929.

The property owners, whose land was taken by condemnation proceedings, deserve the money. They were compelled to wait long enough, and it is about time that they received it.

Propositions Seven and Nine should be rejected, because the text does not explain what one votes for.

No objections arise about Proposition Eight.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 3, 1929.

ELECTION OF JUDGES

(Editorial)

Our judicial elections in the County are a rather congenial affair. The Party bosses select the candidates and the members of the organization vote for them.

Of course, in adapting this method of procedure, the common voter has nothing to say. Not even the rivalry between the two parties is noticeable anymore. The party leaders, prior to the nomination, agree on certain candidates before hand and in this manner the independent candidate has no chance whatever.

It must be emphasized that this mighty undemocratic method, nevertheless, has proven highly efficacious in actual practice. It has given the County excellent and capable judges. And this cannot be said of our public officials in general, that is, that contingent which was elected in general elections.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 3, 1929.

At the coming election twenty-two judges are on the ticket; twenty for the Superior Court and two for the Circuit Court.

Even in this instance the Republican and Democratic leaders had intended to resort to a fusion ticket. However, they could not agree and so the plan did not materialize. As a result, the Democrats united with the Deneen group.

The Republican judges, the Snow-Barrett group, concluded then that it was impossible to oppose such a powerful faction. Therefore, they found it expedient to ask the Democrats for a nook on the Democratic ticket and this request was granted.

The ticket now, although being a Democratic ballot, is after all a fusion affair.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 3, 1929.

In order to have at least a few candidates in its own corner, the Snow-Barrett group of the Republicans offered three candidates for the Superior Court and two for the Circuit Court.

Former Attorney General Brundage saw a chance therein to bring his name before the public. Therefore, he organized the so-called People's ticket with eleven candidates for the Superior Court. Besides that, there are four different tickets in the political field but it is not worth while to consider them in detail.

The Abendpost recommends its readers to vote the Democratic ticket in its entirety.

Of the twenty candidates on the ticket, seventeen are already in office and have been satisfactory, and there is no reason why they should not be re-elected. Quite to the contrary, it has always been the custom of



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Abendpost, Nov. 3, 1929.

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our people to re-elect good judges and there is no reason why we should deviate from this principle now.

Of course, J. Brundage expresses his ire about the fusion ticket. He claims that the public is prevented thereby from selecting its own candidates. Brundage can hardly expect his expressions to be taken seriously.

After all, heretofore he never objected to the fusion system, and the suspicion naturally arises that he only fights for the commonweal because he expects to derive political benefits therefrom.

For the Circuit Court the Abendpost recommends Daniel P. Trude and Edgar A. Jonas, the former a Democrat, the latter a Republican.

Trude does not require a recommendation; he has been a judge for years and



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 3, 1929.

is well and favorably known.

The same can be applied to Judge Jonas. He is now in the City Court, but he has done such good work there that he deserves a promotion to a higher court. To that we must add that he is of German descent and that he has always shown active interest in German affairs.

In the Thirty-eighth Ward, a substitute must be found for Alderman Max Adamowski, deceased. And here we have three candidates, John J. Kaleth, a son-in-law of Adamowski, Frank H. Landmesser, and Michael F. Walsh.

Kaleth and Landmesser have the support of large political organizations, and Walsh is considered as not having a chance.

Landmesser is supported by Recorder Clayton F. Smith. He is of German extraction and the Abendpost recommends that its readers give him preference.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 3, 1929.

Usually, popular participation in judicial elections is rather weak. Although we have seven tickets in this election and Brundage and Cermak have helped to make it a lively campaign, we may even expect little interest in this affair.

The Abendpost, nevertheless, recommends that its readers should not let themselves be influenced. Let the Germans appear in full numbers.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 3, 1929.

GERMAN-AMERICAN VOTERS OF CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY

(Advertisement)

November fifth approaches and the judges who are to be elected will also have to ~~render~~ decisions involving you and your compatriots. Therefore, take heed that you vote for men who are of German descent and thus are able to understand you.

All judicial candidates marked with a hand [printed symbol] before them are recommended by German organizations.

Most of them are of German origin, and all have the best qualifications.

Cut out this sample ballot and take it to the polls! - Altogether, twenty-two judges are to be elected.



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Abendpost, Nov. 3, 1929.

As for the others, - those whose names are not marked - use your own discretion.

German-American Ballot!

Vote according to these recommendations.

Democratic, Republican, People's Ticket against Coalition.

For judges of the Superior Court of Cook County:

(Twenty to be elected)

Harry B. Miller, 320 North Mason Avenue, Chicago, Ill. /marked with a hand an "x". - Translator/

Robert Gentzel, 7050 Ellwood Avenue, Chicago, Ill. /marked with a hand



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Abendpost, Nov. 3, 1929.

and an "X" - Translator]

Oscar Hebel, 1210 Sheridan Road, Wilmette, Ill.

Henry T. Chace, 5708 Blackstone Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Joseph J. Sullivan, 2601 Sunnyside Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Arthur A. Huebsch, 336 DuBois Avenue, Brookfield, Ill.

[All these names are marked. - Translator]

For judges of the Circuit Court of Cook County:

(To fill the vacancy due to the resignation of John A. Swanson.)



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 3, 1929.

Edgar A. Jonas, 5310 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill. [Marked]

Edward J. Hess, 1313 East 62nd Street. Chicago, Ill.

George E. Dierssen, 2172 West North Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

[The last two are on the Peoples Ticket against Coalition. - Translator]

The Committee

Hermann Wollenberger, [altogether thirty-five names. - Translator]



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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Oct. 6, 1929.

AN APPEAL TO THE GERMAN-AMERICAN VOTERS, OF THE 38th WARD

(Advertisement)

Frank H. Landmesser, 2531 North Artesian Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Born in Chicago 1876; thirty-eight years in the 38th Ward. Worked in the Deering Harvester Works as weighmaster for ten years and was a foreman at the McCormick Harvester Works for two years. Six years in the Forest Preserve district, three and one-half years as real-estate clerk, and during the last two and one-half years as supervisor of the real-estate department and office manager of the Forest Preserve district, County office. All purchases of Forest Preserve lands were consummated under my personal supervision. President of the Democratic organization of the Thirty-eighth Ward. Elected to the Illinois legislature in the forty-third and forty-fifth session.



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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Oct. 6, 1929.

Member of several public benevolent associations. Indorsed by the regular Democratic organization of the Thirty-eighth Ward. Clayton F. Smith, Ward Committeeman.

Vote for Frank H. Landmesser for alderman.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sep. 3, 1929.

JUDGE ROBERT E. GENTZEL.

WPA 100,000 30275

Candidate for the Position of Judge
of the Superior Court.

Judge Gentzel, who is of German descent, was born in 1875 in Chicago. His parents were Anton H. and Emily (Nommsen) Gentzel. He attended the Chicago public schools. Later he studied law at Lake Forest College and New York University. In 1900 he was admitted to the bar. Long before his election to the Municipal court, he occupied a prominent position in the Chicago courts with his general law practice. In 1920 he was elected to the Municipal Court, and in 1926 he was re-elected with a great majority. The Chicago Bar Association, well known for its considerate, fearless and deliberate appreciation of all judicial candidates, irrespective of the party to which they belong, praised the nomination of Judge Gentzel as candidate.

While running in 1926 as candidate for re-election, after having served six years on the bar, the Chicago Bar association gave the following report about him.: "Judge Gentzel, as Judge of the Municipal Court, has set up an enviable record for the past six years. His punctuality of opening the court, and his

Abendpost, Sep. 3, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

faithful attention and execution of judicial duties, are commendable. He is exceptionally well suited for this position, and worthy of recommendation.

Therefore, the German element of Chicago should be well represented at the polling booth, and should help to elect Judge Gentzel as Judge of the Superior Court." Republicans, as well as Democrats should vote for Judge Gentzel.

Abendpost, Apr. 6, 1928.

GERMAN SPEAKERS AT THE MEETING OF
THE 47TH WARD.

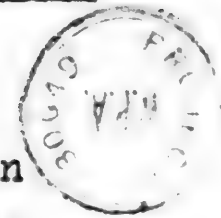
At the Bell School on Oakley Avenue and Grace Street more than 300 persons attended a meeting which was called by a special committee of the 47th Ward, under the direction of Professor Harry Ellerman. The purpose of the meeting was to give information about the candidates of German extraction who are seeking public offices on the Deneen ticket.

First of the three speakers was George H. Weideling, who is a candidate for the sheriff's office. He described the untenable conditions prevailing in Chicago and placed the responsibility for them upon the shoulders of State's Attorney Crowe.

Dr. Teichmann, president of the Korner Mint of the Steuben Society spoke in a similar vein. He described the activities of the State's Attorney and proved how he used his official position to build up a political machine, which eventually would become a danger to the state and the city.

Mayor William Hale Thompson also was under the harmful influence of Crowe's

Abendpost, Apr. 6, 1928.



political power. Naturally the German-Americans are grateful to Thompson for his attitude during the world war, but even gratitude has its limits. If Thompson joins Crowe and Small, then it is time that the German-Americans do not vote for him any longer. Thompson has to thank the German-Americans for his last year's victory, and the reward for it is that in public offices scarcely any Americans of German descent are to be found.

Scarcely did Joe Haas die, when seven German-Americans were discharged from the Recorder's office. At the head of this department they placed a woman, who was nothing else but a good housewife. The husband of Mrs. Jaranowski is the real boss, and he also holds the position of Mayor of Calumet, and is also a member of the county commissioners.

Why is this possible? Because the Americans of Polish extraction stick together, a characteristic which is lacking in the German-Americans. Next Tuesday an opportunity is offered to purge the state and city of the impure elements. If this favorable occasion is not taken advantage of, then nobody should complain later, if things get worse.

Dr. Teichmann then recommended the German candidates, of whom he said that they all deserved the full confidence of the population.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 12, 1926.

THE PRIMARIES

Only Candidates Actually Qualified Should Get Nomination
List of Recommendations

The struggle for the primaries has passed. Tomorrow the voting citizens of all parties will have the opportunity to select those men--in individual cases also women--whom they consider worthy of being vested with certain offices for which the votes will be cast in November.

There are to be nominated: county judge, sheriff, county treasurer, county clerk, probate judge, probate clerk, clerk of the criminal court, superintendent of county schools, three members of the tax board (two for the full period of six years and one for the vacancy caused by the death of M. K. Sheridan), one member of the board of tax revisions, president of the county board, ten members of the county board in Chicago and five in the country districts of Cook County, three members of the board of the water department.

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Abendpost, Apr. 12, 1926.

Furthermore, there is to be nominated a United States senator, a representative to Congress, state treasurer, state superintendent of schools, members of the State Senate and of the Assembly, clerk of the Supreme Court, a clerk of the Court of Appeals, members of the State board of executives (Vollziehungs-ausschuss) and twelve municipal judges for a period of six years.

Each voter receives, besides the ballot upon which the names of the candidates are listed, two so-called "proposition ballots". Upon one of these, which is nearly as long as the ballot sheet of candidates, there are eighteen various bond issues for which your votes are needed. The other proposition ballot is for deciding the question of whether professional boxing matches should or should not be allowed.

The primaries are strictly party elections. It should therefore not be decisive as to where the man of your choice belongs but what qualifications he is possessed of. Officers who have already proved their mettle should be given preference.



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Abendpost, Apr. 12, 1926.

where there are two or more applicants who would be otherwise equally recommendable.

In cases where the candidates for an office are equally qualified and fit, voters of German extraction will certainly not fail to step in for those candidates who made declarations in favor of personal liberty and against hypocritical sanctimoniousness.

Concerning the positions of municipal judges, it is here necessary to exclude politics more than in any of the other offices. One should choose persons who are well qualified for this office of responsibility. Among the large number of aspirants who are now again in the field those are recommended by the Abendpost to its readers who have received the endorsement of the Chicago Bar Association. At a tentative vote taken recently by the latter's members, the following candidates received the highest number of votes:

[Here follows a large list of candidates of all nationalities. Omitted by translator.]



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 12, 1926.

The struggle for the primaries that has just come to a close was a particularly bitter one as far as the nomination for the office of United States senator is concerned. Senator William B. McKinley, who is running for renomination on the Republican ticket, has an opponent in the person of Frank L. Smith, who must not be underestimated. Respecting this office, the Abendpost refrains from making any recommendations. Senator McKinley, in unison with president Coolidge's politics which he supported, voted in favor of America's entry into the World Court. He never attempted to hide the fact that he is not particularly interested in efforts aimed at mitigating prohibition laws. Smith likewise was not to be moved to declare his views distinctly on the subject. On the other hand, he severely combated America's entry into the World Court and he promises, if he is elected, to work with all means at his disposal to have the resolution in its favor rescinded. He is emphatically in favor of preserving State rights against usurpations on the part of the Federal Government.

[Here follows another number of candidates who are against or for repeal of the eighteenth amendment. The Abendpost is openly in favor of the latter. List omitted by translator.]

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 12, 1926.

The number of applicants for seats in the legislature is naturally a particularly large one. It would therefore be difficult to make recommendations in all cases. At any rate, the Abendpost regards it as its duty to recommend a limited number of candidates whom it knows to be reliable and liberal-minded: For the State Senate, Republicans Theodore R. Steinert and Hermann J. Haenisch, Democrat Thomas J. Courtney. For the House of Representatives, Republicans Arthur J. Nutshaw, Bailey Samelow, and Roy Inul, Democrats Thomas J. O'Grady, Michael L. Igoe, Charles E. Leber, Walter L. Crlikowski and James O'Toole.

Let us add that you may give your candidate for the House of Representatives three votes in case you vote for one only.

Besides the ballot containing the name of the candidates, every voter receives on Tuesday two so-called "proposition ballots". The larger one calls for the vote on eighteen different bond issues. The Abendpost advises its readers to vote for the first sixteen of them. The next question on the ballot, which no



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 12, 1926.

one can understand, deals with money to be appropriated for the increase of salaries for clerks and attendants of the municipal court. The last question deals with a bond issue in connection with a small extra tax to be used for a zoological garden at Riverview. It must be left to the decision of the readers of the Abendpost whether they want to vote for the increase of salaries as mentioned. On the other hand, the Abendpost advises its readers to vote against the appropriation of money for a zoological garden. The ballot dealing with professional boxing matches is printed on a separate sheet. Here, too, the Abendpost advises its readers to vote against the proposition.

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Apr. 11, 1926.

FOUR GOOD CANDIDATES

(Editorial)

Among the candidates on the Republican ticket there is one whose name awakens a favorable response in German circles. We refer to William C. Scherwat, who is running for the office of county clerk. Mr. Scherwat is of German descent, and he has never denied his German descent. He is still a comparatively young man; if, in spite of that fact, a large and powerful wing of the Republican organization put him up for the important office of county clerk, this is due chiefly to his frequently demonstrated efficiency, to his organizing ability, and to his tactful and friendly manner which make him especially qualified for this office. Mr. Scherwat has always taken a sympathetic and active part in the activities of the German-speaking element in Chicago. All German Republicans in the county should vote for him.

John F. Devine, who seeks the nomination for county treasurer on the Republican



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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Apr. 11, 1926.

ticket, also deserves to be considered an old friend of the Chicago Germans. Devine is of Irish descent, as is well known, but he, too, has always fostered friendly relations with the Germans. He has held a number of important positions and proved himself well worthy of them all. Even his political adversaries and rivals admit that he has always been distinguished for his honesty and reliability. He, too, deserves the undivided support of the German Republicans.

P. J. Carr, who is seeking the Democratic nomination for the office of sheriff, is in the enviable position of having no competitor. Many voters may therefore be tempted to overlook him in the primaries. The German voters should not do that, however, for it is much to the honor of a candidate if he can draw a large number of votes. It is not only an honor, but it is also an advantage. This is why a cross should be placed opposite the name of Patrick Carr on election day. He deserves it.

The Bar Association has for years followed the custom of announcing its preferences in the judicial elections. In most cases the judgment of the Bar



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Association weighs heavily with the voters. For this reason the chances of Henry P. Heizer, who is running for the office of municipal judge, must be rather good. The Bar Association puts him high on the list of candidates, proof enough that he is respected by the members of his profession, and that they consider him well qualified for the office of judge. Mr. Heizer is of German descent and deserves the support of the German voters.



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Abendpost, Apr. 9, 1926.



GERMAN

ENDANGERED RIGHT OF SELF-ADMINISTRATION

(Editorial)

A number of candidates for the coming primaries have taken the view that the problem of prohibition is no issue in itself. One can agree with this view only in part. Prohibition may not be an immediate issue this spring, but beyond all doubt it may become an issue this fall or at the latest in the fall of 1928. The anti-prohibition landslide has certainly gotten under way and will not attain its highest point until the people, in one manner or another, have given their decision in the matter. For this reason a large number of voters will be guided at the coming primaries by candidates who will voice views on prohibition.

Otherwise, the question still remains an issue, but perhaps only indirectly. In these elections the prerogatives of the states will be an issue as against the usurping of the rights on the part of the Federal government. Whenever any government takes it upon itself to regulate the consumption of alcoholic drinks, then we say that the states should be concerned with it. This right

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was taken from the states by the eighteenth amendment, and many more rights will be wrenched from them if all those were to have their way who further the centralization of the powers of government. In this connection, let us point to the endeavors to create a new state department for education in Washington which will be given the task of bringing about uniformity in methods of education throughout the whole country. Let us further mention the ostensible abuses made by the interstate communication commissions, and their impositions upon state communication commissions. Other examples are the aborted attempts to regulate the protection of children by national legislation, and the plan to punish states in which lynchings have occurred. It is nothing but another means of bringing officers of the state under the jurisdiction of the Federal government.

These examples could be multiplied with ease. But they suffice to justify to warning that the people are about to sell a considerable part of their rights of self-administration for dubious advantages, not unlike Esau, who sold his birthright for a mess of pottage. Eternal watchfulness is the price of free-

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GERMAN

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dom. As soon as the people relax in their watchfulness, powers begin to rise who intend to deprive them of pearl after pearl in the crown of their sovereignty. Their motives are not bad, to be sure. For those who jeopardize the people in their freedom do so unconsciously. They hold the weakening of states' rights as necessary in the interest of the nation, without intending to dig the grave for democracy. But they do it, in fact; for the greater the circle of administrators gets to be, the smaller will be the influence of the individual citizen upon the activities of the government. The rock upon which democracy is founded is local self-administration. Upon it is built the governments of the states, while the national administration is based on the structures of the individual states.

Today there is a strong inclination to circumvent state and local government, and thus lead people as with a leash. Against such tendencies no protest is strong enough. The means to protest are the elections, including the next primaries. Chicago's citizens should, in principle, elect only such candidates to office, to Congress, and to the legislature, whom they know would decidedly exert themselves in favor of local and state self-administration. How en-

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dangered is Chicago's local self-administration, the city's voters have experienced many times to their own peril. Every Chicagoan knows that the local voters do not have the same number of legislative representatives to which the constitution entitles them. This is why they do not possess the influence which should be theirs when it comes to the distribution of the state taxes paid by themselves. Every Chicagoan knows that the city is not even the unrestrained owner of its streets, as legislature and Federal government are interfering in affairs which are essentially no one else's concern but of the city's population. Therefore, the voter who wants to preserve his influence upon the administration will have to vote for such candidates who publicly promise to fight emphatically for the preservation or recapturing, as the case may be, of this very influence.

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GERMAN

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COMING ELECTIONS CAUSE TENSION IN THE PARTIES

Many Political Meetings Arranged

The last week of the primaries campaign began today. In the various political camps, especially on the side of the Republicans, among whom the struggle is particularly fierce, work goes on under high pressure. During the midday hours the various candidates and their friends give speeches in downtown theaters. Their audiences are composed mostly of businessmen and employees, with a scattering of women. In the evenings, ward meetings are held in the various parts of the city, where appeals are made to the voters. There the merits of the candidates and the demerits of the opposition candidates are made clear.

Edward R. Litsinger, member of the board of tax revisions, and other prominent Republicans, all friends of Senator Deneen, were the speakers in a well-attended midday meeting at the Princess Theater. Frank L. Smith, Republican candidate for United States Senator, spoke at the Cort Theater and the leaders of the Crowe-Barrett group spoke for their candidates for county offices at the

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Olympic Theater.

Among the many prominent citizens who give support to the candidacy of the present municipal judge, Daniel P. Trude, is Dr. Frank Billings, the widely known physician; we too, can recommend him [Trude] with good conscience. He is not only a talented expert of the law, but likewise has some medical knowledge which will serve him in excellent stead as county judge. (sic)

One more candidate to Congress, William Gaughrin, running for the Democratic nomination from the Tenth District, has openly declared himself against prohibition and for modification of the Volstead act. The district, inhabited largely by a liberal population, has been represented in Washington for many years by the "dry" Carl R. Chindblum. It depends, therefore, on the people of the district to get some action in this respect.

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WHY THE ABUSES

(Editorial)

No public election is imaginable without a campaign preceeding it. If election campaigns were prohibited, then elections would be but farcical, as no one would know whom to elect. In the ancient Greek city republics, campaignless elections proved possible in the long run, for in those small communities numbering at most a mere few thousand voting citizens, it was assumed that everybody knew everyone else - - knew what mind he was possessed of and whether he would fit into the office for which he was running. Even in the largest of the Greek free states, Athens, one might have dispensed with a campaign because a rather limited number of persons came into consideration for a real election, and all of them were generally well known.

At any rate, there might perhaps have developed a regular election campaign in Athens, had there been elections in the sense applied today. But most

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offices, insofar as they were granted by the people, used to be "raffled off", partly for fear that some one might compete for favors with the populace, thus acquiring considerable power, and partly because the party system was hardly known there. Only in the rarest cases before an election were there certain programs worked out for the future conduct of the government or for the adherence to a certain political platform. The elected were trusted, whoever they might be, and were expected to guide the fate of the State for the best interest of the inhabitants. They had every reason to have that trust because, if the rulers acted in contrast to public opinion, they could expect dire, even cruel punishment. Democracy was then still in its infancy, its principles and its aims were simple and understandable to everyone.

Today the world is much more complicated, and its administration even more so, because everywhere interests clash. The voting citizens of Athens probably never constituted more than a fiftieth part of the voters of Chicago. The difference in itself would make an election campaign a necessity, because

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the candidates must needs seek contact with the voters. The divergence of interests among the voters in itself necessitates a campaign, because the individual interests have to be fought for by different candidates. Modern political and economic life is so complicated that usually only a relatively small portion of the population is able to appreciate, in advance, the merits of the programs of the parties and candidates. The campaign is to serve this purpose of elucidating to the voter the attitude of the candidates toward some burning questions, to enable them to form an opinion of their own as to whether this or the other candidate is better fitted for the office coveted. In the modern republic, and in every country governed in accordance with modern constitutions, election campaigns are a necessity. They constitute the terms upon which an intelligent exercise of the right of suffrage by the voting masses is based.

It is regrettable that the institution is often a source of public irritation, namely when the opposition candidate, instead of fighting over differences of

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opinion in a matter-of-fact way, utilize the opportunity for unjustified personal assaults which have nothing to do with the issue. Those who make use of such weapons are ill advised, and hurt only themselves generally. Because personal tacklings so much in the order of the day during the present election campaign in Chicago as a rule fall back upon the tackler because people involuntarily (and perhaps unconsciously), but with no less instinctive precision, draw, certain conclusions from the candidates method of fighting upon the character of the fighter. At election, they are easily swayed by the impression so received. It is perhaps an exaggeration to think that all people do that. There will be some who always go with their candidate through thick and thin, no matter how far he may stretch the limits of honest ways of fighting, not unlike those who greedily wallow in gossip as pigs do in filth.

But these advance troops are, in the last analysis, not always decisive. In the majority of elections the large numbers of those bring about a decision who are otherwise not much concerned with politics and are not awakened from

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their sleep until the last weeks before elections. The candidates seem to overlook the bad impression made by their indiscriminate personal abuse and by their attempts to blacken the opponent's reputation. They deport themselves in such a manner as to make it appear that a successful election depends solely upon the one who has the biggest mouth. But things are no longer that way. The average voter of today is intelligent enough to have the correct evaluation of the "unfairness" of such fire of abuse. In justice to himself, he thinks that candidates who, in the main, discharge their feelings with contumely do so because they cannot fight with essential facts. As soon as the voter gets this realization the abusing candidate has lost his game. The adage "Political song, ugly song" is generally known and one is well used to muckraking for the undermining of the personal reputation of an opponent. Every decent man senses, in the long run, the indignity of such procedure. It is evident that mutual personal abuse is not necessarily a sequel of an election campaign.

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THE ELECTION

(Editorial)

The primaries are approaching. In the gigantic arena of politics, battles are being waged, and here in Chicago the din of the conflict is even greater than in most other cities. And no wonder! For in these primaries candidates are nominated not only for Congress, but also for the state legislature and for county offices. In a city of three million inhabitants the number of aspirants for political offices is so large that the public is hardly able properly to inform itself of the record, the character, and the abilities of all the sundry candidates.

Because of this bewildering profusion of candidates, there is the danger that a certain indifference and a tepid attitude may manifest themselves among those numerous voters who display but a slight interest in politics. This is easy to understand and is readily pardonable; but the voters should take enough

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interest in the primaries so as to remember their tried and true friends on election day. Among these friends is Congressman Fred A. Britten.

Mr. Britten finds himself opposed by an exceedingly energetic and active rival in his own election district, the Ninth Congressional. Both candidates are running on approximately the same platform; both pursue the same aims in national and local politics. But for the attainment of these aims, Fred Britten is undoubtedly the better fitted: He has been in Congress for the last fourteen years. All during that long period, he has had the opportunity to become thoroughly familiar with the procedures and the methods employed in Congress. But above all, he belongs on the Committee on Naval Affairs, whose vice-chairman he is. This is one of the most important and most influential offices Congress has to offer.

It is at all times a good principle to re-elect Representatives who have proved their mettle in politics; and according to this principle, Fred Britten is entitled to re-election. In this connection it must not be forgotten that he has always been one of the most decisive and active opponents of Prohibition in the

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House. He is valued by John P. Hill of Baltimore, the leader of the wet wing in the House, as a zealous and influential co-operator.

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The decision is once again in the hands of the voters of German descent. The name of Immenhausen should alone suffice to create in the heart of the German-American citizen a feeling of quiet satisfaction, especially since we are so often denied the chance to vote for a son of our people. Therefore, German voters, do not forget the name of Herbert Immenhausen when you go to the primaries on Tuesday.



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A FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE
Teachers' Union Active in Support of Kent E. Keller,
Progressive Democrat

Senator Kent E. Keller, one of the Democratic candidates for the nomination for the office of governor, enjoys the full support of the Chicago Teachers' Federation. In a circular sent out in his behalf by the well-known leader, Miss Margaret A. Haley, the Federation says:

"On the occasion of the primaries, Democrats have the first opportunity in a long time to vote for a progressive Democrat. The man is Kent E. Keller of Jackson County, member of the State Senate during Dunne's governorship. Senator Keller's record shows that he is a friend of the people and an advocate of government by the people, and not by special interests".....

"Kent E. Keller favors political independence and is supported by all progressive Democrats. Organized labor unanimously endorses his candidacy".....

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In an effort to make it easy for its readers, the Abendpost will, shortly before the election (perhaps on Saturday), publish a list of candidates who appear worthy of support by German-American voters. Those who agree with these recommendations should cut them out of the paper and take them to the polling place on Tuesday, April 8. We draw special attention to the need of making a cross opposite the name of each candidate for whom you wish to vote.

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of German parentage to race prejudice against Negroes in order to alienate their votes from the "friend of the Negroes".

One procedure is just as mean, undignified, and un-American as the other. How ineffective and unsuccessful these tactics are the result of the election will prove, and will also reveal that the American public is above such meanness and will turn away from anyone who resorts to it.

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VOTE!

(Editorial)

Tomorrow the citizens of Chicago will be called upon to select the man who, beginning May 1st, is to head the municipal government for four years. They are also to choose a city treasurer, a city recorder, and thirty-five aldermen.

This election is of vast importance to the city. It has assumed special significance as a result of the special issues which were set forth during the campaign. Registration was unusually spirited; the campaign was even more animated. There are confident expectations that many will cast their ballots, for: "Whoever does not co-operate, does not rule". Voters of either sex who do not exercise their franchise, forfeit their right to a voice in their government and by their silence declare that they are content to be governed. It is not likely that readers of Abendpost are of this type. The citizens of German

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origin are conscious of their duty and are resolved to preserve their rights.

Abendpost has no recommendations to make regarding the mayoral election. We have informed our subscribers about the issues involved. They know that national party politics plays no part in the mayoral election, which is the concern of strictly local organizations. They also know that in tomorrow's election the best possible administration must be secured for the city; it must be an administration which is intent upon preserving and promoting the interests of the city and its inhabitants--particularly their security and freedom.

Tomorrow it will be the duty of the voters to choose that candidate who in their opinion will be the most likely to promote the interests of Chicago and the welfare of its citizens.

The leading candidates have long been before the public; they are well known in the city; and they are all "men of honor". We believe that our subscribers are as familiar as we are with the various aspirants and their stand on vital

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issues, and we believe that our readers will encounter no difficulty in making the right selection. Therefore, Abendpost has no recommendations to make on the mayoralty.

Faithful servants are worthy of our appreciation and our confidence. Successful private industry adheres to this principle; it should be followed also in politics.

Henry W. Stuckart, who proved himself an honest, capable official and the faithful servant of the taxpayers during his tenure as County Treasurer, is a candidate for the office of City Treasurer. On the basis of his record he should be elected by a large majority.

James T. Igoe, who served as City Recorder, is a candidate for re-election. There is nothing in his record which justifies opposing his re-election. His work has been satisfactory, and he should be permitted to remain in his office.

Judge John M. O'Connor, Democratic candidate for the office of Judge of the

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Superior Court, has conducted himself well and deserves re-election.

In the aldermanic election the voters should and will choose those candidates who appear to be liberal, progressive, and honest.

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Abendpost, Mar. 28, 1919.

WHY THE BUEGERBUND ENDORSES
MAYOR THOMPSON

(Letter to the Editor)

Because of the many attempts, some sly, others obvious, to sow discord in the ranks of the German-American voters and thus to defeat a uniform vote, the Board of Directors of the Deutsch-Amerikanischer Buergerbund (German-American Citizens' Alliance) has made the following statements:

"1. The Deutsch-Amerikanischer Buergerbund is not a party organization; therefore it will never endorse a party; it will only endorse individual men whom it regards as capable of filling their respective offices, irrespective of their party affiliation.

"2. In a meeting of delegates which was held on March 17 a ballot was taken to endorse Thompson (Thompson, 65 votes; Robert Sweitzer, 8 votes; Collins,

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I E 6 votes; Fitzpatrick, 1 vote; and Hoyne, 1 vote). Thereupon the seventy-
I G six, delegates, who represented citizens' alliances as well as more than
IV fifty-five hundred voters, declared themselves unanimously in favor of
Thompson.

"The reasons for this action are:

"a) During the troubled wartimes Chicago was the only city in which societies of German-Americans were not molested by mobs and were able to conduct their meetings undisturbed. This was due to the fearless action of Mayor Thompson who intervened in behalf of peaceful citizens. At that time where were the others who now affectionately assure us of their friendship?

"b) Thanks to its Mayor, Chicago is the only city in the Union in which a German theater may still be found.

"c) When those champions of the people were driven from Minneapolis, Saint Paul,

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I E Omaha, and even from Milwaukee because the mayors of these cities were
I G too cowardly to offer their protection, Chicago was the only place in
IV which the persecuted could find refuge and could conduct their meetings
in peace. Thompson was the only one who defended the Constitution of
the United States (First Amendment) even against the Governor.

"We therefore contend that every law-abiding American citizen of German descent is honor-bound to vote for Thompson on election day, not because he is 'pro-German' as his opponents assert, but because in every respect he is a true American who insisted upon obedience to the law and to the Constitution.

"If we should neglect this duty we would be ungrateful, indeed, and we would certainly be guilty of the accusation which our opponents often make, that we are not interested in politics except when beer is an issue. Thompson's opponents are using the Sunday Closing Law to obtain our votes. But they admit that Thompson was duty-bound to enforce the ordinance. Shall we Americans of German descent, who proudly call ourselves law-abiding citizens,

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I E reject a man because he, as a public official, was obliged to enforce
I G the law?

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"'You may know a man's character by his enemies'. That is an old proverb. And who are Thompson's worst enemies? First of all the large English newspapers: the Chicago Tribune, and the Chicago Daily News; and it is not necessary that we inform our German fellow citizens on the character of these publications. Then there are the trust magnates (gas, traction, etc.), the archenemies of the 'common' taxpayer.

"The banner of the Deutsch-Amerikanischer Buergerbund bears the inscriptions, 'War Against the Autocracy of Nativism,' and 'War Against the Autocracy of Capitalism'. Thompson's foes are our foes. His battle is our battle. That is why the Deutsch-Amerikanischer Buergerbund indorses him.

"We therefore appeal to all our members and to all Americans of German origin who are not blinded by the 'beer jug,' by partisanship, or by the inclination

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I E to grumble. We ask their support for the man who did not hide himself
I G in the hour of peril as certain others did, but who showed himself to
IV be a one-hundred-per-cent American, a defender of the law and of the
Constitution.

"Let us forget all the party differences which now separate us; let us honor with a unanimous German-American vote the man who so fearlessly fought for the rights of citizens against their most powerful enemies--nativism and capitalism.

Respectfully,
Ferdinand Walther,
President of Deutsch-Amerikanischer Buergerbund."

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Abendpost, Mar. 20, 1919.

[VOTE FOR FITZPATRICK, NOT THOMPSON]
(Letter to the Editor)

Although Mr. K. S., in his contribution yesterday, did his level best to justify the administration, or rather the semblance of an administration, of Mayor Thompson, I cannot agree with him, but am duty-bound as a loyal citizen (born in Chicago) to call attention to the Mayor's many mistakes, etc.

1. Although William Hale Thompson made a written promise to the Vereinigten Gesellschaften (Allied Societies) that he would not revive the old Sunday law, if he should be elected, one of his first acts as chief executive of our city was the closing of saloons on Sunday.

2. Before his election he had a secret understanding with the prohibitionists that he would act as I have stated. That act in itself should be sufficient reason why nobody should vote for him.

By his act William Hale Thompson has done more than the prohibitionists of our

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III A whole country, more than all prohibitionists could have done in years.

I E Now every saloon is to be closed on and after July 1, and the people

IV who worked in them are to be dismissed; innumerable other businesses are effected thereby; and yet he nonchalantly attempts to gain liberal votes.

3. It was not Thompson, but I, who wrote the Chicago Tribune a serious letter, requesting earnestly that this publication cease writing spiteful editorials against German-Americans, because they merely aroused hatred and prejudice. Yet it was but a week later when another objectionable editorial appeared. Again I acted, for the sake of justice, when a theater on Madison Street showed the film, "The Kaiser, The Beast". The Mayor should never have given permission for the performance, because the picture could only be considered vile.

4. Months ago William Hale Thompson ordered an investigation of all cold-storage warehouses, which are filled to the brim with food, and although he and the city have the power to provide relief, these officials and so-called

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III A humanitarians permit matters to go on unchanged.

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IV 5. The city administration has incurred an indebtedness of five million dollars. When Thompson entered upon his mayoral duties there was a balance of three million dollars--a fine situation, which speaks for itself.

6. According to latest reports there are sixty-three persons for every available position. Is it a wonder, then, that murder and robbery are everyday occurrences in Chicago? Still the Mayor spends but one hour daily in his office. He should exercise all diligence to remedy the situation. If he has executive ability, the results do not show it.

7. How about his Commonwealth Edison stock which is worth \$117,500? Robert Sweitzer also owns fifty thousand dollars' worth of People's Gas, Light, & Coke Company stock.

Every worker, man or woman, and every small businessman should vote for the

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III A Labor Party, which is sponsoring the mayoral candidacy of John Fitz-

I E patrick. He has been President of the American Federation of Labor

IV Editor's note: John Fitzpatrick actually is President of the Chicago Federation of Labor for twelve years, and enjoys a good reputation among union people. That is why sixty-one locals have endorsed his candidacy and the entire ticket of the Labor Party. Since the large newspapers say nothing about his candidacy nor about the meetings which are held in his behalf, the entire labor ticket should be elected.

Therefore, fellow citizens, do not let the old parties deceive you in this election--only to laugh at you after election.

Respectfully,

Charles Bechstein.

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[VOTE FOR SWEITZER]

(Letter to the Editor)

The fatherland is saved! Methodist ministers, assembled in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, have endorsed William Hale Thompson for mayor, "because their moral and social interests are secured by him". Mr. Thompson immediately thanked them and declared that politics should not be discussed in saloons, but in churches. Now there is nothing left for liberal Americans of German descent to do but to join in the Methodists' hallelujah for Thompson. I hope that there will be a considerable number of Germans in Chicago who will not let themselves be deceived by the alleged friendliness of Thompson and his henchmen, the Methodist ministers, and who will vote for Robert Sweitzer, the liberal candidate, who has declared himself against prohibition, against reformers, and against hypocrites.

Respectfully,

Paul Mordan,

6130 South Morgan Street.

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THE RESULT OF OUR ELECTION

(Editorial)



Democrats and Republicans fought a hard battle in Chicago, Cook County, and Illinois and--both were victorious. No party won a complete victory.

In party circles--among the leaders and faithful followers of both parties--joy and despair prevail at the same time. One laughs with one eye and weeps with the other. This includes many who have no immediate party interest and all of those who voted carefully and from conviction. For these people, naturally, desired complete success for their ticket and the candidate for whom they voted. But few, if any, could enjoy this satisfaction, certainly nobody, who voted "straight" for the candidates of either party, for the list of the victorious candidates looks like a checkerboard.

For that very reason the election of November, 1918, in Chicago and, to a smaller extent, in the state, was a good election. The results lead to the

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conclusion that the citizens voted independently and selected their men themselves instead of obeying party orders. The result, furthermore, is a warning to both parties: Watch out; be careful and do your best: otherwise everything that has been preserved or won may be lost in the next election.

Senator James H. Lewis was beaten by his Republican opponent, Medill McCormick. That is to be regretted. For Senator Lewis ran as the President's choice and it seemed advisable to give the President a vote of confidence by electing Senator Lewis and thus to support the President in the Senate. But the defeat of Senator Lewis is by no means a misfortune. Nor is it a repudiation of the President's policies or a sentence of judgement against the Senator.

Mr. Medill McCormick, the new Senator, talks about a Republican success, not about a Republican victory. But even that is saying too much unless one starts from the premise that the Republican party was on the defensive and had to fear a grave defeat. Illinois has been considered for many years a Republican banner state, but, thanks to the split in the Republican party in 1912, the



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Democrat Lewis was elected to the United States Senate in 1913. In 1916, Illinois gave Mr. Hughes a majority of 202,000 votes and the present Governor Lowden about 140,000 votes more than the former Governor Dunne, while the Socialist Steadman received 52,316 votes. Mr. Medill McCormick's majority amounts to about 55,000--147,000 votes less than Mr. Hughes' majority and 85,000 less than Governor Lowden's two years ago. Thus it would seem that the Democrats would be justified in claiming success; if Senator Lewis had been re-elected, it would have been a splendid Democratic victory indeed.

If the state remained Republican from the point of view of national politics, the City of Chicago, on the other hand, acknowledged President Wilson's democracy absolutely and gave his spokesman in the Senate, Mr. Lewis, a splendid vote of confidence. Chicago gave Senator Lewis a majority of 51,557 votes, with a total vote of only 337,261, while two years ago the "popular" former Mayor of Chicago, Mr. Dunne, was beaten in the city with 386 votes by Mr. Lowden, with a total vote of 477,366. In the gubernatorial election of 1916, Chicago gave Lowden 224,963 votes; Dunne 224,577 and Steadman (Socialist)



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27,826 votes. This year the voting in the senatorial election is as follows: Lewis, 184,887; McCormick, 133,330; Lloyd (Socialist), 19,044. Two years ago the vote for the popular Ex-Mayor Dunne comprised forty-seven per cent of the total vote; this year the vote for Senator Lewis is fifty-five per cent of the total and this in spite of the fact that for some of the most important municipal and county offices, either Republicans were elected or the Democrats mustered up such a small majority in the city that they were beaten by the rural vote of Cook County.

The Democrats can derive much satisfaction from the Republican "success" in the Senate election. Those of German descent in Chicago need not feel disturbed. They have voted well as Americans and practical, determined citizens. Their disappointments and hurt feelings could not induce them to give their votes to an opposition party without prospects. They have shown that they did not intend to segregate themselves and sulk in a corner, but have voted with a good majority for the President's man and the President's democracy and policy of justice.



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The German element of Chicago and Cook County have proved that they are an integral and component part of Chicago, and "the way you make up your bed is the way you sleep." For the first time in years there will be no criticising of the "Germans". They have rehabilitated themselves in the eyes of the public as American citizens of the good average type.



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GLTAN

Abendpost, Nov. 4, 1912

[VOTE FOR THE FOLLOWING CANDIDATES]



(Adv.)

Every voter of German stock should vote tomorrow for Mr. Frank J. Rydzewski, present election commissioner and candidate for clerk of the Municipal Court. He is not, and never has been, a German-hater and as election commissioner has always shown himself to be liberal-minded and honest. At the same time, no voter should forget to vote for Judge Thomas L. Scully as County Judge and Dennis J. Egan as bailiff of the Municipal Court.

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Abendpost, Nov. 2, 1918.

TUESDAY'S ELECTION
No Citizen Should Fail To Do His Duty

Next Tuesday the people will have to elect one United States Senator, United States Representatives, state, county, and other officials, as well as city judges. Besides, five very important questions have to be voted on. Three ballots have to be marked, one of which contains the candidates for the city judgeships; the second one, the so-called little ballot, contains the five questions which the people have to answer. The third ballot contains the names of all the other candidates. Since the election is of the utmost importance for the nation, the state, and the county, no citizen who takes his civic responsibility seriously should fail to cast his vote.



The result of the elections to the United States Congress is of greater importance to the country and to the whole world than any previous congressional election, not even excepting the one after the conclusion of the Civil War. It is the duty of the voters to put men into Congress who are willing

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to support President Wilson's war and peace policies according to their best ability and conscience; who are not motivated by partisan politics but who will, in every respect, look after the best interests of the country.

In selecting the candidates for the state, county and municipal offices, the voters should disregard party politics as much as possible. The only criteria should be honesty, capability, and experience gained in office. Men who have proved their excellence should be rewarded by re-election and retained in their offices, since they are more familiar with their duties and, therefore, of greater value to the community and taxpayers than novices who have to be broken in.

In selecting the candidates for city judgeships, partisan interests should be disregarded entirely, since they have no place on the bench. Integrity, efficiency, legal education and common sense should be the only requirements for a candidate for the municipal court, which is the court of the little man.

The five questions on the so-called little ballot are of especial interest this

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year. Most important is the question whether the new traffic ordinance should be adopted. In such a complicated election as that of next Tuesday, a question like this has no place at all, to say nothing of the obvious shortcomings of the measure. It should be answered with "No".

No less important is the question whether the legislature should call a constitutional convention in order to modify the obsolete basic law of the state, to adjust it to more modern standards and, above all, to make it more useful for the expected period of postwar reconstruction with its manifold new problems. This question is to be answered in the affirmative!

Hardly less significant is the last question on the little ballot: whether the state should issue bonds to the amount of sixty million dollars for the purpose of constructing a good highway system. We do not have to elaborate on the fact that the state is badly in need of good highways which would be of the greatest benefit for the country as well as the city. The bonds will pay



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interest and will be redeemed out of the automobile tax and will, therefore, not be any burden to the taxpayer. We urgently request an affirmative answer!

No less urgent is the issuance of mortgages amounting to three million dollars for completion of the Michigan Boulevard project, which is sponsored by the Chicago Plan Commission and its president, Charles H. Wacker. **This** question should also be answered with "Yes"!

The remaining question on the little ballot refers to a change in the bank law which provides greater protection for the small depositor. Here, also, a "yes" is indicated!

Following an old custom, **the** Abendpost is submitting to its readers the names of candidates, who are, in its opinion, worthy of support, and whose election would guarantee an efficient administration of affairs in the nation, state, and county. At the same time the Abendpost is making suggestions as to how

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the questions on the little ballot should be answered. The questions are reproduced in the same order as they appear on the ballot:

United States Senator	James Hamilton Lewis, Dem.
State Treasurer	James J. Brady, Dem.
Superintendent of Education	Francis G. Blair, Rep.
Members of the Board of	Cairo A. Trimble, Rep.
Directors of the State University (elect three)	John M. Herbert, Rep.
	Mrs. Mary O. Gallery, Dem.
Congressmen at Large (elect two)	William E. Williams, Dem.
	William E. Mason, Rep.



United States Representatives.

1st District	Georg Mayer	6th District	James McAndrews
2nd	" James R. Mann	7th	" Frank M. Padden
3rd	" W. W. Wilson	8th	" Thomas Gallagher
4th	" John W. Rainey	9th	" Fred A. Britten
5th	" Adolph Sabath	10th	" Ph. J. Finnegan

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County Offices

County Judge	Thomas F. Scully, Dem.
Probate Judge	Henry Horner, Dem.
Sheriff	Anton J. Cermak, Dem.
County Clerk	Robert M. Sweitzer, Dem.
County Treasurer	Harry R. Gibbons, Dem.
Probate Court Clerk	John F. Devine, Rep.
Criminal Court Clerk	William R. Parker, Rep.
County School Superintendent	Edward J. Tobin, Dem.
Member of Tax Revision Board	P. A. Nash, Dem.
Member of Tax Revision Board (substitute election)	
Member of Board of Assessors (elect two)	Charles V. Barrett, Rep.
	Charles Krutckoff, Rep.
	John A. Cervenka, Dem.
President of Bureau of Sewers	James M. Daily, Dem.
Members of Bureau of Sewers (elect three)	Fred D. Breit, Dem.
	Harry E. Littler, Rep.
	James M. Daily, Dem.



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President of the County Council
Members of the County Council (elect ten)
Albert Novak, Dem.
Daniel Ryan, Dem.
Charles Goodnow, Rep.
George Seebacher, Rep.

Peter Reinberg, Dem.
Peter Reinberg, Dem.
Joseph Fitzgerald, Dem.
Bartley Burg, Dem.
John Budinger, Dem.
Alexander J. Johnson, Rep.
Patrick H. Moynihan, Rep.

Municipal Court Judgeships

Municipal Court Clerk
Municipal Court Bailiff
Justice of the Municipal Court
Municipal Judges (elect ten)
Joseph P. Rafferty, Dem.
Bernard P. Barasa, Rep.
Wm. Carr Steele, Rep.
Clarence S. Piggott, Rep.

James A. Kearns, Rep.
Dennis J. Egan, Dem.
Michael F. Sullivan, Dem.
John K. Prindiville, Dem.
Charles A. Williams, Dem.
Stanley S. Walkowiak, Dem.
Daniel P. Trude Rep.
Earl C. Hales, Rep.
Arnold Heap, Rep.

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Municipal Judge (Substitute Election) Irwin R. Hazen, Rep.

The Little Ballot

Shall the new traction ordinance be adopted?	No.
Shall Bonds to the amount of \$3,000,000 be spent for completion of the Michigan Boulevard Project?	Yes.
Shall a constitutional convention be called?	Yes.
Proposed change of State Banking Law.	In favor.
Shall bonds to the amount of \$60,000,000, bearing interest, and to be redeemed out of the automobile tax, be issued for the construction of good highways?	Yes.



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ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATURE

Of greater importance than ever are the elections for the Illinois Legislature, the members of which will be elected by the voters next Tuesday. The problems which the state legislative body will have to solve in the coming session will be of greater importance than all the problems with which the state has had to deal since the end of the Civil War. The state has to be made ready for the period of reconstruction which will follow the conclusion of peace, and the transition from war to peace conditions will have to be made in a manner that will least disrupt the economic life of the state. The legislature will also be called upon to hold a constitutional convention during which a new basic law for the state will be drafted. This is of particular importance to the liberal element of the state since, naturally, much will depend upon the composition of the constitutional convention; whether, for instance, the prohibition problem will be treated in the state constitution, or whether the question will be settled by the current legislature, as should be the case. Furthermore, the legislature will have to decide in the ensuing session whether



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or not the amendment to the United States Constitution introducing national prohibition is to be ratified by Illinois.

For these reasons it is extremely important to the liberal element of the state that men be elected to the next legislature whose liberal attitude cannot be doubted and who combine good common sense and experience with an understanding of the needs and desires of a great cosmopolitan center like Chicago. It is desirable that previous members of the legislature who have demonstrated their ability be re-elected, since they have experience in the treatment and solution of legislative problems.

Keeping all this in mind, the Abendpost submits to its readers the following names of candidates for the legislature who deserve the support of the liberal-minded population. In senatorial districts where only one or two candidates are named, liberal-minded voters should concentrate their energies on these



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men, in order to assure their election. The candidates worthy of support are:

State Senate

District

- 1) Francis P. Brady, Rep.
- 5) Andy Coleman, Dem.
- 9) Patrick J. Carroll, Dem.
- 13) James J. Mulcahy, Dem.
- 17) Edward J. Glackin, Dem.
- 21) Edward J. Hughes, Dem.
- 25) Daniel Herlihy, Dem.
- 29) Patrick J. Sullivan, Dem.

District

- 3) Samuel A. Ettelson, Rep.
- 7) Frederick B. Roos, Rep.
- 11) W. J. McInerney, Dem.
- 15) John J. Boehm, Dem.
- 19) John T. Denvir, Dem.
- 23) George R. Bruce, Rep.
- 27) John Broderick, Dem.
- 31) Edward J. Flynn, Dem.

House of Representatives

- District 1) John Griffin, Dem. Wm. M. Brinkman, Rep. Sheadrick B. Turner, Rep.
2) Samuel E. Weinshenker, Dem. Frank Ryan, Dem. Roger J. Marcy, Rep.



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- District 3) George G. Noonan, Dem. A. H. Roberts, Rep. W. B. Douglas, Rep.
4) James P. Boyle, Dem. Frank McDermott, Dem. Emil D. Kowalski, Rep.
5) Michael L. Igoe, Dem. John F. Healy, Dem. Sidney Lyon, Rep.
6) Robert C. Wilson, Dem.
7) John W. McCarthy, Dem. Albert F. Volz, Rep.
9) Joseph Placek, Dem. Thomas A. Doyle, Dem. David E. Shanahan, Rep.
11) Frank J. Ryan, Dem. Wm. S. Callahan, Rep.
13) James W. Ryan, Dem. C. A. Young, Rep.
15) Peter F. Smith, Dem. Joseph Perina, Dem. Thomas Curran, Rep.
17) Charles Coia, Dem. Jacob W. Epstein, Dem. E. J. Smejkal, Rep.
19) J. T. Prendergast, Dem. J. P. O'Brien, Dem. S. P. Roderick, Rep.
21) Michael Maher, Dem. T. P. Devereux, Rep. B. M. Mitchell, Dem.
23) Thomas B. Keane, Dem. Edward M. Overland, Rep.
25) John G. Jacobson, Dem. Charles Fieldstack, Rep. T. R. Steinert, Rep.
27) James M. Donla, Dem. Joseph Petlak, Dem. Edward Walz, Rep.
29) Bernard F. Conlon, Dem. L. C. O'Brien, Dem. B. F. Clettenberg, Rep.
31) Frank J. Seif, Jr., Dem. John J. Kelly, Dem. Carl Mueller, Rep.

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I F 5 (Bohemian)

IV (Bohemian)

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Abendpost, Oct. 31, 1918.

A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PEOPLE

(Advertisement)

Anton J. Cermak has proved himself to be a representative of the people. He is now running for the office of sheriff of Cook County. Untiringly and faithfully he has fought for the interests of the people, regardless of their nationality, first as alderman, then as representative in Springfield, and as bailiff of the City of Chicago; and in spite of all adversities he remained in the front ranks in the fight for right and justice. He is one of the most capable and efficient officials and should therefore be elected as sheriff for Cook County on November 5. His co-operation with Americans of German descent is well known.



Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of the Abendpost), Sept. 8, 1918.

STATE AND MUNICIPAL ELECTION

The great majority of the most important county offices, a number of Municipal Court judgeships and some important state offices will have to be filled in the November elections. Next Wednesday, citizens have to select the candidates of both parties for these offices, who will come up for the final vote in November. Since administrative and judicial offices are at stake, which are of great significance in the everyday life of the people, extraordinary caution in selecting the candidates is urgently requested. The county administration as well as jurisdiction in the court of the little man, the Municipal Court, during the next four or six years, depend to a great extent on the candidates the voters elect next Wednesday.

In electing candidates for administrative and judicial offices all factional differences of opinion should be relegated to the background and only the integrity, efficiency, experience, and character of the



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Democrats

Republicans

State Offices

State Treasurer

James J. Brady

Fred A. Sterling

Superintendent of Public Education

No Candidate

Francis G. Blair

County and Municipal Offices

Bureau of Sewers
President

James M. Daily

Walter G. Davis



Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of the Abendpost), Sept. 8, 1918.

Democrats

Commissioners (Bureau of Sewers)

Republicans

James M. Daily
Fred D. Breit
Charles E. Reading

Harry E. Littler
Frank A. Vogler
Walter G. Davis

County Judge

Thomas F. Scully

No Selection

Probate Judge

Henry Horner

Frederic R. de Young

County Treasurer

Fred W. Blocki

Edwin K. Walker



Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of the Abendpost), Sept. 8, 1918.

Democrats

Republicans

Sheriff

Anton J. Cermak

Charles W. Peters

County Clerk

Robert M. Sweitzer

Charles G. Blake

Probate Court Clerk

Frank J. Walsh

John F. Devine

Criminal Court Clerk

James Hyland

Morris Hyland



Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of the Abendpost), Sept. 8, 1918.

Democrats

County School Superintendent

Republicans

Edward J. Tobin

Archibald O. Coddington

Assessors

Michael J. Sheridan

John A. Cervenka

Charles Krutckoff

Paul H. Wiedel

President of County Council

Peter Reinberg

Charles N. Goodnow



Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of the Abendpost), Sept. 8, 1918.

Democrats

Members of County Council

Republicans

Peter Reinberg
John Budinger
Joseph M. Fitzgerald
Bartley Burg
Daniel Ryan
George F. Ruh
Peter Bartzen
Owen O'Malley
Frank Ragen
Leopold J. Arnstein

Charles H. Goodnow
Patrick H. Moynihan
Alexander J. Johnson
Joseph Rolnick
William McLaren
George Seebacher
Emil Jenisch
C. August Youngquist
Peter A. Wendling
John B. Fergus

County Commissioners
(to be nominated in rural districts only)

No selections

William Busse



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Democrats

No selections

County Commissioners (Cont'd.)

Municipal Court Bailiff

Dennis J. Egan

Municipal Court Clerk

Dennis A. Horan

Justice of the Municipal Court

Hugh J. Kearns

Republicans

William McLean
Dudley D. Pierson
A.W. Timmerman
Joseph Hoss

William J. Umbach

James E. Kearns

Harry Olson



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Democrats

Charles A. Williams
John K. Prindeville
Harry M. Fisher
Joseph P. Rafferty
John A. Mahoney
Joseph A. Weber
John J. Rooney
John Courtney
James C. Martin
Henry Eckhardt

Municipal Judges

Municipal Court Judge
(Substitute Election)

Daniel J. McMahon

Republicans

Bernard P. Barasa
Daniel P. Trude
Michael F. Girten
James F. Burns
John J. Beilman
James W. Breen
George W. Ellis
William W. Maxwell
Arnold Heap
August F.W. Siebel

Irwin R. Hazen



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Abendpost, Apr. 5, 1915.

A LAST WORD

(Editorial)

The Deutschum [German element] is engaged in battle, not only over there in Europe, but all over the world. And so it must be, if the German name is to survive. Because the struggle which the allied German people are waging in Europe was forced upon them by lust for revenge, envy, and hate. It was the hate of the inferior toward the superior, and the envy of the failures towards the more successful competitors. It was the kind of vengeance which was nursed by the growing realization of the moral and economic superiority of the German character. It would be admitting that this character was of an inferior quality, if we were to deny that the American German element, too, has to reckon with jealousy and, to a certain degree, with this hatred. We would be turning our eyes from the truth. It would be un-German and a sign of weakness, if we would not take up the fight and lend all our efforts

MPA (ILL.) PFO1.30275

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and use every means at our command to carry it through.

It is a far cry from the river Spree [flowing through Berlin] to the Bosphorus. We cannot claim that the Germans and the Turks have very much in common. But Germany and Austria-Hungary did not hesitate a moment to accept Turkey as an ally when she made this offer and the former have every reason to be satisfied with their new brother-in-arms. The great majority of the Irish element have offered to co-operate with the Deutschtum of Chicago in their fight for the election of a mayor, and the latter have every reason to be grateful for the active support which the Irish-Americans are lending the German-American candidate. Is he to be defeated just because many Germans might find it impossible to rise above petty side issues, instead of having one goal in mind, namely to secure victory, recognition, influence, and political power for the Deutschtum?

Nothing succeeds like success. Everybody knows that. If the German candidate for mayor is elected now, the German-American vote will be respected, and next

WFA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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year it will have a big word to say in the selection of candidates for state and federal offices. The German vote will have to be reckoned with. Democratic party leaders in particular will have to pay attention if they want to have a chance for success. That is the only way to remove the anti-German elements from the party leadership and make it pro-German. If, contrary to all expectations, this should fail, then there is only one course left for the German element [Deutschtum] in city, state, and country: To present a united front against the enemies of the Deutschtum, and to support those candidates who recognize the justified demands of the German element, regardless which party the former belong to--the Republican if necessary!

It is often said that the non-German elements behind Sweitzer constituted a danger for the city; all they were interested in was to sit by the public trough and gorge themselves. That is an unfair exaggeration. Let us go back to our example again. What didn't we hear about the Turks! Their

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army was supposed to be undisciplined, ragged, and degenerated, unable to give battle and content to murder and pillage. And how different things turned out to be! Because German officers and petty officers and German gunners and marines were put in charge? Because German science and experience lent a hand? Probably so; very likely so. And it's going to be like that in our case, too.

In the person of Sweitzer, German diligence, German conscientiousness and German honesty will be represented, and other competent Germans will be his collaborators during his administration. It will be up to the Germans to make his administration an efficient, honest and progressive one--the best the city has ever had. And it can be done if only the German element will demonstrate tomorrow that it stands behind him and the other German candidates, including the German-American Sergel, who is running for the office of city treasurer as a Republican, and many other candidates for the city council, running on either ticket. It can be done, if only the German element of the city will vote for Robert M. Sweitzer tomorrow!

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Apr. 4, 1915.

MISLEADING ISSUES

Thompson's Followers Attempt to Split up the Germans

During the last days of the campaign, an undercurrent has been noticeable which can be traced back to the introduction, into the campaign, of the religious issue. This issue has not been openly exploited, but rather surreptitiously. Thompson's Anglo-American Masonic followers have become very active, especially in the suburban districts, and have tried to stir up sentiment against Robert M. Sweitzer by appealing directly to the voters. They have made an attempt to carry the pro-Thompson propaganda also into the circles of German Freemasons, but it is learned that they have met with scant success.

Try to Split-up Germans

Politicians who are familiar with the circumstances recall the statement of Thompson's campaign manager, James A. Pugh, that he would split up the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36275

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German vote, thus preventing the German element from supporting Sweitzer en bloc [in a body]. Pugh is that noble gentleman and bosom pal of Thompson who, in September, five weeks after the war had started, offered his \$50,000 motor boat "Disturber IV", the fastest boat of its kind, to the British Government for reconnaissance purposes against Germany. Political circles are of the opinion, that Pugh is exploiting the religious issue to the limit, because he and Thompson's other henchmen have come to the conclusion that this was the only way to split up the Germans, who have been united ever since the war began.

German Masons Indignant

Prominent German Masons are very indignant about dragging the religious issue into the campaign, for which the Masons will largely be blamed. A number of prominent members of the order are open supporters of Sweitzer. They point out that the doctrines of their organization forbid the amalgamation of religious and political issues, and that the agitation pursued by certain

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parties contradicts the principles of the order. They also state that the German members of the order should not let themselves be misled by these false issues, but should keep the personality of the candidate in mind and the interests of the German element at heart. They [the prominent German Masons] quite frankly admit that the agitation of the Anglo-American Masons among German Masonic circles is nothing but the attempt of selfish elements to further their own ends.

Warning to Germans

Henry W. Huttman, former master of the Lessing Lodge and late member of the school board, yesterday commented on this aspect of the campaign as follows: "Issues of the kind which Thompson and his men have dragged into the campaign and are trying to exploit in [German] Masonic circles, do not belong there at all. Their discussion contradicts Masonic principles. German Masons should first of all keep in mind what the election of Thompson

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would mean for the Deutschtum [German element] of the city and of the country, and what the German Mason, so proud of his liberal-mindedness, could expect from William Hale Thompson as far as liberal movements are concerned. They should remember that William Hale Thompson and his campaign manager, James A. Pugh, offered the British Government their \$50,000 motor boat, the fastest of its kind, for operations against Germany. The British Government was to use her for reconnaissance purposes. This throws a peculiar light on Thompson's alleged pro-German attitude. German Masons, furthermore, should not forget that Thompson has been indorsed by the Anti-Saloon League and similar prohibitionist organizations, which have secured his co-operation for next year, when they will try to make Chicago dry. This clearly shows that the present election campaign is regarded by these elements only as an overture to the main contest to be waged next year against liberal-mindedness. These are the problems which should guide German Masons at next Tuesday's election, not the false "issues" raised by Thompson and his Anglo-American clique."

WPA (H.L.) PROJ 2007

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Abendpost, Apr. 2, 1915.

A TIMELY WARNING

Appeal to the German Voters of the 26th Ward
Co-Operation Necessary

An urgent appeal to the German voters of the 26th Ward to support unanimously the German candidate for mayor of the Democratic party, Robert M. Sweitzer, and not to split up the German vote because of religious or other differences of opinion, and not to let themselves be induced to abandon their objective of electing a German mayor, was issued by the German-American Sweitzer Campaign Committee by the Ward. The appeal points out that a defeat [of Sweitzer], caused by a split of the German vote, would make the German population the object of scorn and derision by the hostile [anti-German] press of the country. It is also pointed out that it would be desirable, perhaps even absolutely necessary, after the election, for the voters of German descent to form a politically independent organization, in order to use their power judiciously and maintain their rights.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 307/5

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Applies to the Entire German Element

The appeal is so worded that it applies not only to the German voters of the 26th Ward, but to the German voters of the entire city, who should take this warning to heart. Pointing to the sensation which Sweitzer's nomination has caused all over the country, and to the obvious significance it has attained, the appeal continues:

"In order to add weight to the success thus far gained, it is absolutely necessary to continue on the course adopted, and to vote for Robert M. Sweitzer in the April 6 election. Under no circumstances let yourselves become confused by false prophets, who right now are trying to split up the German element with the promise that a Republican mayor would do just as well. Don't forget the old German slogan: 'Boys, hold fast!' Keep what you have attained so far. Do not let yourselves be induced, in this serious hour, to abandon your objective. We do not want to become the target of scorn and derision by the hostile press of this country."

WPA ALL PROJ 3075

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Regarding the establishment of an independent political organization by the German element, the appeal has this to say:

"After the election, it would be desirable at least, if not downright necessary, for the voters of German descent to form an independent political organization in order to make use of their power and preserve their rights.

"With an independent organization, we can compel recognition and make our voices heard.

"For this purpose, the voters of German descent in every ward and election district have to organize in such manner that their sheer number will be proof of their influence in any election. The leaders of the two major political parties will then have to pay attention to the wishes of this organization as far as political problems are concerned."

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Abendpost, Apr. 1, 1915.

GERMAN ELEMENT UNANIMOUS

German Demonstration in Favor of Sweitzer Proves it

If the unanimity and enthusiasm, which were expressed by German-American citizens at a mass meeting held last night in the Lincoln Turner Hall will find their repetition at the ballot box next Tuesday--and we don't doubt that for one moment--the election of the German candidate for mayor, Robert M. Sweitzer, can be considered secure.

The most prominent and best known representatives of Chicago's German element had come to give testimony in eloquent terms, or by their mere presence that, just as in the old country all party considerations had to give way to the "one-people-one-mind" idea, Chicago Germans, too, were ready to forget all political differences of opinion when it came to exercising their franchise and voting power to entrust a fellow citizen of German blood with the highest office of their adopted home town. Sweitzer's appearance caused a demonstration so impressive and lasting as had never been recorded before in Lincoln



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Abendpost, Apr. 1, 1915.

IV Turner Hall, this meeting place so familiar to all political parties. The strains of the national anthem were nearly drowned out by the yelling and ovations of the crowd, among which there were many women. Every time a speaker mentioned Sweitzer's name there were spontaneous outbursts of applause, revealing testimonials of the fact that the citizens of German descent, male and female, were definitely aware of the tremendous importance of Sweitzer's election.

The hall, decorated with German and American colors, was crowded long before the scheduled time. The program of speeches was preceded by a good orchestra and performances of a male and female quartet as well as a male singing chorus. Solo renditions of songs by Mr. Max Frahm and by the well-known singer Mrs. Ada von Gersdorff were gratefully received.

Sheriff Traeger Chairman

After Mr. Chas. Kellermann, president of the German-American Robt. M. Sweitzer

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Abendpost, Apr. 1, 1915.



IV Club had introduced Mr. John E. Traeger, the chairman, to the audience and the latter had assumed this office with a brief address, the first speaker of the evening, former sheriff and present city treasurer, M. Zimmer took the floor. "I have come here," he said, "to speak not so much on behalf of our candidate as on behalf of the citizens of Chicago, because if the public would follow their own best interest in having a good city administration during the next four years and even after, they must necessarily give their vote for Robert M. Sweitzer, a man whose whole career is a guarantee that he will redeem his pledge for a competent and conscientious city administration to the fullest extent. Sweitzer's past official record reveals an unceasing and successful effort to improve public service, to accomplish more things, to reduce expenditures, while his Republican opponent has done nothing during his two terms of office. Indeed, we should not find it hard to choose between a man who is close to us because of his birth, his education, and his manner of living and way of earning it, or a "sportsman and society lion."

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Abendpost, Apr. 1, 1915.

Mrs. Blocki Appeals to German Sense of Solidarity



Mrs. Fred W. Blocki proved to be an adroit speaker, who expressed the views of the women voters. "For the first time," declared Mrs. Blocki, who comes from an old and respected German family, "we women have a chance to participate in a mayoralty election. Nothing could give us of German blood more satisfaction than to have a chance to give our first vote to a candidate who is worthy of it, not only on account of his splendid abilities, but because his German heritage makes him one of us. Anyone still in doubt should consider what influence and effect, the election of a German-American to mayor of our second largest metropolis will have on public opinion, which is so unfriendly to our nationality. Sweitzer combines all the characteristics which typify the German and are held in highest esteem: Honesty, efficiency, discipline, and courage. The head of the city household must have order in his house and promote the welfare of his charges just as any other head of a family, even if Sweitzer's family, the people of Chicago, should pass the two million mark. Just like our men folk, we, too, are interested in better police protection, better street cleaning and garbage removal etc., but above

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IV all else we like to see our children derive the best possible benefit from the public school system. For this reason, the school board must consist of men of high character who have a sympathetic understanding of the needs of the common people. Mr. Sweitzer has given us his assurance in this respect, which is tantamount with the acknowledgment of our wishes, because with him it is 'A man, a word'. After the speaker had pointed out that Mr. Sweitzer, if elected, would give due recognition to the happy and liberal spirit prevailing in this metropolis, she mentioned that German love of nature had manifested itself with Mr. Sweitzer years ago, when he had financed the distribution of thousands of circulars, asking for the protection of migratory birds. "If you want to render a service to your old country as well as to your adopted one, vote for Sweitzer", Mrs. Blocki concluded her address amidst loud applause. "We honor ourselves by honoring him".

Thompson a Friend of the Prohibitionist

Mrs. Joanna Downes, president of the Association of Democratic Women Voters in city and country, was not so well received at the beginning of her speech, because

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IV she ventured too much into the realm of national politics. However, she received lively applause, with her demand to display as good marksmanship when aiming the ballots at incompetence and waste as the Germans did with their bullets when shooting at the enemy.

"Mr. Thompson, who was born with a silver spoon in his mouth and probably uses a golden tooth pick to clean his teeth with, did not attend 48 meetings out of 132 held by the County Board when he was County Commissioner. We do not want a mayor who governs in absentia. If you want to know more about Thompson, this law-abiding citizen and philanthropist, go and see the tenants of his houses on West Sangamon Street and ask them what kind of landlord he is. The courts even had to make him put in fire escapes as provided by law. He has been indorsed by the Prohibitionist League. If you have Chicago's welfare at heart, if you are an upright and honest person, if you can tell the difference between the real thing and a phoney," the speaker concluded, "you will without hesitation cast your ballot for Sweitzer and the rest of the Democratic candidates."

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Harry Ruben's Address



After an address by J. J. Sullivan, candidate for city treasurer, Mr. Harry Rubens took the floor to advise the audience in English of the necessity to elect Sweitzer. He started out to say that he could not help having apprehensions, when women were given the franchise, but Mrs. Bloki's speech had made such a great impression upon him that now he was in favor of having all political business handled by women. "The efforts of our political opponents, to influence the coming election by dragging in national issues, are not worthy of attention," he continued. "The votes we are going to cast next Tuesday will have no effect on our monetary standard, will not threaten monopolies, and neither will they oblige the United States to take up the problem of true nationality. The Federal Census reveals that more than half of the United States population live in cities and that the latter wield a powerful influence in behalf of popular government. Chicago's significance in this respect, as the second largest city in the Union, can hardly be overestimated.

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IV It is unfortunate that, under the prevailing political system party politics can play such a decisive role in the election of a city's chief executive, but it is up to the citizens as partners in the municipal enterprise to select the most competent and most diligent of the applicants. The main objectives, which we expect the head of our municipality to achieve during the next four years are: Greater safety for the life and property of the citizens. I do not believe that the police are as bad as they are reputed, but I am sure that they are not as good as they could be. The mayor appoints the chiefs of the Police Department, the Fire Department, the Department of Public Works, the Board of Health etc. and he alone, therefore, must be held accountable for the city administration. We want better transportation facilities because the men and women who have to make two trips daily between their homes and places of work are entitled to efficient service and a seat in the street car. We want the best school administration possible. We want to see worthless and unnecessary delays done away with and ask for an educational system which adequately prepares boys and girls for their future vocation in life. The future of Chicago, and even of the

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IV United States, depends on our schools, and the German way of teaching may be called a model in this respect. We ask the inalienable right for Chicago's population, representing all countries in the world, to retain and preserve their long-established habits and customs and to continue in the way of living most pleasing to them, as long as they do not trespass upon the rights of the community or their neighbors.

We do not want to see the time again when the participants of a quiet and orderly picnic could be arrested for disturbing the Sunday peace as happened under the administration of Mayor Medill. In sizing up the candidates, we must not ask ourselves who makes the most promises, but who is most likely to keep the promises he makes. Without indulging in too much praise, I can nevertheless make the statement, after an impartial comparison between Thompson and Sweitzer, that the latter stands sky-high above his opponent when it comes to campaign pledges. He has never promised any more than he could keep under the existing circumstances, and this fact alone makes him the preferred choice. Next Sunday is Easter, the day of Resurrection.



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IV Let us make next Tuesday a festival of resurrection for an honest and competent city administration and for the German-American element at large."

The speaker had to interrupt his address when a parade of voters, of the 24th Ward, led by a band marched through the hall cheering and waving flags. Next on the list was Dr. Maximilian Herzog, who had just started to speak, when a resounding applause announced the appearance of the candidate. Mr. Traeger introduced him, with stirring words as a man of our blood, our own attitude and station in life, who had worked himself up to his present position from modest beginnings.

Mr. Sweitzer, who on account of his strenuous campaign oratory, was very hoarse, declared that his vocal chords were "on strike" and that he had to limit himself to a few words. "But even if my vocal chords are striking, everything else about me is in excellent shape", he remarked laughingly. I can judge by this true-hearted welcome that men and women are fully aware of

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IV the importance of next Tuesday's election. They demand that this municipality, with its 20,000 employees and an annual budget of eighty million dollars, be governed with efficiency. They want streets to be illuminated sufficiently at night and safe from crime any hour of the day. They want better schools, an understanding appreciation of the wishes of the mass of the people, and I hope in my own behalf that they will seek the fulfillment of these things in a candidate who has their own social background. All I can honestly promise you at this time is that I shall try to redeem every one of my platform pledges conscientiously, and perhaps you will put greater credence into my words if you will examine my past official record. I shall lack neither understanding nor willingness to work, and I beg you to afford me a chance, by voting for me, to establish a record of which Chicago and my family can justly be proud."

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APPEAL TO THE GERMAN ELEMENT

By the German-American Citizens' Committee, on
Behalf of Robert M. Sweitzer

The German-American Citizens' Committee appeals to the German voters of Chicago to stand united during these perilous times, and to realize clearly that the defeat of Robert M. Sweitzer would mean a defeat of the German element /Deutschum/ and would be exploited as such by the anti-German forces all over the land. The Citizens' Committee comprises all classes of the Deutschum, regardless of party affiliations. It was established more than a year before the election campaign got under way, and declared itself after the primaries for Sweitzer because it felt that Sweitzer's election was of vital necessity for the Deutschum of the city and of the entire country as well. The Committee mailed many thousands of letters yesterday to German-American voters in the city and has included four postal cards in each, bearing the imprint: "The election of a German-

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American to the office of mayor for the second largest city of the country will make a greater impression in Washington than all the protest meetings and resolutions held and adopted so far, etc." The recipients of the letters were asked to mail these postal cards to their friends with the request to vote for Sweitzer next Tuesday.

The appeal, directed at the German element, runs as follows:

During these grave times the Germans should understand what the election or defeat of Sweitzer would mean!

Germans, be united for once -

Don't bring disgrace upon yourselves!

Sweitzer's election would be a German victory and would be regarded as such all over the country and in the whole world.

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Sweitzer's defeat would be marked up as a defeat of the Deutschtum [German element].

Contribute to the success of the Deutschtum; work and vote for Sweitzer.
Distribute the enclosed cards among your friends.

Yours respectfully,
[signed] H. O. Lange, President.
Rudolf Seifert, Secretary.

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THE FINAL CAMPAIGN WEEK

Thompson on the Defensive - Sweitzer Gaining

The final week of the election campaign for mayor, which started yesterday, sees the Republican candidate William Hale Thompson completely on the defensive, and his German Democratic opponent Robert M. Sweitzer, making victorious advances all along the line. While only eight or ten days ago it would seem as if the Republican candidate was gaining ground, the past week has brought him heavy reverses, which have had a decided effect on the German voters and caused them to rally to the support of the German candidate of the Democratic Party, Robert M. Sweitzer. The two factors, which hit the German voters like an ice-cold shower, were the report that William Hale Thompson and his campaign manager, James A. Pugh, had openly sided with England and other enemies of Germany when war broke out and, secondly, Thompson's endorsement by the Prohibitionists, who are organized in the County Voters' League. Especially the news that Thompson, and his

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campaign manager, Pugh, last September had offered the English their [Pugh's] fifty thousand dollar motorboat Disturber IV, the fastest boat of its kind, for reconnaissance purposes, was felt like a slap in the face by Chicago's German element. The candidate had tried to bait the German voters by a German campaign committee and by German campaign buttons bearing the inscription: "Unser Wilhelm fuer Buergermeister" [Our William for Mayor]. Then, suddenly, came the report of his taking England's side against Germany.

Liberals Are Scared Away

Not any less revolting to the German voters was Thompson's indorsement by the Prohibitionists. The Republican candidate had always posed as what is called a "sport" and a liberal, and his indorsement by the enemies of liberalism was a great disappointment to those of his followers, who had expected a liberal administration from him. It was obvious that the price for the

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support by the Prohibitionists had been his promise to remain either neutral in next year's decisive battle between the liberals and the enemies of all liberal movements, or to support the latter actively. This added significance to the fact that today's mayoralty campaign is merely an opening skirmish for the battle the Prohibitionists are going to wage next year with the purpose of making Chicago dry. The liberal elements were rudely awakened, as they were not yet aware of the seriousness of their situation, and it was made clear to them that with Thompson as Mayor and as protege of the Prohibitionists, next year's fight for a liberal Chicago would be infinitely harder.

Thompson Mob Changes Tactics

Both incidents did not fail to have their effects on the voters. That Thompson's followers were equally aware of these effects can be seen by the fact that they changed their tactics and injected a maliciousness and animosity into the campaign which have never been equalled. The religious issue, which they so

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far had exploited against Sweitzer only surreptitiously, was brought out into the open yesterday. This step met with Thompson's fullest approval. Politicians yesterday declared that it may turn out to become a two-edged weapon.

Sweitzer Making Headway

The beginning of the final campaign week marks a rise in the chances for the German candidate for mayor, Robert M. Sweitzer. There is every indication that his Republican opponent is constantly losing ground. But regardless of how excellent Sweitzer's chances are for the moment, his campaign managers do not mean to relax their efforts. They realize that the underhanded methods of Thompson's followers, especially as far as the religious issue is concerned, could not help but score some sort of success, and that it would take earnest efforts to offset this. They will give special attention to the German voters. Although all indications point to a victory for Sweitzer,

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they will keep on plugging. The campaign managers of the German candidate will try especially to make it clear to the German voters that a victory for Sweitzer would be regarded in the entire country as a victory for the "Deutschtum", his defeat a defeat for them.

Thompson's Campaign Collapses

"Thompson's Campaign is getting to be a smear-campaign", was the verdict of Henry Stuckart, campaign manager of Robert M. Sweitzer, as he surveyed the campaign tactics of the Republican candidate for mayor yesterday. Referring to a Thompson rally in St. Adalbert School, where religious, national, and political problems were mixed together, Stuckart pointed to the incongruity of the announcements of the campaign management of the Republican candidate with the actual state of affairs. He recalled that Republican leaders of national prominence, United States Senators and House members, had been announced as speakers for the final campaign week, but that nothing had been heard of them to date. He also pointed out that Thompson's campaign

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managers had declared that businessmen of excellent reputation would come out for Thompson and that professional politicians from the camp of William Lorimer would form the nucleus of his shock troops. "We were informed", said Stuckart, "that the Republican party stood united behind Thompson. Instead, Republicans by the dozen volunteer their services for Sweitzer, claiming that every fifth Republican would vote for him. One after another the campaign lies, spread by the Thompson crowd, fall to the ground. The hypocrisy of their candidate becomes more and more obvious. As soon as the Thompson campaign was dragged into daylight it collapsed by itself".

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Mar. 28, 1915.

SWEITZER'S GERMAN ANCESTRY
German-American Citizens' Committee Confirms It
Makes Thorough Investigation

The German-American Citizen's Committee, consisting of Germans of all party affiliations, brands as malicious libel any rumors that have been circulated by certain parties, claiming that Robert M. Sweitzer, German candidate for Mayor (Democratic Party), was not really of German descent, and asks all German citizens of the city to give him their full support on April 6. The Citizens' Committee, spurred by these malicious rumors, asked a committee consisting of Messrs. H. O. Lange, Rudolf Seifert, Ernst J. Kruetgen, C. Hildebrand, and A. Benz to make an investigation. The committee has designated the charge as absolutely false and entirely unfounded. It has been ascertained that Martin Sweitzer, the father of Robert M. Sweitzer, was born in Herbolzheim, county of Emmendinger in Baden [Germany], that he had emigrated with his parents to America when

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seven years of age, and that any number of trustworthy and honorable citizens can testify that the claim that Robert M. Sweitzer was Martin Sweitzer's stepson is untrue.

The Committee of five made a report yesterday to the Citizens' Committee, which thereupon adopted the following resolution:

Statement of the Citizens' Committee

"In order to investigate the rumors disseminated by our opponents, the German-American Citizens' Committee had delegated the following gentlemen to report on the family and ancestry of Mr. Sweitzer and to settle this question once and for all: H. O. Lange, Rudolf Seifert, Ernest J. Kruetgen, C. Hildebrand and A. Benz.

"During a regular session of the German-American Citizens' Committee, held

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on March 28, this committee of five submitted the results of their investigation. In consequence thereof, the following resolutions were adopted:

"~~WHEREAS~~, The German-American Citizens' Committee, a non political organization, was established to survey the political situation and to submit to citizens of German descent information regarding the candidates for the office of mayor, and

"~~WHEREAS~~, our Committee has been informed that Mr. Thompson and his campaign manager have spread the story that Mr. Sweitzer is more of an Irishman than a German, and that even his father had been an Irishman, who had adopted the name of his stepfather, Martin Sweitzer, and

"~~WHEREAS~~, we have to brand these claims as absolutely false and unfounded after a thorough investigation, and have been informed instead that Martin Sweitzer, father of Robert M. Sweitzer, was born in Herbolzheim, county of

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Emmendingen in Baden and emigrated to America with his parents in 1855 when seven years old, and that many trustworthy and honorable citizens can testify that the claim that Martin Sweitzer was the stepfather of Robert M. Sweitzer was an invention without foundation; therefore

"BE IT RESOLVED, that we will give this fact the most widespread publicity among our German fellow citizens; and

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the German-American Citizens' Committee sharply criticize Mr. Thompson as well as his campaign manager for this disgraceful attempt to confuse and deceive the citizens of Chicago; and

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that we will indorse the candidacy of Mr. Robert M. Sweitzer with all our means, and will urge every German citizen of our community to vote for him on April 6 regardless of party affiliations."

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TO HONOR SWEITZER

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Banquet in Bismarck Hotel Unites Entire German Element

A banquet to honor Robert M. Sweitzer, German Democratic candidate for mayor, was given by Messrs. Karl Eitel and Emil Demme of the Bismarck Hotel in the banquet hall of their establishment. A great number of influential and prominent Germans took part in the celebration, which was arranged in order to acquaint the Democratic candidate for mayor, in an informal manner, with the most widely known representatives of all classes of the German element. Mr. Robert M. Sweitzer's address made an excellent impression on his audience. His sensible and wholesome opinions as to how a metropolis like Chicago should be governed, his earnest desire and the sincerity of his words did not fail to impress his listeners. Mr. Karl Eitel functioned as chairman at the celebration. Mr. Harry Rubens was the toastmaster and discharged his duties in his usual capable manner. The principal speakers were Mr. Rubens, Dr. Maximilian Herzog and Robert M. Sweitzer, the honor guest of the evening.

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Mr. Eitel's Opening Address

Mr. Karl Eitel opened the ceremonies with a brief address, welcoming the guests on behalf of Mr. Demme and himself, and then introduced the toastmaster of the evening, Mr. Rubens. His address ran as follows:

"On behalf of Mr. Demme and myself I welcome you, and thank you for your presence here. This meeting was occasioned by an excellent speech made by Mr. Nagel, cabinet member under President Taft, at a banquet of the German Club. After relating his experiences in Munich, Berlin, and other German cities, where he witnessed the German people change from peaceful pursuits into a people in arms, where he saw the spontaneous enthusiasm and willingness to make sacrifices, Mr. Nagel pointed out that it was erroneous to assume, as was frequently done, that the excellent German army constituted the greatest achievement of the German people. Germany has developed a system of civil administration which is second to none. Thousands of

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travelers from all countries are praising the superb administration of German cities. It is true that vast sums of money were spent for the development of their cities, but these expenditures turned out to be an excellent investment, thanks to an army of efficient and competent officials.

"It would afford the greatest satisfaction to all German-American voters, if the City of Chicago should get an equally honest, businesslike and efficient administration during the term of office of our next mayor, Robert M. Sweitzer, who is our honored guest tonight. We have the utmost confidence in Mr. Sweitzer's honest intentions and his excellent character. Undoubtedly some of you gentlemen would say a few words to the audience. Permit me, therefore, to introduce to you the toastmaster of the evening, Mr. Harry Rubens."

Rubens Warns Against Thompson

Mr. Rubens emphasized, right at the beginning of his speech, that the impending election was not to decide any national political issues, but merely

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IV the occupancy of the office of Mayor. Which one of the two candidates was more likely to take care of things in the best and most efficient businesslike manner, and which would discharge his duties and exercise his rights as Mayor in the most liberal fashion, as is the desire of the great majority of our cosmopolitan population? The speaker had no doubt that the commercially successful and experienced candidate of German ancestry, Sweitzer, was to be preferred to an unsuccessful, unexperienced Thompson, who necessarily was steeped in Puritanical ideas by his social environment. It was charged that Sweitzer's election was sponsored by Roger Sullivan, and also that a vote for Sweitzer would be a vote for Bryan. But everybody knew that Bryan was Sullivan's deadly enemy and that a vote for Sweitzer, therefore, was rather a vote against Bryan and his policy as Secretary of State. It was charged, furthermore, that Sweitzer was eagerly supported by the Irish. In our city politics that was a decided advantage as far as problems of personal liberties were concerned. In 1873, when the city of Chicago, under the administration of

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the Republican Medill was subjected to the most abominable Sunday blue laws, only a German-Irish alliance broke this Puritanical tyranny, and thanks to this alliance the city has been spared from it ever since. Otherwise, we German-Americans would have every reason right now to appreciate the Irish element in our country, because in the neutrality question, which concerns us so deeply, the Irish especially were our most reliable and courageous allies.

Mr. Rubens then introduced Mr. Robert Sweitzer.

Promises Businesslike Administration

Mr. Sweitzer pointed out in his address that the city administration was in need of a reorganization, since experience had shown that something was manifestly wrong. The achievements were not in proportion with the expenditures. What the city needed was an administration along strictly businesslike principles,

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the main objective of which would be to give the citizens full value received for every dollar spent. Such an administration needed a businessman at the head who had made a success of his own business, and whose concern was a guarantee that the City would get a business administration too. He saw an opportunity to make a name for himself as Mayor of Chicago and at the same time promote Chicago's welfare. It was his ambition, to prove to the city and its people, what honest intentions, well-directed efforts, common sense and practical experience could accomplish. He would not let himself be guided by political motives, but would always have the welfare of the city at heart. One of his first acts in office would be the beginning of public works and local improvements, for which the citizens had voted bonds in the amount of eleven million dollars. The conscientious and wise expenditure of this sum would not only be a boon to the community in general, but would also afford thousands of people an opportunity to earn an honest living. This would mean happiness, prosperity, and contentment for thirty or forty thousand families in the city.

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The concluding speech of the evening was made by Dr. Maximilian Herzog.

Herzog's Address

Dr. Herzog said in his speech that he had had the luck to be in Berlin during the days when the Kaiser spoke those memorable words: "I don't know parties any longer, I only know Germans." Then he had witnessed that wonderful enthusiasm and the overwhelming unity with which the German people girded for battle. Returning to the United States, he learned that the German-Americans in our country had also joined together closer than ever, and that they had expressed a spirit of unity and realized the necessity of unanimous co-operation. He hoped that the Germans in our city would back up Robert M. Sweitzer, candidate of the Democratic party, in the coming municipal elections without a dissenting vote, because his past career was a guarantee that he would make a diligent, competent, and absolutely honest mayor for the city. Coming from moderate

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IV circumstances, as the son of a German immigrant, Sweitzer had worked his way up in the business world. Elected to the office of county clerk four years ago, he had turned a deficit of twenty-five thousand dollars into a surplus of seventy-five thousand dollars, and otherwise had discharged the duties of his office in an excellent manner. His past career as a businessman, as well as a public official, justified the best hopes for his future activities. Sweitzer had been nominated for mayor as the German-American candidate by his party. It was the duty of every German-American to vote for a man like him. The German-Americans must absolutely stick together, particularly in times like the present, and any Germans who would prefer an Anglo-American candidate to a German-American one of the splendid reputation and excellent qualities of a Robert M. Sweitzer were downright traitors to the German cause. Since a German-American, against whom no objections whatever could be raised, and who had everything in his favor, happened to be a candidate, and since his party nominated him as a German-American, it was of vital necessity for the

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German element of our city to elect this man. His defeat would be a defeat, nay, a calamity for the German element, not only of our city but of the entire country, because Sweitzer's candidacy was of a significance reaching far beyond the environs of Chicago. All over the country he **was** looked upon as the German candidate for mayor of the second largest metropolis of the Union. His defeat would be advertised as a defeat of Germans and as an indication of weakness and insignificance by those who wished us evil. Therefore, the speaker concluded. "It is the sacred duty of every good German to vote for Robert M. Sweitzer in this election, and to promote his cause by every possible means."

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Abendpost, Mar. 25, 1915.

WHAT KIND OF PRO-GERMANS ARE THESE?

Thompson and his Campaign Manager Pugh Support British

Pro-German here in Chicago when it comes to catch German votes, but otherwise tooth and nail for the British, seems to be the slogan of Republican candidate for mayor William Hale Thompson and his campaign manager James Pugh. They are doing their best right now to create good will among the German element, and for this purpose they had a button made with the inscription "Our Wilhelm for Mayor." But at the beginning of the war they did not care for the German element and their problems, as was stated yesterday at the headquarters of the Democratic candidate for mayor. Then they were one hundred per cent for the British and did not make any bones about it. Quite likely the importance of the German element in Chicago had not dawned upon them yet. To demonstrate their enthusiasm for England and her noble cause, they offered the British Government Mr. Pugh's motorboat Disturber IV, which had cost \$50,000 and was said to be unusually speedy. The boat was to be used for reconnaissance trips. Besides that, they had offered the British naval reserves two thousand

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gallons of the best quality gasoline and two barrels of high grade lubricating oil.

The daily papers of Sept. 13 of last year reported this news but nobody paid any attention to it during those turbulent days. According to a report in a local English newspaper of the same date, James Pugh had been a guest in London of the well-known English yacht owner Sir Thomas Lipton, to whom he had offered his vessel Disturber IV in writing. Lipton was highly pleased and thanked Pugh for the gift; the latter was busy the next day talking with representatives of the British Government.

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Abendpost, Mar. 23, 1915.

A VITAL QUESTION FOR THE GERMAN ELEMENT
All Factions Unite

Convinced, that the struggle for the mayor's office of Chicago will not only affect Robert M. Sweitzer's political career, but will also demonstrate German unity to the country as a whole, the German elements of the Democratic party got busy to start an effective campaign among the Germans of the city on behalf of the Democratic candidate for mayor. It was the first session of the new German association which was formed by combining the German following of Robert M. Sweitzer and Carter H. Harrison. The session was conducted in harmony, and led to a further strengthening of the association which was established during the primaries in Robert M. Sweitzers' interest. The followers of Mayor Harrison were granted the same recognition and consideration as the members of the original organization, thus making the combination an entirely new outfit. The first activity of the alliance will be a great German mass meeting scheduled for March 31 in the Lincoln Turner Hall. Sheriff John E. Traeger will be chairman.

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Vital Question for German Element

Henry W. Huttman, former member of the school board, explained convincingly that the present mayoralty campaign was not merely a political struggle, but a matter of honor for the German element. The great applause which he received was proof that his audience was thoroughly in accord with him. "Not only the German [-American] newspapers, but also the Anglo-American press in the East consider the present fight for the office of mayor a struggle of the German element as well."

Anglo-American newspapers in Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York look upon Robert Sweitzer as a purely German candidate, and regard his nomination and victory over Carter Harrison a result of the newly established unity among an awakening German public. Sweitzer's victory is to a large extent credited to the Germans, who wanted to prove their political power to their American fellow citizens. Sweitzer's election would be regarded a victory for the German element of Chicago, his defeat a defeat for them. If he should be beaten,

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the German element all over the country would feel the consequences. German Republicans are of the same opinion, and are willing to forget their party affiliation in order to help Sweitzer, because he is the German candidate. If we could make the Germans here understand how very important Sweitzer's election would be for the German element in general, ninety or maybe even ninety-five per cent of all German votes could be secured for our candidate.

Paul O. Doederlein spoke in similar fashion, and added that the Germans were honor bound to unite and vote for the German candidate en bloc, in order to show the German-haters in this country that the German element must be reckoned with.

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THE PEOPLE HAVE SPOKEN

(Editorial)

Chicago's citizens did a splendid voting job yesterday and the result promises to benefit the city.

Not less than 311,034 men and 154,637 women went to the polls to cast their votes in the primaries. The percentage of qualified voters who had registered was seventy for the men and seventy-seven for the women. This reveals a great interest in politics and a high degree of response to civic duty, because political work is not entertaining or recreational.

Of the total votes cast, 289,669 were Democratic and 176,002 Republican, and of this former 182,534 were for Sweitzer and 104,987 for Harrison, while William Hale Thompson received 87,060 and Harry Olson 84,735 of the Republican votes. This shows a high degree of understanding of local politics, an appreciation for the situation and its requirements, which is altogether laudable and presages

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a good chance for Chicago's future.

The results of the Republican primary can be marked down as a triumph for the liberal element of the party. Both main contestants for the Republican nomination could be termed personally honorably and efficient men. The only difference between them was that Thompson was "anti-Deneen," but at the same time reliably liberal, while Olson figured as a reform candidate for the dry wing of the party. And liberalism won, if only by a small majority; but to this can be added the 4,200 votes or so which were cast for Jakob A. Hey, because you can be sure that this true-blue German liberal did not poll any "dry" votes.

The result of the Democratic primary is a splendid and overwhelming victory of the progressive liberal spirit and of the Deutschtum [German element]. It is a definite proof that the German spirit, which has produced such wonderful results in city planning and city administration over there, is also at work here in our City of Chicago and clamors for active expression.

Mr. Harrison personally is an honorable man, and has always had many friends among

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the Germans in the City, but as mayor he was a failure, because he never did anything. He is capable but indolent. As mayor, he was in favor of muddling along without too much effort. But Chicago is a working city and needs a top man who is not afraid to work. It will have such a man in Robert M. Sweitzer, because he has distinguished himself as an exceedingly industrious, persevering, and efficient worker. The saying goes that a leopard will never change his spots. Sweitzer, if elected, will not change to a policy of procrastination, humoring along and making empty promises any more so than Mr. Harrison could turn into an active worker with a lot of punch behind him, if he had been elected. Chicago's chances of getting a liberal, absolutely dependable and progressive mayor are as good as Mr. Sweitzer's chances for a victory in the April elections.

Sweitzer was seeking the nomination as a German-American, and he appealed for support to the German-American element in particular. He triumphed by a splendid majority over Harrison, who in former elections had found his main support in the German element. A close study of the election results in the various wards will show that Sweitzer owes his overwhelming victory, for the most part,

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to the German vote. Chicago's German element can rightly claim Sweitzer's victory as their own. And this victory is a triumph for the Deutschtum [German element] in the whole country. All German America can be proud that, in these stormy days, the strongest political party of the western metropolis elected a German-American as leader. All of America (and the rest of the world) will have to admit that Chicago is manifestly "pro-German," a city of German spirit in the best sense of the word, if Sweitzer, the German candidate, is elected mayor next April.

Every good German should work for the attainment of this goal. It is the duty of all good Germans to make Sweitzer's election unanimous, as far as the German element is concerned.

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THE MAYORAL ELECTION

(Editorial)

Party politics should really not enter municipal elections at all and party-political problems and inclinations should not play any part whatever in these elections, because the only thing that matters here is to elect good judges and competent officials and aldermen who know the city's needs and are capable, and willing to work for the city's further progress.

Nevertheless, party politics will always play a decisive part in any municipal election campaign.

National party politics are in some way reflected in local elections, although the latter, like the pending municipal election here in Chicago, have no direct bearing on national party problems and the voters have to decide for themselves whether and to what extent they will let their judgment in local elections be influenced by party politics. Certainly they are under no compulsion to be so

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influenced, and it seems the prudent thing to do for voters who are concerned with the welfare of their city not to give too much consideration to national politics in the coming election. They will serve their city and themselves best, by letting the following considerations be their guide: Which candidate promises to make the best official; which of the candidates comes closest to our own idea as to how a municipality should be governed and administered; and, how can a homogenous population element [the German] best prove its political significance.

Under these circumstances, the election of Robert M. Sweitzer, Democratic candidate for Mayor, seems advised, in the interest of the city and in the interest of the German element of Chicago, because Sweitzer's business record and business success prove him to be a diligent and outstandingly efficient and conscientious worker; that is the kind of man our city needs. Besides, Sweitzer is of German blood, he wants to be looked upon as the German candidate for mayor and will be considered by the non-German population of Chicago as the candidate sponsored by the majority of Chicago's Germans, whether he will win or lose in the primary election. Sweitzer's defeat will be advertised as a German defeat or, at

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best, as a proof that German disunity in this country is still in evidence, notwithstanding all the wonderful exhortations for unity and all the enticing descriptions of influence and power which this unity would bring to the German-Americans.

Under those circumstances it is unfortunate that Alderman Jacob A. Hey is seeking the Republican nomination for mayor. We are afraid that he will not be able to obtain a majority, but he will win over many German Republicans, who otherwise would disregard national party politics and, to accentuate their Deutschtum, would give their votes to the German Democratic candidate Sweitzer, who stands an excellent chance to win the nomination.

Jacob Hey is an efficient man, well versed in municipal administration and legislation, and a good German. He would make an ideal candidate and could well be glad of his decision to seek the Republican nomination, if there wasn't the probability that he might be defeated in the primaries, thanks to the power of the organizations that are backing his opponents, and thanks to the fact that

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he turned "progressive" at the last minute and thereby offended his party comrades. But we are afraid he will take many German votes from the German Democratic candidate who could use them to advantage.

In this case, the good German Hey would have rendered a poor service to the German element and the city would have lost a chance to get a mayor, whose whole career would be a guarantee for a diligent and promising official, and would have safeguarded Hearst's continuous influence on the city's administration.

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GERMAN MEN AND WOMEN!

[Full Page Political Advertisement]

In a serious hour, we confidently appeal to you to give your votes on
February 23, 1915 to

Carter H. Harrison for Mayor

and to induce your family members and friends to do likewise.

Carter H. Harrison is honest. Not even his worst enemies dare deny that.

Carter H. Harrison has labored ceaselessly for the progress of our city, which
today has the admiration of the world. This, too, is admitted.

Carter H. Harrison has introduced progressive methods in the various adminis-
trative branches, which save the city hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

WPA FILED PROJ 30275

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Water, telephone, gas and electric light rates have been reduced. Harbor improvements, a Union Station, bathing beaches, hospital construction, the widening of Twelfth Street and Michigan Boulevard and other enterprises important for Chicago's future development have been successfully started. Nobody denies that.

Carter H. Harrison has treated the Germans not only fairly, but with special sympathy, and in questions of personal freedom he has always acted according to his principles. We Germans know this and appreciate it. Are we now, as citizens and Germans, to become guilty of gross ingratitude? Never! Harrison's opponent, for lack of any plausible argument which would speak in his favor, has resorted to a cheap demagogic trick. He poses as a German. It has been proven irrefutably that he has no right whatever to call himself such.

Carter H. Harrison is honest, educated and experienced. Carter H. Harrison is and always has been independent.

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His opponent is and has been the tool of the Ogden gas magnates, Roger C. Sullivan, John P. Hopkins, and others. German men and women! Be true to yourselves! Stay on the right track! Vote for the interest of your city and its future! Dubious experiments are dangerous and expensive for the taxpayer.

Vote for Carter H. Harrison

Yours truly,

Central Organization of the German-American Democrats of Cook County.

Theodore G. Behrens, president. Adolph D. Weiner, secretary. David M. Pfaelzer, treasurer. Franz Christmann, clerk.

Vice-Presidents:

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Fritz Goetz, Frank X. Brandecker, Rudolph Seifert, Emil Eitel, Ernst J. Kruetgen, Emil Demme, Oscar F. Mayer, Wilhelm Schmidt.

Publicity Committee:

Robert J. Eitel, chairman; Charles Christmann, Nicholas Michels, Henry von Meeteren, Max Wild, Leopold Neumann.

Committee for Meetings:

Nicholas Michels, chairman; David M. Pfaelzer, Leopold Grand, Ferdinand Lemke, Peter L. Hoffmann.

Campaign Committee:

[Follows one-half page full of names in small print].

And thousands more.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 39275

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Abendpost, Feb. 12, 1915.

WHO IS ROBERT M. SWEITZER?

Numerous contradictory stories regarding the German lineage of our candidate for Mayor, Robert M. Sweitzer, seem to make it necessary to discuss this subject in detail and to provide the public with some biographical notes from his life and the life of his forebears.

The times are too serious, the fight of the old country for its existence as a German nation is too heroic, our worldwide struggle for influence and recognition are too important for us to neglect to do our very best and utmost in behalf of Germany's honorable name by nominating and helping to elect a man who is blood of our blood.

Sweitzer's grandfather Martin hailed from Herbolzheim, a district of Freiburg, in Baden; his grandmother Barbara was also a native of Baden and was born in Weil, a district of Lorrach. From Lorrach they emigrated to Chicago in 1855,

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bringing their son Martin Johann, Robert's father. Barbara died in 1908, at the age of eighty-two, in the house of her son Fritz and was buried in St. Boniface Cemetery; her husband had passed away in the seventies.

As most immigrants do, our folks from Baden had to face many a bitter disappointment. In Castle Garden in New York--so the grandmother related--they got a foretaste of the easy way in which one can lose money over here. An obliging compatriot, one of the notorious tribe of "runners," persuaded the family, without trouble, to hand him their German gold currency for exchange into American money, only to depart forever. All that the poor folks had left was the railroad tickets from New York to Chicago, which the father had purchased before the robbery. The beginning, therefore, was rather difficult. But the qualities of the German character, the best traits of which have always been perseverance and diligence, manifested themselves and achieved comfortable affluence. As the grandparents managed to work themselves up from poverty and want, they instilled into the hearts of their children a strong aversion to the life of the adventurer. The best proof

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of this is found in Martin Johann Sweitzer, the father of Robert, Friedrich Johann Sweitzer, his uncle, and Mrs. Fritz Steif, his aunt, who can all look back on a life of honest work. The father, first an employee of McVicker's Theater and later a member of the Cotton Kembell Minstrel Company, assumed the stage name of John Roche, following an old custom of the theater. This name he has kept ever since, but naturally it was not assumed by the family. A real-estate title is also registered under the name of Martin Sweitzer, not John Roche.

In 1867 Martin married Sarah Lampert, the daughter of a building carpenter of Joliet, Illinois. Two years later their son Robert was born. The house which is his birthplace can be found near Harrison and Federal Streets. His uncle Fritz, then twelve years old, was a frequent visitor and lent a helping hand to his young sister-in-law, proudly taking care of the little nephew. After a happy boyhood came the time of earnest study, in which Robert frequently received honors for excellent work in the field of commercial science. His graduation from college was noteworthy because at a

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Abendpost, Feb. 12, 1915.

celebration in the former Central Music Hall he received a gold medal awarded by the McLaughlin Coffee Company, which also offered him a position. Soon afterwards we see him promoted to be assistant manager of Walker and Company, hardware dealers at Adams and Market Streets. Later on he worked in the same capacity in John V. Farwell's large wholesale house, where for twenty years he had a successful career as chief salesman. Within this period he also saw his adolescent dream come true, namely, his happy marriage to his school chum Miss Kival, whose sister had married Mark Sullivan, a brother of Roger T. Sullivan. Thus Robert became a relative of the Sullivans.

Up to this time Robert had never considered a political career. It was left to the Democratic convention of 1910 to suggest Robert Sweitzer, without his knowledge or intention, for the office of county clerk, assuming correctly that so excellent a businessman could handle any job and be a credit to his party. He did not disappoint the Democratic party. The honesty and efficiency of his administration are proved by his re-election

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Abendpost, Feb. 12, 1915.

as well as by the present efforts to pave his way for the attainment of the highest office which the City of Chicago has to award.

Can the German element afford to stand back? Would it not be of the greatest advantage if the second largest city in the Union should see a man at the helm who combines all the good qualities of a German-American and who, in spite of his American upbringing, has always remained a good Badensian /from the province of Baden, Germany/ at heart and in mind, endowed with diligence, thoroughness, and honesty? In the ancestral tree of the Sweitzers you will find no knights; neither the sword nor the narrowmindedness of the Puritans is emblazoned on their coat-of-arms, but instead there is the shining emblem of American citizenship, together with the qualifications for the highest office: an honest heart, a diligent hand, and a clear head!

The hope of the German-American Robert M. Sweitzer Club is based on the above-mentioned qualifications, a hope that he may find the support of all well-meaning, unbiased German men and women of our city.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 12, 1915.

ROBERT M. SWEITZER
for
MAYOR OF CHICAGO

Charles H. Kellermann,	Henry P. Runkel,	Reverend C. F. Weise,	Theodore
Kuehl,	Fred C. Ewert,	Louis Sala,	Adolph Ester,
Dr. Maximillian Herzog,			
A. W. Huber,		Hermann Friedl,	
Alfred Steffens,		H. W. Schroyer,	
Julius Schmidt,		William Heinemann.	

[Translator's note: Probably Club committee members.]

23 (11) 220, 3027

Abendpost, Jan. 30, 1915.

COME OUT OF YOUR TRANCE!

(Editorial)

One of the many reasons why the Germans have no political influence in this country is their inclination (due to their modesty) to let other people "make politics". It is a well-known fact that we Germans are very good at criticising. We do an excellent job of analyzing the shortcomings of the administration. We even go so far as to give advice as to how things should be done and take it upon ourselves to make detailed suggestions as to how matters could be improved.

As organizers, we have a reputation; our thoroughness and honesty is not denied even by our worst enemies, but rather, unreservedly recognized. The only argument which can be advanced against us is the "disgraceful" fact that we are Germans, who recently have been promoted to "barbarians" and "Huns." Everything our enemies tell about us is accepted with a grin of satisfaction.

Abendpost, Jan. 30, 1915.

But when it comes to draw the logical conclusions and co-operate actively to put our [German] useful ideas into practice, we withdraw into our shell. Vote? What for? [Translator's note: There seems to be no coherent thought within the last four or five sentences, but that is the original text, of which the foregoing is a close translation.] These politicians do what they want anyway! Whether I vote or not won't help matters any! This and similar arguments are heard from citizens, who are always criticising.

Let's do away with this sloppy attitude, and cut out this criticism that does not get us any place! Action is the password. The German element has to gain the position to which it is entitled by numbers. The only way we can promote our own welfare and that of the Republic is to do our duty as citizens. Therefore, we repeat: Let yourselves be registered next Tuesday. If you are not registered you cannot vote. We need one hundred thousand German women! Get out and pitch in! It is your privilege! Make use of it!

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 2., 1914.

A PROTEST

A statement signed by some Protestant clergymen, has been widely circulated, asking all Germans to vote for Roger Sullivan, candidate for United States Senator, because of his friendship for the German element. It is also claimed that Raymond Robins was associated with strongly anti-German elements. The circular asks all German Protestant clergymen to use their influence in their congregations and Vereine on behalf of Mr. Sullivan.

The contents of this circular have no foundation in fact. The circular is an insult to thousands of intelligent German voters in the State of Illinois. Under the camouflage of an appeal to race prejudices, it seeks to conceal the real issues of the present political struggle.

Mrs. Raymond Robins, wife of the candidate whom the letter attacks, is not only a German Protestant woman, but has belonged all her life to the same

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Abendpost, Nov. 2, 1914.

Lutheran faith which those political pastors claim to represent.

Mr. Robins' sole interest in the gigantic struggle now raging in Europe is that of a man who feels a profound compassion for the suffering millions over there. He is much too high-minded to be influenced by prejudices of any kind. There is not the slightest reason for the deliberate statement of untruth that Mr. Robins was a German-baiter.

The statement, signed by Pastor Hattendorf and his colleagues, which was published in the papers, has no foundation in fact. It is nothing but an attempt to confuse the voters of this state, and to arouse their prejudice. Promises made by Chicago politicians to support welfare organizations in which these clergymen are interested are responsible for the appeal.

The people of Illinois are waging a desperate struggle against corrupt political machines. All sections which stand for a genuine government of the people and

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Abendpost, Nov. 2, 1914.

for the welfare of the community are fighting today against the corrupt forces, in both parties, of which Mr. Sullivan is the head. Civic organizations, labor unions, clergymen of all denominations--in short, all progressive citizens of this state--have banded together to foil the political career of a man who has grown wealthy through corruption and graft, and who has obtained the nomination for a high office by fraud.

This is not just another political fight. It is powerful moral revolt against corruption and chiseling in our state. For this reason, the movement has found the wholehearted support of all liberty-loving clergymen.

As German-American citizens of the State of Illinois, we protest against this deliberate attempt to hide the real issues of the campaign behind the smoke screen of an appeal to prejudices. Raymond Robins is our friend as well as yours. He represents humanitarianism, justice, equality, and all those principles which our German race has always held dear. We are asking the German-American citizens of this state to join this movement wholeheartedly, the sole

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BOHEMIAN

Abendpost, Nov. 2, 1914.

objective of which is to destroy the corrupt political machines of the two old parties in our state.

A vote for Robins is a vote for honesty and integrity. A vote for Roger Sullivan is a vote for corrupt politicians.

Protest Committee:

Walter Niebuhr, Lincoln;	Robert Schoknecht, Springfield;
G. H. Schallbacher, Springfield;	Franz Bode, Springfield;
George A. Schilling, Chicago;	Walter Raster, Chicago ;
E. H. C. Wegener, " ;	F. F. Schumacher " ;
C. Schuber, " ;	E. F. Breyer, " ;
C. Goedde, " ;	Henry Achenbach " .

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 2, 1914.

FOR AMERICA'S INDEPENDENCE

(Editorial)

Last Saturday the State Department in Washington informed the British Government that the Red Star liner "Kroonland," which was on her way from New York to Naples when she was captured at Gibraltar by British war vessels, should be released, and that the American Government expected prompt action on the matter. Yesterday, our State Department made the amazing discovery that the British Government had ordered the "Kroonland" to be taken to Gibraltar [harbor] and her case "tried" by a prize court. Her cargo of copper was removed and stored on British docks.

The confiscation of the "Kroonland" (and two more copper steamers since) was ordered merely on the "suspicion" that the cargo might somehow fall into the hands of the "enemies," Germany or Austria Hungary. The "Kroonland" traveled under the American flag and was on her way to a neutral port, and there was

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Abendpost, Nov. 2, 1914.

nothing in the ships' papers to indicate that her cargo was to be reshipped from Naples to either Germany or Austria-Hungary. But it seems that England wants to make doubly sure, and is determined to retain the boat and her cargo in spite of the protest of the United States.

The United States cannot afford to let the matter rest. The Government will have to ascertain whether Great Britain was really within her rights in confiscating the cargo of a neutral ship bound for a neutral port just because she (England) expected the goods to fall ultimately into the hands of her enemies. If she has such a right, then our entire overseas trade would depend exclusively on England's grace. She would be in a position to cripple American commerce completely.

It seems that Great Britain's latest actions are compelling the United States to take a determined stand regarding this British arrogance--to insist on a clear-cut definition of the rights of neutral nations and to demand that these rights be strictly respected. This would mean a sharp diplomatic campaign,

USA (ILL) PROJ. 30272

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and the Administration will need all possible support if it hopes to come out ahead.

This latest arrogance of Great Britain and her disregard of America's protest show again how important it is to make sure in tomorrow's election that men are sent to Congress whom we know are not only Anti-British, but who also recognize England's impudence, perfidy, and wiliness. It is therefore necessary to have a successful American businessman and friend of the Germans, Mr. Sullivan, elected United States Senator, and to get Fred A. Britten and other reliable candidates into the House of Representatives.

At any rate, the present Democratic Administration will remain in office until March, 1917, and during this time--and the sooner the better--British insolence and arrogance towards the United States must be dealt with effectively. The present Democratic Administration must do it, if it is to be done at all, and for this reason it is necessary to elect a Congress friendly to the Administration and to send men to Washington who are not under British influence, but who

WPA (ILL) PROJ.

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Abendpost, Nov. 2, 1914.

will strengthen the Administration in its determined stand.

A Roger C. Sullivan will never humor the British. Neither will a Fred Britten or any other good German-American. A vote for Sullivan is a vote for American independence.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 36273

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 31, 1914.

FOR OUR CHICAGO!

(Editorial)

Our Chicago! With emphasis on the "our". And we have good reasons to be proud of it.

Our Chicago we call it as good American citizens and true sons (and daughters) of the great Germanic tribe. We say it cheerfully and proudly, because Chicago is today the most typical German-American city, and, for this very reason, also the most pro-German and progressive metropolis of the country.

Do we need any proof? Why, evidences are as plentiful as sand by the seashore and as convincing as the shells of the Big Berthas [heavy German gun]! These evidences are so obvious and so familiar that anybody can recognize them, and we do not have to mention them in detail.

PROJ. 3021

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 31, 1914.

All one has to do is to keep one's eyes and ears open, on the "L" and in the streetcars, in the stores and any other place where people gather, and one will find out pretty quick--if one didn't know it yet--what people are thinking in this American metropolis of the Middle West.

You will find less anti-German sentiment here than snow on the Fourth of July, and the eastern Anglophile who would come here, perchance, to study public opinion, would hide his Anglomania in a remote corner of his heart, and apply the maxim, "when in Rome do as the Romans". A friend of Great Britain and her motley Allies may find a little consolation, here and there, by perusing the columns of the so-called world press of our city. But his pleasure will be short lived, because if he is capable of any judgment at all, he will realize in no time that woodenheadedness and density of mind are the outstanding characteristics of our English press--a typically English stupidity, the outgrowth of British megalomania. The visitor from the East will also notice that our English press is learning fast, that it is becoming more genuinely

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Oct. 31, 1914.

American from day to day, and that soon it will be as American as their British heritage permits them to be--thanks to the pressure of public opinion.

On the eastern seaboard things are supposed to be different. This also applies in the large eastern cities. If that is true, we feel sorry for them. That makes us doubly glad of our true Americanism, especially us German-Americans; for to be a good American means today to be also pro-German. True Americans must hope for a victory of the German arms, because America's best interests, as well as the emotional interests--so to speak--of her most valuable citizens, are threatened by the same powers against which Germany and Austria-Hungary are now fighting. A German victory will safeguard the political future of this great Republic and will make it a glorious one; it will guarantee peace for a long time to come. If all this is not yet generally understood, it is because the best elements of the American people--the German-Americans, the Scandinavian Americans, the American Irish, Poles, and Bohemians--are not represented strongly enough in the

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Abendpost, Oct. 31, 1914.

East to exercise the same influence upon public opinion as is the case here in Chicago.

Our Chicago! We say it with pride and gratitude. We love our city; and we should show our appreciation and do our part to make Chicago physically and commercially the envy of all other American cities. We should set an example for them. We can do that by marking the three questions on the "little ballot" with "Yes". We sons and daughters of a city-building people, we citizens of the most German city of the country, owe it to our city of Chicago, to ourselves and our children, and last but not least, to the entire German element to vote for the public improvements which, when completed, will be the inestimable value to this city.

It is our duty to vote "Yes" on the bond issue for the construction of a connecting boulevard between Chicago's North and South Side, and for the widening of Michigan Avenue; to vote "Yes" for the organization of a Forest

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Abendpost, Oct. 31, 1914.

Preserve District in Cook County; to reply "Yes" to the question of whether the County shall borrow two million dollars from the state treasury for highway construction.

Our Chicago fully deserves our cheerful and unconditional co-operation.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 27, 1914.

SUPPORT SULLIVAN
Evangelical and Lutheran Pastors Appeal to
Colleagues in the State

Several Evangelical and Lutheran clergymen of Chicago have issued an appeal to their colleagues in the state to support Roger C. Sullivan, Democratic candidate for United States Senator, in the coming election, and to campaign for him among the members of their congregations. The appeal, sent in the form of an open letter to all the congregations in the state--over two thousand--was signed by the following pastors: William Hattendorf, pastor emeritus; F. Weber, superintendent of the Deaconess Hospital, Chicago; H. H. Fleer, Salem Congregation; August Fleer, St. Philip's Congregation; B. C. Ott, St. Stephen's Congregation; John Hoffmeister, Immanuel Congregation; Dalton, Illinois; Gustav Koch, St. Luke's Congregation, Hans Jacoby, St. Paul's Congregation, Elgin, Illinois. Here is the text of the appeal:

" 'Political pastors are an ^{su}abusrdity!' This criticism of Kaiser Wilhelm has

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302/5

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Abendpost, Oct. 27, 1914.

always had our approval too, but today, at a time when our most sacred possessions and the existence of the German people are involved, an indifferent and indecisive attitude by the pastors toward the election of a United States Senator could hardly be condoned.

"Not for political reasons, but out of love for a worthy cause, the representatives of five synods consider it their foremost duty to take an active part in the campaign of Mr. Roger C. Sullivan for United States Senator, and to urge every member of our congregations--and every friend of the German element--to vote for him. And we are convinced that we can fully rely upon the man of our choice, who stands for tolerance, for a neutral attitude of our country in the present European conflict, for personal liberty, for respect for the Germans over here as well as in the old country. He will support the justified demands of the German-Americans; we could expect nothing of the sort from the opposing candidate. The Irish people, from whom Mr. Sullivan originated, are today the natural allies of our [Germanic] race, our aspirations coincide with theirs, while the opposing candidates [Sherman and Robins] are

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30-15

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Abendpost, Oct. 27, 1914.

steeped in hatred for the alien. The kind of treatment they would dish out to us can be sampled every day from the 'Anglo-maniac' newspapers of our country.

"For reasons of self-preservation and self-respect, we have decided, for once, to go in for politics, and we hope to find understanding and active co-operation among our colleagues and friends in our congregations, whose interests are the same as our own.

"Please try to get all the members of your congregations and societies interested in this matter and use all your influence for this purpose. We know Mr. Sullivan personally, and assume full responsibility for the veracity of all the claims made about him in the paragraphs above."

WPA (ILL) inc.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 24, 1914.

APPEAL TO THE GERMANS
National Bund Indorses Candidates for Board of Directors
of State University

The Illinois state association of the German-American National Bund has issued an urgent request to all its members in the state to vote for Henry W. Huttman, of Chicago, Dr. J. T. Montgomery, of Charleston, and Robert R. Ward, of Benton. All three are candidates for the board of directors of the state university. In a circular letter, sent by the president, Fred Schmidt, and the secretary, Charles Christmann, to all local associations, it was pointed out that the state convention in Freeport has indorsed the candidacy of German-minded men for the directorship of the state university. For this reason, the executive committee recommended Messrs. Huttman, Montgomery, and Ward. The members of the state association would, therefore, be honor-bound to rally to the support of the three candidates seeking this honorary office. Every local association should, therefore, do its utmost in campaigning for the three candidates, among German circles and otherwise.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30072

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 24, 1914.

The executive committee of the state association has this to say about the three candidates:

"Mr. Huttman is well known and highly respected in German circles. For many years he was a member of the board of education, and has gained a reputation as a promoter of German-language instruction and German-style gymnastics in Chicago's public schools. German-Americans will have a representative in the state **university** who will do honor to the German element of this state. The other two candidates, we are reliably told, are favorably inclined toward the German element and German ideals. Therefore, they deserve our unanimous support."

MASS MEETING OF GERMAN DEMOCRATS

An exceptionally well-attended mass meeting was held last night at Wickers' hall by the new German-American Democratic organization, in behalf of the Democratic candidates. The main speaker was Henry W. Huttman, former member of the board of education and candidate for the board of directors of the state

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 24, 1914.

university. Mr. Huttman took the place of Professor Julius Goebel, of the University of Illinois who originally was scheduled to deliver a speech, but who unfortunately was detained. The speaker talked about the important role which German diligence, German ingenuity, and German integrity and honesty had played in the development of this country. Despite all attempts to deny them recognition for their achievements in this country, the Germans continue on their charted course, and gain the appreciation which is rightfully theirs.

Henry Stuckart, candidate for the office of county treasurer, talked about the reforms which he would introduce, as, for instance, the establishment of branch tax collection offices in each ward, where the citizens could pay their taxes without much loss of time. Karl Haerting talked about the fight for the office of county judge, and pointed out that, years ago, the Republican candidate had defended the saloonkeepers in all the actions which State's Attorney Healy had brought against them.

The new German-American Democratic organization has its headquarters in the Briggs House, and is working hard every day. Its plans for a German mass meeting

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Abendpost, Oct. 24, 1914.

have been changed. It was decided to cancel the planned meeting in the Bush Temple, and to hold two other mass meetings instead. One of them will take place in Hoerber's Hall, Blue Island Avenue and 21st Street, on October 27, and the other one in the Social Turner Hall, Belmont Avenue and Paulina Street, on October 30.

SULLIVAN NOT WANTED

Joseph S. Martin, secretary of the Altgeld Memorial Society, declared in a letter, in which he invited Raymond Robins, progressive candidate for the United States Senate, to be the main speaker at a memorial celebration for the deceased governor Altgeld, that the friends and followers of former Governor Altgeld did not approve the candidacy of Roger C. Sullivan for United States Senator. Martin declared that Altgeld's true friends would not be taken in by Sullivan's repeated claims of being a follower of the deceased, but that he Martin would support Robins.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 21, 1914.

OUR DUTY

(Editorial)

A very important election will be held November 3. A new House of Representatives and thirty-two United States Senators are to be elected on that date, and a number of state and county offices are to be filled. There are only twelve days until election day!

We call ourselves German-Americans. We are German by culture and American in the political sense of the word. People often hold that against us. They question our right to call ourselves that. They scornfully refer to us as "hyphenated Americans," and are inclined to treat us as second-rate citizens. And over there, in the old country, we have frequently been regarded and treated in a similar manner. Anglo-Americans had, and still

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have, a better rating on the other side of the ocean. The German Kaiser was supposed to have said that he knew only Americans--just Americans, without any prefix or "hyphen".

Our German-Americanism is frowned upon equally by friend and foe. We are less respected because we cling to this more detailed designation. People just do not appreciate our position. They either cannot or do not care to. But we will stick it out, just the same, in spite of the fact that, besides the ill repute, it only imposes extra obligations on us, which the American, or the German, as such, does not have, and for which we do not receive any special privileges or advantages in return. This has always been the case and how much more is this true today, during these turbulent times!

Our heart goes out to our old homeland, fighting a hard battle, but our intellect belongs to our adopted country. We mustn't let our hearts carry

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us away. We must not let our loyalty to the land of our fathers make us forget our duty toward the land of our children. It is not always easy to do justice to both. The danger is not that our hearts may grow cold toward the old country, but that we may put aside good common sense. We are still sentimentalists and inclined to listen to the dictates of our hearts rather than of our intellects. There is danger that, in these grave days, we might forget the American in us, and let the German in us gain the upper hand; that we might neglect the duties to which the former has a claim. If that should happen, we would deserve the disrespect which is shown us; then we would really become second-rate people, a credit neither to Germany nor to America. Only he who does his duty fully and wholeheartedly can claim one hundred per cent respect from his fellow men. Only if we prove ourselves politically to be one hundred per cent Americans will our championing of the German cause carry the full weight which our numerical strength in this country calls for.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 21, 1914.

Politics are odious. At this time, American domestic politics do not make us very enthusiastic. It seems to us rather ridiculous, in these great times, to be asked to direct our attention to American domestic affairs and the coming elections when world empires are in the balance, and when every day, every hour, news of a world-shaking event may arrive, affecting world history for hundreds of years to come.

American [domestic] politics and the World War! On one side the fascinating study of the war news and the war situation abroad, and on the other side the petty squabble about the offices and political jobs now to be filled here in America! Just the same, we have to direct our attention to the local issues. This is our duty, because loyal fulfillment of duty is one thing we have learned in the old country. It has been preached to us time and again.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 21, 1914.

It is our duty and obligation to our adopted country, as well as to ourselves and our homeland, to take an interest in the coming election and to make up our minds how and for whom we are going to vote on November 3. And this duty should not be so hard to carry out if we realize that the issue involved is of great importance and not a trifling matter.

On November 3 practically a new Congress will be elected: A new House of Representatives and over one third of the Senate. And Congress decides the policies of the country. In the last analysis it depends upon Congress how this great Republic will react to the struggle of the belligerent powers. It depends upon Congress whether the administration can pursue its policies unhampered or not during the next two years. Our history shows that constructive legislation and political progress can be achieved only if Congress and the administration work hand in hand. For this it is necessary that the party of the administration has a majority in Congress. The Wilson

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Abendpost, Oct. 21, 1914.

administration, to be given a fair test, should be supported by a Democratic Congress. Assuming that the Wilson administration is pursuing an honestly neutral policy, doing justice to the best interests of this country during these turbulent times, we suggest that German-Americans give their full support to the administration and to its candidates, providing the latter are not opposed by genuinely German candidates. If that should be the case, the German should get preference by all means, because the more Germans we have in Congress, the better it will be for the country; the more truly American our future policy is going to be.

WPA (ALL) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Oct. 16, 1914.

TO HONOR FRED A. BRITTEN

Loyal service, German courage, and devotion to a good cause were rewarded and found their appreciation in a demonstration which the Germans of the Ninth Congressional District held last night in the North Side Turner Hall, where they honored their representative in Congress, Mr. Fred A. Britten. The German element of Chicago's north side wanted to prove that gratitude toward a man who had always championed their interests faithfully and honorably was no empty gesture, as far as the Germans were concerned. Six-hundred Germans of the district, representing all classes and factions of the German population, gathered together to let Congressman Britten know how much they appreciated his courageous fight for the cause of their German brothers overseas, and to assure him of their support in the coming election. The mood and spirit of the meeting found eloquent expression in the following resolution, drafted and proposed by a committee under the chairmanship of Louis O. Kohtz, and adopted unanimously:

WPA (LL) 100-3000

Abendpost, Oct. 16, 1914.

"We, American citizens of German descent, assembled here this 15th day of October, 1914 in the North Side Turner Hall, do hereby express our deep appreciation for the services on behalf of truth and justice for the good cause, which our representative in the Congress of the United States, Mr. Fred A. Britten, has rendered his constituents. We assure Mr. Britten of our appreciation of his activities in this matter. The voters of the Ninth Congressional District assembled here are proud of their representative in the Congress of the world's greatest republic. They assure him of their fullest support, and will do their best to secure Mr. Fred A. Britten's re-election."

A NONPARTISAN DEMONSTRATION

The demonstration, which assumed an informal character, was nonpartisan. Republicans and Democrats alike, regardless of party affiliations, paid their respects to the honor guest of the evening for the services which he had rendered the German element of the Ninth Congressional District in the

Abendpost, Oct. 16, 1914.

lower house of the national legislature. The president of the Chicago Turngemeinde (Turner Association). Mr. Ernst G. Kusswurm, was in charge of the meeting. The main speaker was Pastor Alfred Meyer of the Evangelical St. John's Congregation. In eloquent terms he described the merits which the evening's honor guest had earned in Washington by courageously championing the German cause, as well as liberty, truth, and justice. The speaker pointed out how Congressman Britten, resolutely criticising the administration, had challenged the Allies' propaganda campaign in the American press against the German Reich and Austria-Hungary, by urging immediate reparation of the German transatlantic wireless station in Tuckerton, thus enabling the United States to receive unbiased reports on the European war from German sources.

PROTEST AGAINST "BRITONS OF THE EAST"

Amidst loud applause, the speaker called attention to Congressman Britten's demand in Congress that the State Department and the federal government issue

Abendpost, Oct. 16, 1914.

a protest to the Japanese, these "Britons of the Far East," for having occupied German island possessions lying within the zone of interest of the United States. This militant attitude towards Japanese arrogance, and potential danger to the United States, reflected true German courage, Pastor Meyer pointed out. "This courageous action in the face of an opposition which has grown very powerful in the nation's capital", declared the speaker, "merits Fred A. Britten's re-election, by an overwhelming majority to the office whose duties he has so ably discharged." Pastor Meyer then mentioned still another service which Representative Britten had performed, namely, his favoring of German immigration during the debate on the Immigration Bill. The speaker added that hardly ever had a representative in Congress described, so eloquently and forcefully, the achievements and contributions made by the German immigrants to the development of the United States. All these things have made it the duty of the Germans in the Ninth Congressional District to see to it that the honor guest is re-elected by an overwhelming majority.

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Abendpost, Oct. 16, 1914.

BRITTEN'S ADDRESS

Pastor Meyer's speech was received with great applause, and was followed by an address by the evening's honor guest, who modestly pointed out that his championing of the German cause was nothing more than natural, since both his father and mother had come from Germany, and that he consequently tried to do all he could for the German element, whether it met with the approval of the English [language] press or not. The German cause needed German representatives in a Congress which was dominated by the South and incapable of understanding German interests and the German element. The speaker called his listeners' attention to the Prohibition bill, proposed by a southern representative, Hobson (who wanted to foist Prohibition on the whole country) and urged the audience to present a united front against any such proposal. The speaker went into details about the war tax proposal [bill] which, he said, originated with the President. He called the measure unfair, since it imposed new tax burdens on the masses, while the federal government had deposited in banks seventy-five million dollars, to be kept there so as not

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Abendpost, Oct. 16, 1914.

to disturb the credit of the nation, as the President expressed it. Urging the German element of the state and the city to take a more active part in politics if they wanted to gain the recognition due them, the representative concluded his speech by thanking the audience for the confidence they had shown him.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 2, 1914.



OUR ENEMY

The primary on Wednesday, September 9th is of the greatest importance to the liberal-minded population of the State of Illinois, and therefore we call the attention of the Germans of Chicago, to one man especially, who has shown himself as an enemy of personal liberty. This is Edward D. Shurtleff as candidate for the re-election as Representative of the 8th Senatorial district on the Republican ticket. This district always has voted liberal but now, Mr. Shurtleff is endorsed by the anti-saloon league as candidate for this district. Why? His platform is local option and prohibition. A man who previously represented liberal ideas now appears as an enemy of liberalism, and will prove himself as such in the next Legislature, if he is elected. The Germans of this district are warned that under no circumstances should they vote for Shurtleff. He has friends among the farmers but they should remember that behind Shurtleff is the anti-saloon league in Fort Sheridan, Lake Forest, Waukegan and other towns of this district. For this reason, the farmers and their friends must vote against their enemy, Shurtleff in the primary election of September 9th, 1914.

The candidate, friend of the people, for whom every farmer and every liberal minded person should vote is the honest and worthy James H. Vickers.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 2, 1914.

He is one of the leaders for individual liberty and a candidate for re-election.

Every liberal minded person and every German should vote for Vickers and only for him, which counts for three votes and would bring about Shurtleff's defeat.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, April 17, 1914

PROMINENT GERMAN-AMERICANS FOR THE
ELECTION OF ROGER C. SULLIVAN

The regulation of all public utilizations by the State or national Government was recommended yesterday evening by the candidate for U. S. Senator, Roger C. Sullivan, in the Lincoln Turnverein, Diversey Boulevard near Sheffield Avenue, where more than 1,000 representative German citizens assembled to listen to true democratic doctrines. It must be admitted that very few followers of Dunne and Harrison were present. Otherwise it appeared that most of the Democratic factions were represented. The Germans of Chicago cannot be sold to one or the other faction or party. The German-American is the most independent citizen of the country, which was best proven by yesterday's demonstration of the Germans from across the Rhine of the north side. Messrs August Lueders, Paul Gerhart, Charles H. Kellermann, Henry M. Claussen, Joseph Hopp, Louis Sala, Bernard F. Weber, Felix von Joysow and Eugene Niederegger were solicitous for weeks about the success of the banquet, which should not be a gala affair, still it should prove that certain



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, April 17, 1914

politicians do not carry the German or their votes in their vest pockets, and cannot deliver candidates to any party.

Sullivan's speech: "I dare say (began Mr. Sullivan) since my first arrival in Chicago many of my truest friends were Germans, and that they are still among my friends. I learned from them to respect German customs and my later travels in the fatherland convinced me that our German citizens, not only have the right, but also the duty to maintain and propagate these habits. Without the German spirit America would not have advanced in so short a time. It is to be doubted that, without German assistance, there would be an independent America at all. It was one of your people, Major-General von Steuben, a superior soldier, who has done as much for America as any of his contemporaries. He trained the raw recruits of General Washington and his example was followed for more than one hundred years. After him came Franz Siegel in the Civil War. Siegel, himself a revolutionary, knew how to obey and command. When Siegel received an order, there was no fear,

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, April 17, 1914

GERMAN



that it would not be promptly executed. And like von Steuben and Siegel, many prominent Germans in our closer neighborhood proved, that they are worthy of their adopted country. Who does not know John P. Altgeld? I am proud that I have known him, could work with him and assist him. He strove and worked for ideals, which he considered to be right, to the last bitter end, and this must be acknowledged and possessed a German faithfulness to duty, in a word, ability.

The way I see the matter, this ability also means courage and perseverance, virtues which the Germans have transplanted into the new American nation. This perseverance has made America big. President Wilson also follows this plan of knowledge, careful planning, sharp decision and perseverance.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 27, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ABENDPOST

It is gratifying to know that the subscribers of this newspaper are given a chance to express their attitude and discuss without any reservation any political topic, irrespective of their party allegiance. This is made possible through a column reserved by the Abendpost for this purpose. Thus, I avail myself of this opportunity to express my attitude in the matter of the coming election before the public. "Germans, take up the fight; and prepare to do your duty in the coming election. Do not be misled by any candidate who does not prove either by deed or simple utterance that he is a defendant of personal liberty, or something still worse whose past gives clues to the opposite.

Charles C. Merriam is a son of the Prohibition State Iowa, whose family is devoted to prohibition, and helped to make the blue laws of that State.....

Harrison is not exempt from making mistakes, nobody is. He may have been guilty of an occasional offense while in public service, but who can satisfy everybody? However, it is certain that Harrison is the more

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 27, 1911.

trustworthy of the two candidates. The Germans, especially should have faith in Harrison, because he is well acquainted with the German customs, which he understands and respects. He has proven himself a practical man during his eight years as public servant. This fact reassures us of a conscientious city administration, if he is elected. Harrison will give our city that which is unquestionably necessary, namely; personal liberty."

Geo. Giegold



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GERMAN

ABENDPOST, September 14th, 1910.

German Democratic Candidate for Judge of Municipal Court.

The candidate, Mr. S. Schoenmann, descended from German parents; he is German and speaks German and lived in Chicago for 32 years. Mr. Schoenmann is recommended by the Allied Clubs and Associations for Local Self Government, likewise by the Municipal Voters League, the Daily News, Evening Post, Chicago Journal, Tribune, Examiner and the German newspapers.

He also received the highest number of votes of any Democratic candidate among the Chicago Bar Association.

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GERMAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, March 7, 1909.

UNITED SOCIETIES.

The coming election will see the United Societies for local self government at their post as the forefighters for liberal principles. As in the last election for the city council the association will do their utmost to support the election of liberal minded members for the council. All candidates will be thoroughly examined as regards their opinions and it will depend upon their attitude towards the principles of the organization, whether they will get the support of the associations united with the societies. At a meeting held yesterday the committee for political agitation resolved to ask all candidates for the city council their opinion about the principles of the organization as laid down in their constitution. It will depend upon their answer, if the organization will ask their members to vote for or against them or if they should keep a neutral position. The candidates will be asked to give their answer as soon as possible and the committee for political agitation will give their decision about them next Saturday. It was resolved to take an active part in the coming election and to give instructions to all members of the United Societies as to the candidates for

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Abendpost, Mar. 7, 1909.

whom they should give their vote.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, July 26, 1908.

GERMAN AMERICAN REP. CENTRAL CLUB

In Wulff's Hall, on Roscoe and Clark Streets, the German-American Republican Club, held yesterday evening its yearly election of officers, with the following result: S. Rindskopt, President, Hermann Michel, Secretary, Dr. W. Schmidt, Treasurer.

It was resolved, to endorse the German candidates for the Republican nomination, especially Philipp Koehler, who is a candidate for the office of City Judge.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, February 14, 1908.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

UNITED SOCIETIES

The Executive Committee of the "United Societies for Local Independence" held its monthly meeting last night. A resolution was adopted that every member of the city council, which would side in with the Prohibitionists, will not receive any votes for re-election in Spring. Furthermore the United Societies will sponsor only candidates, who proved to be reliable friends of the United Societies in its fight against religious fanatics and enemies of personal freedom in Chicago.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, April 3, 1907.

THANK THE GERMANS
BUSSE GRATEFULLY RECOGNIZES THEIR ASSISTANCE

"I Thank the Germans from the bottom of my heart. They have stuck to me faithfully. Especially the members of the same race on the Northside, who have shown their confidence and supported me energetically."

These words were addressed by Mayor Busse this noon, in his business locality on Sedgwick Street, to a reporter of the Abendpost, where he expressed his gratitude to the Germans who supported him so manimously, thereby helping him to achieve the victory. It was a continuous coming and going in the locality which serves as a home to the Busse Coal Co. Political friends and supporters came to congratulate the newly-elected mayor.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, March 28, 1907

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ABENDPOST

Referring to the present election fight, I find as an old reader, that the Abendpost has deviated from its former policy of impartiality at election time. At every opportunity they promote the election of Fred A. Busse and agitate against Mayor Dunne. They use all of Busse's speeches and the statements of Dunne against Busse mention nothing of the opponents' accusations against Mayor Dunne. I am thinking especially of the pamphlet in which Mayor Dunne is called a glutton, a libertine and a drunkard. We all know that in the Dunne administration mistakes have been made, and that the street car question was his hobby; but it should also be recognized by all liberal and radical citizens that Mayor Dunne defended personal liberty and had the right attitude on the Sunday question. We do not know yet, what we can expect from Busse on these subjects. The Republican party with its following of fanatical hypocrites and temperance women, are always pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for them. Who is Mr. Busse? The son of German parents who, already in his youthful years, by influence and

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GERMAN



Abendpost, March 28, 1907

partisanship gained several influential positions. Who stands behind him? The influential rich Republican party with its capitalists and monopolists and their interests in steel, railways and utilities. Mr. Eusse is called the representative of the Germans, but we seldom have heard his name at our festivals, nor seen him at the celebrations of the Turners' Club, the Swabian Club or the Germania Singing Society. I am only mentioning the most important clubs as being the elite of the many German associations. How can the Republican German American Central Club, with Amberg, Logemann, Hebel etc speak about our Fritz as Mayor? I have lived for twenty years in the 17th Ward of Chicago and read most of the daily press, but never have I seen it before that all English papers with the exception of one, have sponsored a German-Republican with so much ardour. I leave it to the voters to follow their own judgement.

George L. Engel
42 North Center Avenue

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GERMAN

Abendpost, November 6, 1905.

APPEAL TO GERMAN-AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Tomorrow is an important day for Chicago. It is election day! For the first time the citizens have the right to elect the president for the Sanitary District of Chicago, themselves. For the first time the president will have the power to give his veto on dubious affairs in the administration. For the first time the major part of the German-American population has the opportunity to put the office of president, with a clear conscience and pride, into the hands of a worthy and experienced man of German descent, Mr. Frank Wenter.

It is well known what Mr. Frank Wenter has done in his many years of service as president and trustee of the Sanitary District. His capability, experience, honesty, and his manly struggle in behalf of the rights and advantages of taxpayers against the Republican majority have found, even including the English press, universal appreciation. Mr. Frank Wenter has refuted, in a satisfactory manner, all accusations and misrepresentations of facts brought against him by the Republican party, but the English press in its blind favoritism and partiality for the rich, inexperienced candidate of twenty-five years of age, of the Republican Party, has hardly taken any notice of it. To make a short process of this injustice and to best serve the well-being of Chicago, it will



Abendpost, November 6, 1905.

be absolutely necessary for the Chicago voters of German descent to cooperate and support tomorrow, with complete disregard of party views, Mr. Frank Wenter for president and trustee of the Sanitary District.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, October 30th, 1905.

GERMAN WENTER SUPPORTERS.

The meeting of German citizens, which was called for yesterday afternoon in the interest of the candidacy of Mr. Frank Wenter and which was held at Haendel's Hall, 40 Randolph Street was well attended. Besides Mr Wener himself, Mr. Harry Rubens and general Lieb were introduced as speakers. Mr. George L. Pfeiffer acted as Chairman. The following declaration, proposed by Mr. Eugen Niederegger was made at the meeting by the voters.

"Mr. Frank Wenter during the last 15 years as a member of the Board of the Sanitary District of Chicago and during 4 years as president of this board has managed his office with extraordinary capability, unimpeachable honesty and unwavering fidelity in the interests of the taxpayers of the district. He has represented the citizens of the districts and as a prominent representative of the German element of the population the great number of German-American voters with the greatest honor. He has been nominated as president and member of the Board

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Abendpost, October 30th, 1905.

of health. It is therefore resolved by the German-American voters assembled here in Haendels Hall without consideration of other party views, that we indorse him for the office for which he has been nominated by the democratic party and that we undertake individuality and collectively to support him for his election to the best of our ability.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 2, 1901.

GERMANS, DO YOUR DUTY TODAY

Who will be at the helm of the city administration during the coming two years is the question to be decided upon by the voters of Chicago today.....Sufficient information in print and otherwise was given to the public during the past several weeks in order to prevent any possible mistake on the part of the voters. Today calls for action, however, and it is the voters' duty to avail themselves of this opportunity. But one more warning before going to the polls. Regardless of all that has been said and written, it would be well to remember that the same Record-Herald which is now boosting Harrison, was bitterly opposed to his candidacy only as far back as February 16 when it made this statement: "An honest and conscientious administration of public funds--righteously expected of the executives in whom the citizens have placed their faith--was a disappointment in the instance of the Harrison administration. Neither have measures been taken for the suppression of vice and crime, all of which are fundamental principles of any honest city government." This speaks volumes, having been said



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 2, 1901.

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by Harrison's now most fervent supporter, the Record-Herald. Bear this in mind German fellow-citizens, when casting your votes today. As we sow, so we reap. No improvement can be expected of the Harrison administration; four years of experience have taught us that.....From all the pulpits of the city--especially from those of liberal churches - warnings were given last Sunday to put an end today to Harrison's mismanagement. Said one of the foremost preachers: "If your time will not permit both, to pray and to vote next Tuesday, then of course you will do no wrong to omit the prayer in order to perform this important civic duty."

Fellow citizens! We urge you to take an interest in this election. Promote the chances of Hanecy's victory with your votes, also the election of Doctor Bluthardt, Oscar Hebel and Shaughnessy those seasoned and trustworthy candidates for aldermen, who will reform the city administration and will defend the unrestricted Sunday laws as well as the German language and gymnastics in public schools.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 1, 1901.

GERMANS SHOULD SUPPORT BLUTHARDT

The city treasurer is indeed a person whose requirements are trustworthiness and a highly developed sense of duty. Therefore, it is of highest importance that the German element of Chicago support Dr. T. J. Bluthardt, the candidate for city treasurer. Party question has no place in this issue. Our honor demands of us to vote for Dr. Bluthardt. If character, efficient service, and a successful patriotic past of the candidate are to be regarded, then it is certain that Dr. Bluthardt is second to none.



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GERMAN



Die Abendpost, September 6, 1900.

HENRY RAAB, FORMER SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
ON THE SCENE.

In order to obtain the German vote of the city, the Democrats have resorted to a very noteworthy measure. They are on the threshold of creating a "German Democratic State Committee" and induced Henry Raab, former superintendent of Public instruction, and the first Democrat who was elected to a State-office, to be the chairman of such a Committee. This assembly is to be entirely independent of the Democratic State Committee but at times it may proceed in conjunction with the latter. The plan was conceived several weeks ago, and at that time its originators thought of Raab as a suitable leader. At first he declined to accept that office, although he admitted that he is in favor of Bryan and Stevenson. However, several prominent Democrats, among them William J. Bryan, Adlai Stevenson, Dr. Walter Nelson, "Buck" Hinrichsen and Samuel Alschuler weakened his decision, and when Alschuler and Hinrichsen visited him, last Saturday at Elkhart Lake, he consented.

The Committee is to be composed of prominent Germans; professional politicians will be excluded.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, June 15, 1900

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

GENERAL ORENDORFF OPENS HIS CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS
THREE GERMAN CANDIDATES ON THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

General Alfred Orendorff of Springfield who is desirous of obtaining the nomination as Democratic Governor, selected the Sherman House for his campaign headquarters. He declares, that it is not his intention to be involved in the delegate deliberations of Cook County. At last night's session of the Central Committee of the German Democrats of Cook County, the following candidates were endorsed: Alderman Goldzier for States -Attorney; John E. Traeger for Coroner and Tegtmeyer, Councilman.

Those members of the German Democratic Clubs, who wish to accompany the delegates to the State convention at Springfield, may make applications to the secretary of the Central Committee, Mr. Charles J. Rucker, room 104, City Hall.

The Chairman of the Democratic Club from the 6th ward, announced a meeting for Sunday afternoon, for the purpose of endorsing Mr. Adam Ortseifen as Governor.

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IV



GERMAN

DIE ABENDPOST, February 14th, 1899.

[THE GERMAN-AMERICAN SILVER CLUB MEETS]

The "German-American Silver Club of the 15th ward, decided at its last general meeting, that its members should take an active interest in the candidate, John P. Altgeld. Mr. August Wendel, the club's vice-president, held a speech which inspired his party-brethren, and as a consequence, it was decided to issue an appeal to all the German voters of the 15th ward, and call a mass-meeting for the purpose of creating propoganda for Altgeld.



DIE ABENDPOST, February 14th, 1899.

Silver And Gold Are Joined In Harmony At The County
Democratic Ball.

A "Christian Election-Convention."

Yesterday evening the County Democrats held their 9th Annual ball which proved to be a splendid affair. Nearly every prominent Democrat could be found there, at the Armory Hall of the 1st regiment of the State militia.

Gold and silver Democrats, Harrison and Altgeld followers shook hands in cordial manner on the neutral dance floor. Mayor Harrison, "Bobby" Burke, Alderman Powers and "Billy" O'Brien showed the same jovial mood as ex-mayor Hopkins, Stephen Griffin, Frank Gaulter and Richard Corrigan, or S. M. Biddison, the latter hails from the Altgeld camp. All told, more than 2000 visitors were present. Mayor Harrison and Miss Daube led, to the strain of the "Presidential Polonaise."

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IV

Die Abendpost, Feb. 9, 1899.



GERMAN

[THE MAYORALTY CAMPAIGN]

"The present mayoralty campaign will definitely decide the issues and controversies between Harrison and Altgeld. The uncertainty regarding Altgeld's real strength is an element of grave concern to Harrison. If the convention would be called at an early date, then this strength could be ascertained, and then there is still sufficient time available, to enable the 'Harrisonites' to convert some of Altgeld's followers. This suits the experienced politician Altgeld, it fits into his schemes, if the regular Democratic City-Convention is post-poned, since he is not able to promote an extensive election campaign, as he lacks the physical stamina and the necessary funds. However, he is fully able, to follow the mayor from one election meeting to another, where he can publically discuss Harrison's speeches and incidently, defend his own views.

Altgeld after all, has a great magnetic personality, which holds sway over many voters and it would be a serious political blunder to under-estimate his power.



GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Feb. 9, 1899.

The Ex-Governor will never be elected. If the Harrison adherants become convinced, that they are fighting for 'a lost cause', then the majority of them will follow the band-wagon into the Republican camp rather, than to let the 'bolter' Altgeld carry the emblem of the Democratic party. But even in this case, the 'bolter' will have reached his goal, the fall of Harrison, -undismayed that his own political future has undoubtedly been destroyed by such machinations."

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GERMAN

DIE ABENDPOST, February 6th, 1899.

Politics And Administration.
Mayor Harrison's Campaign-Address.

The meeting took place at the headquarters of the "Watita League," Halsted and 47th Street. About a thousand Democrats were present. The name of Altgeld was mentioned only once, in the assembly, namely by the mayor.

He declared, that for every vote which the ex-Governor can alienate from him he will gain two Republican votes.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, February 4th, 1899.

THE PARTIES MAKE PREPARATIONS FOR THE CITY
CONVENTION.

The Democratic City Convention will probably be held sometime next week, and then the supporters of Altgeld can specify the day, when they wish to officially "carry" the Ex-Governor on their shield.

During the interim however, the antagonistic brothers in the Democratic camp continue their bellicose tactics; each tries to alienate as many flags as he can, whereby the selection of the methods is not at all guided by the conscience, and the end of the song will probablu be, that for the next two years, Chicago will have a - Republican mayor.

"When two have a fight, the third enjoys their plight," and he generally profits by it.

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GERMAN

DIE ABENDPOST, January 31st, 1899.

Politics And Administration.
Altgeld And The Mayoralty Campaign.

Altgeld's "municipal ownership and Chicago party" platform intends to have a complete City-ticket; in all wards candidates for aldermen will be nominated. This procedure is to be postponed however, until the results of the Republican and Democratic convention are known, as it is desired to use this knowledge advantageously. So far, 150 petitions, which were circulated by the Altgeld headquarters have been returned; 12,000 signatures were affixed, and it is expected, that the 850 petitions which have as yet not been gathered, will produce at least 40,000 names in addition, so that a total of more than 50,000 signers will be obtained.

The Ex-Governor is convinced about his victory. In regard to the mayoralty battle, he declared yesterday: "Only benefits can accrue to me, if Harrison is also in the field, if I were compelled to fight alone against a Republican for the mayor's office, then I would have to fight alone against the money-power.



GERMAN

DIE ABENDPOST, January 31st, 1899.

All change which could be gathered from London to St. Francisco, would be used to bring about my defeat. Now it is different! The politicians will be all eyes, when the election is over, - to day they underestimate my strength! It would be a fight against windmills, if I would express my nomination-sentiments at the regular party convention. After all, the Cityhall faction does as it pleases-thanks to the control it exercises over the police and saloon element."

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GERMAN

DIE ABENDPOST, January 13th, 1899.



Hail Harrison!

Hail Altgeld!

German Clubs Indorse Altgeld as Candidate For Mayor.

While the supporters of the former Governor of Illinois are in the midst of the campaign and working like beavers, it appears that the Harrison-people are comparatively quiet, as if they intend not to use up their powder, too soon. Nevertheless, the strategy is completed; the banner bearers have been selected long ago. The ticket will read: Mayor: Carter H. Harrison; City Recorder: Wm. Loeffler; City Treasurer: Wm. Legner; for the post of City Attorney: Robert Redfield, the Democratic representative of the 5th senatorial district is to be slated, as the former incumbent, Miles Devine, has been dropped, purely for political reasons. The Mayorality candidacy of Altgeld has been endorsed by the "Platt Duetschen Gilde Von De Waterkant, No. 42" (Low German Guild of the Shore, No. 42) the "Independent Order of Honor(German)", and the "German-American Colony Association", and at an earlier period, from several Turn-clubs.

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GERMAN

ABENDPOST, August 22nd, 1898.

Resolutions Of The German-American Republican Central Association.

The executive committee of the German-American Republican Central Association of Cook County has accepted their own special resolution regarding the present election campaign. The resolutions make the statement that the result of this election is of far-reaching national importance, and is not, as many usually assume, just a local affair. It is asserted that the Republican party has always acted in a genuine patriotic manner, whenever national affairs for the welfare of the country were under consideration. A victory of the Republican party in Cook County would be particularly desirable at this time, as it would be equivalent to a recognition of the federal government. The German American Republican Central Association therefore ask of the German-Americans of Cook County to indorse the Republican candidates, and to assist in every possible way in their election.

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Abendpost, June 5th, 1897



[POLITICAL MATTERS]

Although A. S. Trude is not personally interested in the Judicial-Campaign, he wants to assist the candidacy of his brother George A. Trude, and is particularly anxious, that his "record" as member of the Schoolboard should especially help him.

That the Germans, in the person of A. S. Trude, possess a true friend is well known. At the meeting of the school board committee, on March 20th, 1893 he voted with his colleagues Halle, Duggan, Cusack and Mrs. Burt, that also in the primary schools the German language should be taught and in the deciding general meeting of April 12th, he frustrated the opponents of German teaching, by leaving the room with Messrs. Halle, Boldenweck, Dr. Bluthardt and Duggan, to prevent a quorum. George A. Trude has, on that occassion, privately used all his influence in favor of the Germans.

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Abendpost, Mar. 29, 1897.

GERMAN

[POLITICAL MATTERS]

The Executive-Committee of the German Democratic Club of the 22nd Ward, issued the following appeal:

"To the German-Democrats of the 22nd Ward:-

Against the will of the pre-dominating majority of the Democratic citizens of our ward, through brutal force and cunning intrigues of people, who have been placed at the head, to act impartially in the interest of the Democratic majority, the man upon whom every citizen of this ward can look with pride and confidence, our present Alderman, A. W. Maltby, as regular candidate of the Democrats was eliminated from the ballot. The German-Democratic Club of 22nd Ward, which, as well as the regular Ward Club endorsed Maltby's candidacy, is not willing to stand such action, against the principles of true Democrats on the part of some despotic officials."



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GERMAN

Abendpost, March 29, 1897.

The Germans of our Ward- and nine-tenths of its population are Germans- believe, that, if they desire a German for Alderman, that they are able to select him themselves, and do not need the help of other nationalities. We therefore call on all German Democrats, to give their votes on April 6th to the present independent Democratic candidate, Mr. Maltby, and through an overwhelming majority to prove, that the German was always against force and on the side of justice.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, December 5th, 1896.
[Political Matters]

At the meeting of the German Republican Club of the 25th ward, yesterday evening, which took place, corner Roscoe Boulevard and Sheffield Avenue, it was resolved, to get in closer touch with the German Republicans of the 26th ward, in regard to the coming Spring election.

This way, it is expected, to give the German politicians of Lake View not only representation in the city council, but, if possible, to secure them also a place on the general "ticket." Mr. Philip Maas reported about the success of the efforts, to obtain a better water supply. A new pump will be provided for the Lake View Station. This information was gratefully received, but attention was called to the fact, that it would be necessary first, to obtain uniformity in the size of the water pipes. They are at present of four and six inches in thickness, therefore a uniform pressure can not be obtained.

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Abendpost, Nov. 2, 1896.

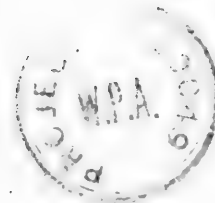
GERMAN

[POLITICAL MATTERS]



In the Boulevard Hall, at 55th & Halsted Streets, there was held, night before last, a well attended meeting under the auspices of the German Republican club of the Town of Lake, at which Messrs. William Tutge, Judge Prentano, Dr. Markbreiter, city attorney West, and the candidates Lorimer (congress) Eakins & Wiedemier (State Legislature) were speaking. Mr. D. Heitmann presided at the meeting, and on the platform could be seen, besides Assessor Cohrs, Alderman Stesch, Police Judge Schulte, and the candidate to the State's Legislature Mothnagel, the following well known German citizens of the ward: Frank Bischoff, Paul Vincenz, Ernst Kuebel, Frank Schoppen, Grant de Normandie, E. Inlander, Aug. Moenicke, Paul Schulze, A. J. Pflaum, Geo. Reinhardt, W. M. Seehausen, and several others. Postmaster Kesting, held yesterday afternoon, corner Western Avenue and 22nd Street, in the Republican Campaign tent, before a large audience, for the last time his speech about "sound money". He spoke in German, and there seemed to be quite a number of those present, who understood him and acclaimed his statements.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, November 2nd, 1896.

VOTE FOR ALTGELD!

An appeal directed against Altgeld which contains 200 German names and among others, makes the following statements:

"We cannot use a man as Governor of Illinois, who does not uphold the honor of our country, and would pay his debts with depreciated money, with a value of".50¢ on the Dollar." Furthermore, we can not use a Governor, who instead of protecting same, wants to beat down honest labor, through prison-work.

"Third, we can not use a Governor, who wants to place States rights, above United States rights."

After this, they recommend highly Mr. Tanner. Everybody, who reads newspapers, knows that Altgeld did not seek his renomination, but on the contrary, asked his friends, not to bring his name forward, but that the Democrats unanimously nominated him, because his exemplary administration of the States-affairs, made him the strongest and most desired candidate.

Mr. Altgeld submitted to the will of his fellow-citizens. He sacrificed his health



GERMAN

Abendpost, November 2nd, 1896.

and his private interests, to the service of the State, and everybody, whose heart is capable of a noble feeling, should meet the Governor with the consideration, which a respectable man deserves.

Especially should the Germans not refuse their appreciation, to the German Reform Governor of Illinois. The Germans can, so much sooner vote for Mr. Altgeld, because his opponent is a crooked machine politician of a disreputable sort, who, as president of the Republican State Central Committee, caused the adjournment of the States-Legislature, at the particular time, when that body wanted to enact a law, which would have put an end to the tax-frauds of the large corporations. Mr. Tanner frustrated, through this adjournment, the reform-plan of Altgeld's and we now find Germans, who not only prefer, but, at the same time, attack him, in a disgraceful manner. Have the signers therefore, lost all self-respect and sense of shame, that they are prepared to serve a Tanner, and scatter such absurd and baseless lies in the world, as mentioned above? The gossiping about the .50¢ Dollar, the accusation, that a friend of the working man, like the Governor, could have hurt "honest labor", and that he, who as a 16 year old boy, enlisted in the Union Army to fight against the confederates, would place State's rights above those of the



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Abendpost, November 2nd, 1896.

union, such babble is so stupid, that we dont need to pay further attention to it. Except for a few State Republican office-hunters and cross grained fellows, not a single prominent German-Republican has signed the disgraceful manifesto, and this fact proves, what those 200 wretched people want to contest: "That the Germans, without party distinction, are for Altgeld; not because he is of German descent, but because he is the best Governor the State of Illinois ever had."

(Freie Presse, November 2nd, 1896)

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Abendpost, Sept. 2, 1896.



GERMAN

[Political Matters]

The Social Turner-Club in Lake View, has in connection with other German societies, decided to arrange a number of Altgeld demonstrations. Last Sunday there was held in the Social Turner Club, a meeting of delegates of the different societies, who want to take part in this demonstration. It was decided, to arrange the first demonstration on September 19th, starting with a procession, and afterwards, a mass-meeting to be held in the Social Turner Hall.

Besides the Social Turner Club, the following Societies have reported their participation: Turner-Club Garfield, Turner-Club Fortschritt (Progress) Turner-Club Gut-Heil (Good Hail) Plattdeutsche Gilde John P. Altgeld No. 34, Lincoln Park Altgeld Club, Plattdeutsche Gilde Nie Brandenburg, Gross Park Liederkranz, German Peoples Party Club from Avondale, Rhenish Society.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, April 25, 1896.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

WHAT WILL BE EXPECTED OF THE GERMANS

The "Chicago Chronicle" today brings an article, addressed partly to the Democratic machine-politicians, partly to the German voters of our State. The article contains the first and asks the German citizens of Illinois to remain true to their old traditions and to give their votes for honesty and right. The "Chronicle" calculates that in the coming elections about 850,000 votes will be cast, of which about 250,000 will come from the German-Americans.

The majority of the Germans are Democrats or would be Democrats on a sound money platform. With a declaration for free silver coinage, the Democratic politicians can reckon with a united German opposition. The Germans are not for a protective tariff.

They are against the narrow-minded and arrogant Republican Legislation.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, April 25, 1896.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

They are against the Republican boodle in the administration; but they oppose even more energetically a dishonest money system than any other abuse of the administration. (This statement is entirely correct. Editor of Abendpost.) The Germans may have different opinions on tariff reform, they may wink an eye on the abuses of the administration, but the majority will never vote for inflation of the money and currency swindle. It is very opportune, that the Democratic newspaper calls attention to the strength of the German voters in Chicago and Illinois and indicates, that this vote can be lost to the Democratic cause, if the Democratic party accepts a silver platform. It has been proved at various times, that the German vote has turned the scale at the elections. In the year 1888, the Chronicle states, the election resulted in a Republic majority of 22,000, in 1890 the Germans on account of the school question went over to the Democratic party and the result was a majority of 34,000 for the Democrats. In 1892 the school question was still on and the Democrats were victors with 27,000 votes. There is no question that the majority of the Germans will be estranged from the Democratic party by a

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GERMAN

Abendpost, April 25, 1896.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Silver platform, and that this estrangement will take away every chance of the Democratic cause for victory. If the party in this State will commit suicide, they may follow suit with Altgeld, Hinrichsen, etc. On the other hand, however, if they declare themselves energetically against every inflation, they can count on a strong support in the coming election. It is to be hoped that the Germans will bring no disgrace to their reputation by standing as solid fighters for an honest monetary system.

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I F 3 CHICAGOER ARBEITER ZEITUNG, Marhh 25th, 1895.

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IV Appeal To The German Gymnasts.

GERMAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Members of nearly all German gymnastic clubs have made the following appeal in favor of the election of candidate, Frank Wenter, as Mayor of Chicago. You all know that the present first speaker of the National Gymnastic Club Frank Wenter, has been nominated unanimously for candidate as Mayor of Chicago at the convention of the Democratic party, Saturday the 9th of this month. It would be a great honor for the Germans of Chicago and especially for the German gymnasts, if a person from our midst should hold this very important office. Frank Wenter, during his public service of long standing has proved himself as a person of the greatest ability, of indefatigable zeal and immaculate honesty not only as a member of the School Board but also as President of the drainage Committee. He is a friend of progress and has the interests of the working class at heart. We members of the Chicago gymnastic clubs especially should be pleased to have the chance to demonstrate to the gymnastic Frank Wenter, that we did not forget the valuable services he had rendered German gymnastics as a member of the City school board. We think it our duty and our right to remind the old gymnasts and inform the young ones, that

GERMAN

CHICAGOER ARBEITER ZEITUNG, March 25th, 1895.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Frank Werner and Louis Nettelhorst, after a long struggle succeeded in making gymnastic exercises a study at the public schools of Chicago. Members let us forget all party differences at the coming election and let us vote for the best man suited for the office of Mayor of Chicago, the man, whose character, whose ability, whose past, and whose views guarantee us the best and most honest administration. Vote for the gymnast, Frank Wenter.

The Committee of the Gymnastic Clubs of Chicago.

Abendpost, March 22, 1895.

LOCAL POLITICS

WENTER'S BOOM IN SOUTH CHICAGO

The candidate for Mayor, Frank Wenter, spoke yesterday in a serious, convincing, matter-of-fact manner to about 5,000 voters in the 33rd and 34th wards. In Liberty Hall he was welcomed by more than 3,000 persons and in the gymnastic hall at Grand Crossing more than 2,000 voters showed their enthusiasm for his election.

Both halls were filled to their utmost capacity. Wenters declarations in favor of a municipal administration on business principles and careful consideration of civil service measures have been received with great approval, both by Republicans and Democrats. The meeting in South Chicago was preceded by a torch parade of more than 1,000 persons. It was one of the greatest political demonstrations ever effected in South Chicago. In Liberty Hall John Mc Cabe presided. Mr. Wenter spoke in English and German. He especially emphasized that if elected he would be the Mayor of the whole community and the whole town. Though he always had been a Democrat, he did not think that

Abendpost, March 22, 1895.

this should interfere with his election as Mayor of Chicago, as the principle point for Chicago always would be a good administration by the City Council, and not a party question. Thousands of Republicans would vote for him, as he was no machine politician, and never had been unworthy of the confidence placed in him. Mr. John S. Cook, candidate for City Treasurer, told the meeting, among great hilarity that fifteen years ago he hunted wolves in South Chicago and today he is hunting for votes. He also spoke against machine politics. Speeches were also made by Mr. Wm. Mangler, candidate for City Clerk, Charles F. Haines, A. I. Kowalski and Frank H. White.

At the meeting in Grand Crossing Bryan Tighe presided and Senter was welcomed with great enthusiasm and his statements were generally approved. Shortly after 8 o'clock, not a seat could be had any more. Speeches were made by John S. Cooke, Charles H. Mitchel, Wm. Johnson and the candidate for alderman, John Mc Govrty and with a triple cheer to the Democratic candidates the meeting was adjourned.

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GERMAN

ABENDPOST. March 21st, 1895.



Local Politics.

In MadersHall, 172 Van Buren Street, the German-American Club of the first ward held a meeting presided by Jacob Zimmermann, which was very well attended. Resolutions were made to favor the election of Frank Wenter and the entire Democratic ticket. The Democratic Central Committee is making arrangements for a great mass meeting in the Central Music Hall for next Wednesday the 27th of this month. The chief office of the German American political club of Chicago on the second floor at 77 Randolph Street has numerous callers. A great number of German voters visit the office daily to get advice and make the personal acquaintance of the Mayoral candidate Frank Wenter. He can always be found there in the morning from 10 to 12 o'clock, in Liberty Hall, corner of 92nd and Commercial Street and in the gymnastic hall at Grand crossing.

Democratic mass meetings will be held tonight in which the candidate for Mayor Mr. Frank Wenter and other candidates of the Democratic tickets will make speeches.

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ABENDPOST, March 20th, 1895.

Local Politics.

Hoebers large Hall at Blue Island Avenue was filled last night to the capacity, with enthusiastic German citizens, to pay their tribute to the Democratic candidate for Mayor, "Frank Wenter." The meeting was presided over by Mr. T. C. Diener and took place under the auspices of the Wenter Club of the Southwest side. Mr. Diener in his opening speech pointed out that the German American candidate for Mayor, Wenter, is the Mayor for the Germans of Chicago. All Germans can be proud of him. As first speaker, Mr. Jacob Ingenthron was presented, who sharply criticized the barter and boodle politics, used by the city council for the last twenty-five years. Now is the chance for all Germans to show their appreciation for real reform. Not the slightest stain can be found in Wenter's life and his name has a pure sound. He cannot be compared with the ordinary politicians. Not only on account of his descent will the Germans vote for him but also because he would make a capable, conscientious mayor.

The second speaker was Dr. Theo Rahfs who spoke in Plattdeutsch (Low German)



GERMAN

ABENDPOST, March 20th, 1895.

and demonstrated the excellent talents of the next Mayor Wenter and praised his qualification suited for this office. Mrs. Arnold Sturm appealed to all Germans for their cooperation and reminded them of their duty. They must not forget the merits gained by Wenter for the maintenance of German education in the public schools of Chicago and also his interests in gymnastics. Mr. John G. Schaar said that progress and liberty must be the real reform and such could only be expected if Wenter was elected. At that moment Mr. Wenter appeared, welcomed with stormy applause. He held a long speech demonstrating his program, which he would carry through to the letter, if elected. He admitted that his election would be due to the support of the Germans. Mr. H. Wm. Mangler as candidate for town clerk spoke a few words and the meeting was adjourned.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, March 14, 1895.

Local Politics.



Some very well-known German citizens have called a massmeeting in Heine's Hall No. 519 Larrabee Street, which was exceedingly well attended. They nominated un-animously last night Mr. George G. May as an independent Democratic Candidate for alderman of the 21st ward. The meeting was an energetic protest against the previous candidate for alderman McGillen and if the enthusiasm shown for George May in yesterday's meeting is of a permanent nature, which it seems to be without doubt, the democratic machine will suffer a severe defeat on election day. The independent Democrats of the 21st ward could not have made a better choice. Mr. Anton H. May is the son of the well-known German Anton H. May and has the respect and esteem of the whole ward. Born in Chicago he has had a German education at the gymnasium in Bonn. Rhi in Germany and studied at Northwestern University. For 27 years he has lived in the ward. Mr. May is a member of the firm Schock and May, which has the agency of the "Danville Stove Co." and at 120 - 124 S. Clinton St. The nomination of Mr. May was heartily recommended by Mr. Sam Rindskoff, Leon Deutsch, Jacob Yondorf, Wm. Kucken and F. B. Meyer. Mr. May personally appeared at the meeting and in a short speech he promised if elected to stand for the rights of the citizens in an honest and conscientious manner. The German-American Democratic Club of the 21st ward which is headed by Sam. Rindskoff, Kaspar J. Kraemer and Wm. Mersell has resolved to use all its influence for the election of Mr. May.

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GERMAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 102/5

Abendpost, Feb. 27, 1895.

LOCAL POLITICS

The Democrats of the Northtown intend to nominate the well known German manufacturer, Adolph Sturm, as a candidate for the Assessor's office and they hope that he will accept it.

Mr. Sturm without doubt would prove a very strong candidate. For the office of collectors it is intended to put up the former election commissioner Henry Schomer.

The Democratic Northtown Convention will take place Monday, March 11 at 10 o'clock A.M. in the Northside Gymnastic Hall. The primary election will be held on March 8. The German Citizen's Club of the 9th Ward will hold a massmeeting next Wednesday in Doerner's Hall corner of 14th and Throop Streets.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, February 16th, 1895.

Local Politics.

The local Republican Convention will take place Thursday 21st of this month at 11 A. M. in the Central Music Hall.

The German Republican Club of the 17th Ward has approved of the nominations of Mr. G. B. Swift, for Mayor Adam Wolf, City Treasurer, F. E. Erickson for West Town collector and S. P. Revere for Alderman in a meeting held at 331 Milwaukee Avenue.

The Humboldt Club, a German American Social Club has approved of Mr. Edward Haas as City Councillor. The first of the mass meetings which will be held under the auspices of the Civic Federation in various parts of the towns will take place Monday night in Douglas Hall, corner of 35th Street and Indiana Avenue. Lyman I. Gage. W. T. Onahan and D. E. Millner have been announced as speakers.

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DIE ABENDPOST, January 23rd, 1895.

IV



GERMAN

Politics and Administration.
The Oath Of Allegiance Of The Altgeld Legionaires.
A Timely Admonition(Call) To The Taxpayers.

There is little doubt that Altgeld and his campaign managers are trying their best, to obtain as many anti-Harrison delegates as possible for the next convention, so that they can "bolt" against its resolutions. The ex-Governor knows very well, that he cannot win against his opponents in an open convention; he figures on 200 of the 700 delegates, and these will stick to him firmly and loyally, even after the convention. As we mentioned previously, in many wards, the recruiting drum of the John P. Altgeld legionaires is being pounded. Whoever desires to join, must promise only to vote for Delegates who are friendly to Altgeld, and follow the campaign-call: "Faithful to our leader, we follow to the ballot box!"

The wards, which Altgeld can say with assurance, even today, that they are opposed to Harrison are the 6th, 9th, 12th, 18th, 19th, 25th, 26th, 30th, 32nd, 33th and 34th wards. Several of these, the 18th for instance, are even conceded by the city hall wing, but the latter feels absolutely no trepidation over an Altgeld boom. The Republicans give the Harrisonites considerably more headaches and one looks with



GERMAN

DIE ABENDPOST, January 23rd, 1895.

much interest toward the results of the conference which is scheduled today, between Congressman Lorimer, Henry L. Hertz, Ex-Sheriff Pease and other Republican party leaders. Most likely at this meeting the mayoralty candidate will be selected and the date for the convention for nominations will be agreed upon. It is said that Judge Brentano or Zina R. Carter have the best chance to become the banner bearers of the G. O. P. in the impending tilt, to be selected for the mayor's office.

I F 1

I F 2

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, November 2nd, 1894.



GERMAN DEMOCRATIC ACTIVITY.

The German Democrats are forging ahead to organize and help carry the party banner to victory during the coming election. There will be another mass-meeting at the Northside Turnerhall. Governor Altgeld will be in Chicago next week to confer with the Democratic leaders.

Representative Julius Goldzier will preside over an exclusive gathering of German American business men at the Morrison Hall on Madison Street, this Saturday evening 8 o'clock.

The German-American Democratic Club of the 17th ward will meet coming Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Hillinger's Hall, Sheffield and Belmont Avenue. Mr. Henry Rubens will be the principal speaker.

I F 1
I F 4

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, October 24, 1894.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

GERMAN POLITICAL ACTIVITY

A german Mass-meeting at Mueller's Hall last night confirmed the Democratic nomination of Mayor Hopkins, Corporation Counsel Rubens and Congressman Goldzier.

Also there were German mass-meetings at the Apollo Hall and the Southside Turner Hall, which proved a growing interest of the Chicago Germans in the coming election.

Another German mass-meeting to-night at the Labor Hall, 12th and Waller Street, will introduce several prominent Democratic speakers.

It is apparent, that the Populist movement is losing a lot of supporters to the old Democratic party-machine, which even Eugene Debs could not stop during the last ten years.

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I F 2
IV



Die Abendpost, October 4th, 1894.

ACTIVITY OF GERMAN DEMOCRATS.

The German-Democratic club of the 21st Ward held a meeting last night at the Heinen's Hall, 519 Larrabee Street and listened to the speech of Congressman Julius Goldzier, who predicted an overwhelming victory of the Democratic ticket, if the German Americans would give their full undivided support during the coming campaign.

Goldzier also expressed his satisfaction, that the German-Americans are organizing independent Democratic Clubs in every part of the city.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, September 20th, 1894.

OUR LOCAL POLITICIANS.

The German Democrats of the 21st Senate-District are on the warpath. They want to boost the candidacy of a German Democrat, whereas the political boss of that district is favoring J. H. Farrell, who is an oldtimer in the political game.

The German group is threatening to bolt and vote for the Populist Christian Meyer, in case the German Democratic candidate does not get a free run. Also in other districts, the German-Americans, regardless of party lines, seem to work hard towards one object...to arouse the German population in favor of German political leaders.



I F 1
I F 5



GERMAN

DIE ABENDPOST, March 29th, 1894.

A Duty Of Honor For Germans.

One of the capable aldermen-candidates is Arnold Tripp, who is at present representing the 22nd ward. He has proved to be a respectable, honest man and should be re-elected again. He is a dependable Democrat and after all a German.

Regardless of party-lines, every German in the 22nd ward should give his vote to this man, who always has been a friend of labor interests and small business people.

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I F 4
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GERMAN

Abendpost, December 9th, 1893.

LOCAL-POLITICAL

CANDIDATE HOPKINS ADDRESSES AN OPEN LETTER TO THE GERMAN VOTERS.

Mr. Leo Austrian presided last night at the great assembly of the Democratic ward-delegates at 137 Monroe Street. First John P. Hopkins was indorsed by a resolution; General Lieb held a speech in favor of the candidate and then a letter was read in which Mr. Hopkins addressed the German-American voters of the City:-

"To the German-American Central Association:-

Gentlemen:-

I am sorry that I am not able to attend your assembly today. I congratulate the Germans first for the brilliant success of the assembly at the Brigg's House and in general upon the prospects under which you have opened the campaign.



GERMAN

Abendpost, December 9th, 1893.

I, personally, like yourselves also take a lively interest in this battle, not only, because I am a candidate, but because I believe that we are for a principle, for the principle of personal liberty: Chicago is a Democratic City. It is in its composition more cosmopolitan than any other city on the globe. Its inhabitants are liberal-minded, have progressive ideas and hate all violent laws. While the Germans, more than the inhabitants of any other City of the American continent, always have been the most fearless and persevering opponents of any kind of narrow-mindedness and bigotry, they always showed themselves as the true representatives of law and order.

I recognize fully the rights that are high and dear to the great element of our population, to which you belong. I herewith give you my word, that these rights shall be preserved and the customs which are so dear to you, shall not be touched.



GERMAN

Abendpost, December 9th, 1893.

During the campaign I hope that I will meet you more often and find occasion to give to my numerous German friends whom I have become acquainted with during my political activity of the last years, the assurance that you surely shall find full representation corresponding with your power and number, and that your voice shall be heard in future in the leadership of the party.

Whatsoever I am able to do on any occasion, to protect the rights of the Germans, I shall not fail to do. Your nationality shall find recognition in every way.

- John P. Hopkins.-

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I F 4

GERMAN

ABENDPOST, December 4th, 1893.

WPA (ILL) PRU 702/2

HOPKINS AND SWIFT.

Editorial:-

As it will not come to an independent citizen's movement in Chicago just as in any other American City, so the much hated political "machines" have to undertake the task of nominating the candidates for the, (in reality) non-political Municipal offices.

Therefore it should not surprise anybody, that last Saturday in the Republican as well as in the Democratic convention a man has won who is no orphan in the line of politics...

...Therefore it can be presumed that the voters in general stick to the candidate of their party. The German Democrats and Independents have, in any case, not the slightest reason to vote against Hopkins and for Swift. That the Democrats put up no German candidate, was the fault of some "leaders" of the Germans with whom accounts can be settled at the proper time.

I F 1
I F 4

GERMAN

ABENDPOST, December 4th, 1893.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Hopkins is not responsible for this. On the other side John P. Hopkins is a true friend of the Germans, a thorough liberal and tolerant man and, of all things, not a hypocrite. How in the later connection it stands with "Deacon" Swift cannot be said with such a certainty. In general the "deacons" do not count as very hot admirers of the German views of life.

The German citizens would lose all political influence, if on December 19th, they stay behind the warm stove. It is in their own interest to participate in complete formation at the by-election and to keep that party at the wheel, which stood up so manly for the just demands of the Germans.

Abendpost, November 4, 1893.

One-Sided (Editorial)



While the Republican morning and evening papers press steadily upon their readers to vote for Judge Gary and the complete Republican ticket, most of the Democratic party organs show a shocking indifference. Of course the election of judges and county commissioners should be entirely independent of "Politics", but it is anyhow noteworthy that the independence is this time preached only to the Democratic voters. Is the Republican ballot so excellent and the Democratic one so terribly rotten, that each Republican can come with pride and each Democrat with shame to the polls?

In fact the list of the judicial candidates especially has been put together much clumsier by the Republican convention of ex-office holders as by the Democratic convention of office holders. On it you find next to the "anarchist killer" Gary two lawyers who introduced themselves chiefly by their connection with socialistic and populistic endeavors. By the great "Old man" the well-to-do's and conservatives shall be baited, and by Sears and Kraft those who have nothing to lose and nothing to gain. Apart from this demagogical trick the list can be called pretty good. The German candidate Blanke especially is called, by all who know him closer, an able jurist and a man of honor.



The Democratic ballot is without doubt influenced by Carter Harrison in as far as the candidates for the different juristical offices are concerned. Still the worst political opponents of this man only could object to the one thing, that the name of the Republican Gary is missing. Harrison's old friends had in fact more reason for dissatisfaction than his enemies, because their wishes were not cared for. But this is a matter, that does not concern the general public. The public generally only asks whether a candidate is worthy of the public confidence. And in this point the Democratic ticket answers all reasonable demands following careful inquiries it can be asserted that not a single name stands in this list that deserves to be erased. Concerning the German candidate, the well-known and beloved police judge George Kersten, it is hardly necessary to give him an extra recommendation. He has while in office in contrast to many other police judges, always exercised impartial justice and very seldom made an error. With good conscience one can say that he is a man of the genuine old German block.

Under these circumstances it cannot be seen why the Democratic voters should give preference to the Republican ticket, especially when it is known, that the Republican voters stick truly to their banner. Besides, a possible victory of the Republicans would be used in the coming mayor's election for their benefit and above all, would be called a personal defeat of Governor Altgeld. The attacks of the republican press are solely aimed against Altgeld who in fact has nothing at all to do with this election. Day by day the Democratic voters are solicited, to give to

Abendpost, Nov. 4, 1893.



GERMAN

the Democratic governor a vote of distrust. On this point revolves the entire election battle.

The German Democrats and independents know exactly what is what, and so may take measures accordingly for their decisions.

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung , Oct. 12, 1893.

ALTGELD AND THE TICKET

WPA (ILL) 18901 3027

(Pg. 8) The Governor endeavors to obtain a closed Democratic Phalanx for the ticket. (Phalanx, Greek: A closed battle formation, in the form of a square, with the leader in the center; the method whereby Alexander the Great conquered the then known world; an expression often used in Germany to denote solidarity. Transl.) The invitations to the banquets of the Exposition and the Columbus Club gave him a welcome opportunity to visit Chicago for a few days and, incidentally, attend to a few political matters.

His opinion was solicited yesterday anent the proposed judges for the Democratic Ticket. He said, "It is the best which any party or non-partisan committee has arranged in the last 15 years. Better candidates for the judiciary could not have been selected."

Governor Altgeld would like to see the entire ticket elected, and he is here to induce his supporters, who belong to the anti-Harrison faction, not to scratch a single Democratic judicial candidate. Harrison obliged the Governor by preventing Judge Gary's nomination, although the Mayor (Harrison) supported Gary's candidacy in the beginning and, as one favor begets another, Altgeld will now use his influence to promote the cause of those candidates which

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 12, 1891.

WPA 100-1-101-302/5

Harrison prefers. Harrison is anxious to see the party's election, a matter of which Altgeld is fully aware of and he now intends to preclude any clandestine intrigues on Harrison's part. He will therefore not be allowed to leave the party until after the elections at least.

Of course this increases the chances of a victory and the benefits which might accrue to the Republicans by such party-divisions, are now nil.

It was further reported in the Illinois Staats-Zeitung that the Republican leaders; it disclosed their secret plans for the election of the various members of the County Central Committee. The Illinois Staats-Zeitung is largely nominated and now even members of his own party, including the Republican Tribune, demand his resignation. The Illinois Staats-Zeitung is also mentioned in today during the session of the new County Central Committee.

The Governor, who is reported to vote for Judge Tamm, but that his intention should be construed as antagonistic towards Altgeld. Many of the Governor's

The Illinois State Journal, Feb. 17, 1901.

WPA (11) 101

staunchest friends regret that they cannot follow him in an anti-Tary campaign, as they are Tary-se people.

It appears that the election will hinge on Tary, and the Republican candidate consists almost entirely of the Tary-se, and it is a pity that they do not turn to them.

I F I
III C

GERMAN



Abendpost, October 11, 1893

AGAIN THE "VOTE OF THE LUTHERANS"

Will it not soon be time to let the German Lutheran vote disappear from American politics? Without doubt there are single persons or newspapers who are believed to have a special influence over the German Lutherans and get paid for it accordingly, but the Lutherans in general can only feel sorry to see their religion pulled into the morass of politics.

Of all the confessions they alone plead most convincingly the principle, that church and state should be strictly separated from each other. As citizens and taxpayers they have in the public affairs exactly the same and no other interest; as the Catholics, Methodists, Presbyterians, Jews or free thinkers. Therefore they will be partly Republicans and partly Democrats. Some of them will be enthusiastic about protective tariffs, others about free trade. There will Lutherans who want to vote for Swift and those who want Hopkins. But that all Lutherans, by virtue of their belief can be claimed for this or that party,

I F I
III C

-2-

GERMAN



Abendpost, October 11, 1893

for this or that candidate, well this can only be traced to the immoderation of the "influentials", who once tasted campaign money and liked the taste of it.

There are more Catholics in Chicago than Lutherans. If therefore the Lutherans had in fact set up the principle to vote against each Catholic, only because he is a Catholic, so could the Catholics turn the stick and let not a single Lutheran come into office. These certainly would be very edifying conditions. But, there is, as we said before, not the smallest reason existing that the incitements of the campaign - money hungry influentials are paid attention to, by the multitude of the German Lutherans.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 3, 1893.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 4477

INFAMY AND DISGRACE

At the meeting called for Saturday evening in the Arbeiter Halle corner Sedgwick and Blackhawk Streets, for the German citizens' candidate, General Lieb, disgraceful scenes were enacted. Irishmen, supposedly, hired rowdies, started, during the speeches, to make such terrible noises, that the speakers could hardly be understood-declaring that they will not listen to anything that is "Dutch" and actually compelled the principal speaker, to continue before a German audience exclusively in English.

The 22nd Ward, has among its 6200 voters, only 200 Irish votes and one of them is the famous Captain Farrell. Shall he, with his 200 followers, be able to beat you tomorrow at the polls, you other 6000 voters of the 22nd Ward?

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IV

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 30, 1893.

THE GERMANS ARE TIRED OF IRISH RULE IN THE FIFTH AND SIXTH WARD.

It appears that the better citizens and, above all, the German population have finally agreed to unite in the 5th ward where such men as Pat. Wall, Dan Corkery, and others of similar type, have, until now, wielded the scepter. The people of this district, who were insulted in an unheard of manner by the Irish ward bosses at the recent primary election, are now realizing the outrage committed against them and have decided to unite against the mutual enemy.

It was in the 5th ward that Washington Hesing was told, before the primary election, that he would not get a single delegate for the convention even if he should provide each voter with a gun. Against such methods only a strong and united protest by all the law-abiding

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 30, 1893.

citizens can be effective. The meeting held yesterday in the Liberty Hall, Union Avenue and 31st Street, gave sufficient evidence that the people are becoming alarmed. The Germans had come in large numbers, because they especially had been insulted. If they would only prove their real strength and everyone vote on April 4th, then the Irish autocrats would soon find out that they are through.

The chairman, Mr. John Koelzer, introduced Washington Hering as the first speaker of the evening. Cheers from all sides greeted him. He explained that a similar condition had forced the citizens in 1873 to rely on yourselves. Today the slogan is: "Down with the Gang!" The will of the people will decide in favor of justice and right. The prevailing corruption of the local Democratic Party has brought about a unification of the law-abiding citizens irrespective of party

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 30, 1893.

affiliations. At this time it is not a question of personal liberty, or of school problems, but of the honest management of our money. Of the 8,000 votes in the 5th ward, the Germans have nearly one-fourth as 1,859 voters are registered. Therefore, the Germans are entitled to the election of their candidate for alderman, J. Krebs, who deserves the full confidence of all the voters.

The speaker then proceeded to review the different candidates. He emphasized Allerton's liberal viewpoints, and stated that he was well known, particularly in this district, and, therefore, well respected. Hesing's speech, accepted with enthusiastic applause, was supplemented by eloquent appeals from A. C. Oldenburg, John Schaefer, and John Hepburn, the alderman of the 4th ward.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 30, 1893.

A similar meeting was held in the Germania Hall, corner 34th Street and Halsted Avenue. The citizens of the 6th ward, who are facing similar problems as those of the 5th ward, also realize that only the end of the Irish rule can bring about political independence and prosperity. Mr. Hesing and the other speakers have explained the situation to the audience very clearly.

That Mr. Hesing and the others had hit the nail on the head was evidenced by the large attendance, and by the profuse applause.

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I F 4
III A

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 26, 1893.

WPA (ILL) 1941 2010

TO THE GERMAN VOTERS OF TOWN-LAKE.

The nominations have been made, and a critical investigation of the candidates is undoubtedly in order. First of all, we shall give our attention to the assessor, whose duty it is to assess our property. We must pay our taxes according to his estimate and, although the Germans pay their taxes willingly, yet they demand that the assessments be fair.

Therefore, it is the duty of each citizen to vote for such a candidate only who has proven in the past that he is a real man, and is well informed about conditions in Town Lake. Who are the candidates?

There is Michael Mac Inerney, on the one hand, elected last fall to the state legislature chiefly by German votes. At that time he promised not to forget his German friends after the election. And how did he keep his word? Although the German is not a political job-hunter, he appreciates it, nevertheless, if one of his countrymen is called to a position of trust. Mac-Inerney not only failed to keep his promise, but he also deliberately prevented the nomination of Germans. For this reason he can not be recommended to the German voters.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 26, 1893.

On the other hand, German fellow-citizens, is a real German, who has lived in Town Lake for the last twenty-five years, and knows the needs and desires of its citizens. It should not be difficult for you to decide in favor of him, inasmuch as party affiliations are no factor in this election. This man is Conrad W. Walther; he is a self-made man in every respect. We have known him for many years, and do not hesitate to assure our fellow countrymen that he is not seeking his election for the sake of money, but that he desires to serve his countrymen and the citizens of Town Lake. He strives to become a worthy successor of Mr. Kotzenberg.

German citizens, vote for our countryman, C. W. Walther! We are convinced that if elected, he will deserve the respect of the Germans, through his just assessments.

German Citizens of Town Lake.

Chicago Tribune, Mar. 21, 1893.

GERMANS IN LINE FOR ALLERTON.

German Americans are getting into line for the Citizens ticket. There are 43,000 voters of that nationality in Chicago. Already two German Democratic Ward Clubs have passed resolutions indorsing the ticket headed by Mr. Allerton. This week a number of similar clubs in various wards will, it is expected, take like actions.

Yesterday at the Citizens headquarters a great many prominent German Democrats were callers. At one time came a delegation of a dozen from the Twenty-first Ward. Among those who dropped in singly during the afternoon were Albert Weigel, delegate to the late Harrison convention, from the Thirty-first Ward; John Forst, Twentieth Ward; William Zinke, Seventh Ward; Charles Bachstein, Eighteenth Ward; William Schroder, Ninth Ward; Julius Wegman, Twenty-second Ward; George Braham, Fourth Ward. They are all Democrats but they came yesterday to declare their preference for decency in municipal affairs.

Sunday evening the German-American Democratic Club of the Eighteenth Ward with a membership of 160 passed resolutions denouncing the Harrison ticket and pledging their support and influence to the citizens movement. In the Tenth

Chicago Tribune, Mar. 21, 1893.

Ward circulars were distributed at each of the four Lutheran churches in the ward reading as follows: To the Germans of the Tenth Ward. The German Independent citizens of the Tenth Ward passed the following resolution at a meeting held March 8th, and recommended the same to the careful consideration of the citizens: Whereas Carter H. Harrison has obtained his nomination through the most corrupt means, whereas on the Democratic town as well as city ticket no representation has been given to the German citizens and not a single German has been nominated; therefore be it resolved by the Independent German citizens of the Tenth Ward not to support the so-called Democratic ticket. We call upon all German citizens and voters of the Tenth Ward who are in favor of honest primaries and who want to see honest and conscientious officials to join us. We are in favor of the independent citizens tickets and we pledge our earnest support to the same. Fred Kurt, President. Karl Knölk, Secretary.

In the Eighteenth Ward, where the resolutions were passed Sunday there are 674 voters of German parentage. In the Tenth Ward there are 2,385. But not only in these wards has the feeling of hostility against the Harrison ticket been aroused. As a prominent German-American Democrat put it yesterday: "The Harrison gang has slapped the Germans in the face. Out of the thirty-

Chicago Tribune, Mar. 21, 1893.

four candidates for aldermen nominated by the so-called Democratic Party, and which are to be voted by the coming election, twenty-one are Irish-Americans, and but four Germans. The same proportion prevails in the make up of the city and town tickets. The Irish are in the saddle. The Germans have been entirely ignored.

"Now the facts are that there are 4,000 voters of German parentage in Chicago against 23,578 of Irish birth. Those figures are significant. German-American voters are bound to resent the insult which has been cast upon them."

As an indication of the almost universal feeling a committee of prominent German Democrats has issued a call for a meeting of active workers of their party, to be held this evening at Orpheus Hall, on Randolph Street, at which an organization in the interest of the Citizens movement will be formed. Only Democrats are invited or expected to attend. But not alone are the German Americans up and doing. The great body of men employed at the Stock Yards and in the packing houses are already at work.

The Chicago Tribune, Mar. 1, 1893.

GERMAN DEMOCRATS ARE IN REVOLT

There is great dissatisfaction among the democrats at the nominations for city offices made Tuesday. The German democrats are in revolt against the ticket.

Not only has the Staats Zeitung expressed its determination to oppose Harrison, but the Abend Post, the evening German paper, which has always been democratic, is out against him also. The News, Herald, and Evening Post vigorously oppose Carter. The only newspaper that supports him is his own - the Times.

The business men are strongly against him. A young business man, a democrat of the South Side, said last evening, "I met one-hundred business men during the day and took the trouble to ask them about Carter. I did not find a man who will vote for him." Even some of those who helped to secure his nomination are lukewarm concerning him.

The labor organizations are dead against him. Robert Swallow, a leader among the labor unionists, George Rohrbach, and others are greatly opposed to him. A. P. Russell of the Building Trades Council denounced his nomination yesterday as an insult to organized labor.

The Chicago Tribune, Mar. 1, 1893.

The North Side democrats are especially sore. They have no representation on the ticket and are kicking. Alderman Rothoff said yesterday, "The Germans have received no recognition. The whole North Side has been neglected. The ticket will be knocked out if the republicans have any sense."

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I F 3
I F 6

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 24, 1893.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

TO THE BALLOT BOX! GERMANS,
VOTE AT THE PRIMARY!

Germans! The day which marks the preliminary battle for the important spring election draws near and everyone who is interested in this contest, all who consider the public weal, should be reminded that this day marks the time when the banner bearers for the next battle must be chosen by our legions, the German voters, if victory is to be attained. Next Monday will be the primary election for the Democratic party; the delegates must be elected which meet the next day at the convention; this primary will decide whether or not our city shall have a German mayoral candidate on April the fourth....

The enemy is well prepared and looks to the support of an unconscientious clique of boodle politicians and office seekers.... He will not win if the free citizens who are not influenced by machine-politics will do their duty and vote! Therefore, hark again, German citizens! Do not rest in smug complacency, but march forth to the ballot box on Monday and vote for delegates who will unfurl the standard of a man who is impervious to the dictates of the ring-cudgel-rule.

In order to facilitate the task for the Germans, we have printed diagrams of

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 24, 1893.

every voting precinct... (Detailed maps show the 34 wards with their respective precincts plainly numbered. All boundaries, rivers, railroads, etc., are marked; a separate map of each ward is published, three pages altogether. Translator)... Addresses of all voting places are appended.

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IV

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III A

GERMAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 23, 1893.

MORE THAN 400 VOTERS FROM THE 5TH WARD FOR HESING.

A sizable crowd of more than 400, of diverse national elements, Germans, Irish and Bohemians, all of them Democratic and Independent voters of the 5th Ward, - came to Liberty Hall at Union Ave. and 30th St. yesterday evening, to show their colors and assure Hesing of their support in the coming primary. Among the well-known citizens from that ward we noted: M. McCann, Senator Thiele....and 29 others.

Mr. McCann, who was elected chairman, emphasized the necessity of concerted action of all genuine Democrats in the ward, to prove to Harrison's supporters, who already think they have the delegates "in the bag,"

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I F 6
IV

- 2 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 23, 1893.

that there is many a slip t'wixt the cup and the lip!

Mr. J. C. Richberg was the next speaker. Evidently his words made a profound and lasting impression, as he was repeatedly interrupted with prolonged applause. He gave a general outline of Carter H. Harrison's political past and dug up irrefutable evidence to show, that he does not deserve the support of the Democratic party. He then spoke about Hesing. His enthusiasm soon manifested itself and he pictured him as a man in whom all voters have the greatest confidence, regardless of their nationalistic origin. Mr. Hesing, when nominated, will be able to gather all the Democratic factions, while Harrison does not have that drawing power. If Hesing is elected, he will provide a model city administration.

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I F 5
I F 6
IV

- 3 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 23, 1893.

Mr. August Mette asked the assembly to select only delegates who actually share the sentiment of the voters within the 5th Ward; the conniving "ticket fixers " and their manipulations must be eliminated.

Senator Thiele also made a very fiery speech; he asserted with great confidence, that the 5,000 Democrats of the 5th Ward will show once and for all, that they have no further use for a continued dictatorship by a few professional politicians. No citizen should fail to register his vote for the Hesing delegates next Monday. Messrs. John Schaefer and Thomas Cavanaugh expressed similar views. Mr. Washington Hesing's candidacy was endorsed amidst great enthusiasm. It may be safely predicted, that the 5th Ward will send a large number of Hesing delegates to the convention. The Hesing sentiment makes rapid progress in all sections.

(More or less detailed news from many wards appear in the remainder of the article which covers three columns. All districts listed favor Hesing's mayoral candidacy. Transl.)

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IV

GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 20, 1893.

GERMANS OF 6TH WARD AND BETTER IRISH
ELEMENT FAVOR WASHINGTON HESING.

The German-American citizens of the 6th Ward met at Germania Hall, Halsted Street, yesterday. This meeting ought to be a good reminder of the old proverb: "Never count your chickens before they are hatched!" - (verbatim: Do not figure your bill without the Inn Keeper, - but this homily is unknown here, Translator)

It happens that the delegates of the 6th ward have promised the district to Harrison, but a very gratifying fact changes all this, since the well attended meeting brought a large contingent of well known, influential Irishmen who enthusiastically declared themselves for Hesing. Mr. Herman Remberg, president of the 6th Ward German-American Democratic Hesing Club, opened the meeting.

Mr. William Umbach, speaking in English, called attention to the necessity of making immediate preparations for a complete Hesing ticket, listing the primary delegates, as no just or honest action can be expected from the regular Democratic committee. Mr. Umbach also emphasized that a good

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 20, 1893.



aldermanic candidate will have considerable influence in procuring a winning ticket.

General Lieb spoke in German and appealed to the crowd to take united action in behalf of the German-American mayoral candidate. Take heed of this opportunity, a chance which you never had before. It is now within your power to cleanse Chicago's political life once and for all. We are not appearing here as proud defenders of Germanity but as citizens who are aware of the deplorable conditions which engulf us and all our compatriots, Irish, Scandinavian, native born, etc., who object to this intolerable environment, and are now asked to make a concerted effort to balk the opposing force.

It appears that the attitude of the various foreign elements in our national groups is a thoroughly friendly one, since nobody dissented when the president offered the following resolution, subject to a vote of acceptance.

"This meeting of German-American citizens of the 6th ward resolves to give its entire support to Washington Hesing, candidate for mayor of Chicago, as we have the fullest confidence in him. He will give Chicago a better

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 20, 1893.



administration than it ever had before.

"That we will do everything within our power that his candidacy may be assured at the Democratic convention."

Among those present, were noted the following prominent citizens from the ward: (46 names are published). Another meeting was arranged for next Tuesday...

The 21st, 3rd, 30th, 2nd, and 22nd wards have announced Hesing meetings for tonight.... All have German-Democratic clubs....

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 17, 1893.

PLANS FOR DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Bring Resolutions And Indorsements
In Favor Of Washington Hesing.

The Democratic convention will be held on February 28th, at Central Music Hall. This resolution, which originated with the executives of the Democratic party, a salutary proposal it must be conceded, gives sufficient guarantee that the convention will be orderly and civilly managed and this surely conforms to the interests of both candidates.

Wild scenes and fights will be dispensed with; no repetition of the last County convention proceedings will war the occasion in this instance, because only the actual delegates and members of the press will be admitted, while guests must show their tickets before entering the gallery. The plots of certain statesmen, whereby the convention was to be in the Battery D Hall, went awry.

The imported clique and stentorian bellowers who were to create sentiment for Harrison, find themselves shelved, but the respectable element of the party,

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 17, 1933.

which desires to see a candidate nominated, - the delegates of well-nigh 100,000 voters, - may feel well appeased. Another little scheme, which the fixers of the Harrison campaign concocted, was exposed to daylight yesterday, just in time to spoil the mess.

The proponents of this somewhat involved Machiavellian method, contemplated the following: McGillen, candidate for treasurer, was to be given support by the Harrisonians on a contingency; he is the chairman of the County Central committee which will open the convention, and as such, he was to appoint a temporary chairman, a subtle, amenable man who would nominate a committee to examine the credentials of delegates; and here we finally succeed in unraveling the intricacies of the Gordian Knot: the committee would exclude the Hesing delegates.

This selected and choice promoter of "Fair Play Carter", is "Black Jack" Fitzgerald, who is, incidentally, candidate for successor of Southtown, - but that is another story.

The Hesing campaign managers delved into these sinister plans yesterday. Evidently, Harrison's continuous parade of confidence does not hide the trepidation he feels in the saddle, otherwise he would not stoop to such means.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 17, 1893.

This uncertainty is understandable; one need only walk away for hours at the Hosing headquarters, Dearborn and Washington Streets, and view that continuous procession. A committee of the Hosing caliber, who interviews 600 to 700 citizens daily, who received constant, hearty assurances from business men and politicians of all nationalities with their ardent promises of support, such a man's strength must not be underestimated. It cannot be over emphasized, that in this fight the Germans show a profound interest, in contrast to their usual phlegmatic attitude towards the primaries, and even if Mr. Hosing does not obtain the nomination (for Mayor, expl.) it will nevertheless be an honorable testimonial expressing the esteem he enjoys among his compatriots.

Within the next 48 hours, order will come out of chaos; active, effective organization shall rule; at the primary districts the committees will function and then, it is up to us to do our share at the ballot box. Next Saturday the election-places will be announced; by that time, also disputes will have been settled by the party leaders.

The Hosing campaign managers are not able to nominate their own committees until this preliminary detail is disposed of. The Committee on Complaints, of

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 17, 1893.

the Democratic Central Association was again in session yesterday, throughout the day. The grievance of the 1st Ward even went to the Executive Committee, which revoked the decision of the lower committee; it decided in favor of the Ward committee representatives, Leienlocker, Hanna, Gelder and Carroll. The infamous gamblers, Skakel and O'Donnell, appeared for Harrison.

The demands of the Harrison representatives for the 4th and 9th Wards were upheld by the committee which so far showed thorough impartiality. In the 23rd Ward, where the fight pivots on the aldermanic question, the committee allowed Senator John F. O'Malley one judge in every primary district.

Resolutions of the 24th Ward: "Resolved, in consideration of the friendship and confidence which Grover Cleveland and John P. Altgeld have in Mr. Hesing, our delegates are hereby instructed to vote for Mr. Hesing's nomination at the convention.

"Resolved, that the Democrats are convinced, that the personal intercession of Mr. Washington Hesing and the influence of the Illinois Staats Zeitung have brought about the establishment of the Western Headquarters here, which in turn gave us the great western victories; that he was the recognized leader in the school fight which induced the Lutherans of the entire state to support

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 17, 1932.

the Democrats, resulting in Altgeld's election.

"Resolved, that aside from the Democratic party, thousands of Independents, Laborites, and Republicans, will vote for Washington Keating. All friends of a free conscience are grateful to him; the advocates of 'Open Sundays for the World's Fair' consider him a leader while Labor recognizes his attitude towards just demands and unionism, as well as his emphatic sympathy for the Homestead (Pa.) strikers, and his unselfish, valuable support of the Executive Clemency Movement (verdict: amnesty) for Mebbe, Bokwab and Fielden. (Explanation: Haymarket riot.)

"Although an American by birth, he was always intimately associated with everything pertaining to the German cause, and acted as a definite bulwark against the testotlers. In recognition of his valiant service in the field of education he obtained a large following. As a reform advocate he has done much towards the acceptance and improvement of our present Australian election laws. He agitated for a municipalization of the gas trust, for improvements, and so forth.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 17, 1893.

"Resolved, that we recognize in Mr. Hasing a man who is endowed with intrinsic knowledge, universal, worldly experience in European and American affairs and conditions, who because of his linguistic abilities is particularly capable of expressing our city's hospitality to the visitors; likewise he shows a true recognition of the various separate national groups which further the interests of our city. In one word, we declare that we consider him the ideal World's Fair Mayor and that Chicago honors itself when it gives honor to Washington Hasing."

The German Democratic Club of the 33rd Ward decided unanimously in favor of Hasing's nomination.... The assembly represented business and labor elements.

A mass meeting of all German Democratic Club members is scheduled for this evening at Orpheus Hall, to make them more conversant with their impending duties on election day.

The German Democrats of the 15th Ward elected the following officials: A. H. Bartram, president; and five others. The club will hold its next meeting on February 20th, at Turner Hall, Hammond and Railroad Avenues. The

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 17, 1893.

15th Ward organized a German-Democratic Citizen's Club last Wednesday evening... Sentiment is very strong for Hesing----

A meeting of 300, 12th Ward Democrats at the Oakley and Polk Street Hall was unanimously in favor of Hesing....

About 300 Democrats of the 32nd Ward met at Oxford Hall. An attempt to indorse Harrison was frustrated and it was resolved to send uninstrusted delegates to the convention.

The Cab Drivers' union, at its Monroe St. meeting, indorsed Hesing....

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REMAN



Illinois State's Titum, Feb. 17, 1933.

REPORT OF HARRISON'S BLATANT ATTEMPT OF
24TH WARD ORGANIZATION TO PREVENT
FAVORABLE ACTION FOR HESING.

Disgraceful Riot Follows.

"Fair play?!" Carter H. Harrison never lied more efficiently in his entire life! During this raging political battle which waxes with increasing acridness, one perceives his often repeated assertion that he favors the euphonious procedure known as "Fair play!"

Is it honest, fair play, if he or his adjutants provide 150 bonafide toughs to break up a meeting, because, in their apprehension they surmised that this assembly would presumably espouse the Hesing mayoral nomination? Thus, it behooves him to simply pack the hall; he circumvents the free expression of the people and uses brutal force to prevent the materialization of a favorable action for his opponent.

That was the Harrison action yesterday evening at the North Side Turner Hall, where the regular 24th Ward Democratic organization was in session. Carter

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 17, 1893.

H. Harrison and "fair play?!" He cannot expect it from him, any more than from the devil that he bathe in holy water or use the sign of the cross! Carter H. Harrison never can nor will abandon his well known, customary tactics to acquire by force what is not granted by bestowal. The history of former campaigns where Harrison was directly or indirectly interested, gives us ample data about his insidious methods.

Harrison and his cohorts consider everything as permissible, if it only produces results! If their own henchmen do not suffice to pack and terrorize a meeting of Democratic voters, then recourse may be taken to some Republicans, among whom a good supply of mercenaries can always be secured. One can truly declare by reverting to facts, that during this last contested nomination in particular, nine-tenths of the favorable resolutions for Harrison have been brought about by the unholy work of political "fixers"!

The 24th Ward is Washington Mesing's old ward, where he lived for 38 years. It should be evident that he has many personal friends and political adherents there. Obviously, Carter H. Harrison is quite aware of it and this



Illinois Starts Zeitung, Feb. 17, 1893.

prompts him to resort to such gigantic efforts to prevent Hering's friends from recording their declarations. Very expeditiously he dispatched a horde of West Side Harrisonians to the North Side Turner Hall to provoke, and promote a riot, to disperse the assembled by sheer force whereby the acceptance of favorable resolutions for Hering are made impossible.

In the large basement of the North Side Turner Hall more than 500 people had congregated last evening; about 350 were members of the regular Democratic 22nd Ward organization and the remainder, with a few exceptions, were Harrison men from West Side Wards. Well known Democrats from the 24th Ward whom we recognized, were: W. B. McAbee,..... 31 are listed.

Mr. McAbee, president of the organization, opened the meeting and expressed his gratification for the large attendance. He laid particular stress on the importance of the approaching spring election. Our Democracy he said, has regained the State of Illinois and now we must liberate Chicago from the Republican rule. This can only be accomplished if we show unfaltering solidarity and we must all work for the goal in the name of Democracy..... (The



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 17, 1893.

next paragraph lists routine business, bills, etc.)... A member of the organization offered a resolution to nominate Hering as the Democratic candidate for mayor. This resolution is identical to the one which the Independent 24th Ward Democratic Club had announced on the previous evening and it was the signal for the tumultuous onslaught of the Harrisonians.

Whistling, sibilant disapproval, howling and raving made the speaker's voice inaudible although he strained his vocal organs tremendously. But the Hering contingents were not to be outdone: repeated "Hurrahs" for Hering, set the walls a-trembling; hundreds of lusty throats out-screamed the Harrison clique. Time and again the Harrison man, Tom Lynch, who now had mounted a chair, encouraged them to incessant, raucous demonstrations resulting in indescribable disorder.

A certain Tom Doyle stationed himself before the chairman's table; screaming and gesticulating furiously, he demanded the substitution of Harrison's name on the resolution. When it proved unavailing, he insisted on tabling the motion. An individual managed to squeeze through the mass of humanity and



Illinois Starts Rioting, Feb. 17, 1893.

shoved forward a Grogier nomination. Nowhere between 50 and 60 people were now crowded around the speaker, screeching in an ear splitting manner. His calls for order were futile. By chance he got hold of a cane which became a splintered gavel.

A Mr. Fred Wetzel, probably German only by name, lost all semblance of decorum and actually attacked a Hesing constituent; instantly the latter's friends appeared and the flagrant fighter was unceremoniously repulsed. Rampant rowdyism had reached its crest; a general riot was averted only by the intercession of a few sensible men and the appearance of two blue-coats. As prospects for peace and definite acceptance of a candidate seemed remote, the meeting was adjourned until next Thursday amidst a threatened repetition of a similar action by the Harrison soldiery....

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 16, 1893.

GERMANS OF 22ND WARD ORGANIZE "WASHINGTON
HESING" CLUB TO OBTAIN VOTES.

The interest of the German voters mounts daily. All the German Democratic Clubs have taken on a permanent character and a large number of them have already expressed their preference for Hesing as mayor. Evidently, they are not satisfied with this very auspicious beginning. In many wards special Hesing clubs have been formed during the last few days and another was founded in the 22nd Ward yesterday, at a meeting in Ferd. Muhlen's Hall on North Ave., which was mostly attended by Germans.

It was a sizeable crowd, staunch supporters of Germanism from the 22nd Ward, who responded to the clarion call of Max Stern.... and others, to labor in the interests of their candidate, Washington Hesing. Aside from the above, many voters from the 16th, 17th, and 25th Wards were present. Among the more prominent citizens were noted the following: Max Stern (28 names are listed) and many more.

Mr. John M. Hermann opened the meeting with a few apt and very significant words. He said: "The coming mayoral election is of supreme importance, and

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 16, 1893.

particularly to the Germans; one of our compatriots, a son of German parents, in fact, a typical German,-a man endowed with exceptional talents and a thorough education - a man who is fully conversant with the conditions and requirements of our city, who, in spite of his comparative youth is probably more familiar with our existing needs than most leaders of our municipal administration during the last decade - a man in the sublimest sense of that word, is now a candidate for the mayor's office.

The Chicago Germans are a solid mass; many an instance gave us an adequate demonstration, and in the present case our German element, irrespective of party affiliation should feel honored in elevating one of its own members to that exalted office which can be bestowed by the voters. The name Hesing is inseparably associated with Chicago's Germanism, a fact which a few straggling, dissenting stinkers cannot undo. The Germans of our city should be united to a man in their nomination for Hesing and should express their intentions accordingly on election day!"

Mr. Hermann thereupon nominated Mr. Adolph Sturm as chairman, since he considers him to be an energetic and staunch supporter of liberty and right. He was elected forthwith amidst vociferous approval. Mr. Hermann attended to the



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 16, 1893.

secretarial duties.

The Chairman (Sturm) introduced Mr. Reisenegger who delivered a splendid speech wherein he severely criticized Hesing's adversary, Carter H. Harrison and characterized him as being undeserving of German support.

"Washington Hesing is made of entirely different timber than the megalomaniac, Harrison. He is the eminent and respected son of Anton Caspar Hesing, who has done more than any other German for the furtherance of Germanity and obviously, none, except the envious gentry will quibble about it.

"Washington Hesing is not a politician in conformity with the accepted definition of that term, and therefore a potent expectancy manifests itself, that he will provide an honest, capable administration."

Mr. Max Stern is a man of few words, but, true to the oft-quoted proverb, when he speaks, he hits the nail squarely on the head. He vindicated his reputation again last night by doling out expert advice on the approaching problems and declared that exigencies make it imperative to form a strong organization without delay. He suggested a Washington Hesing Club. His proposition found

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 16, 1893.

instantaneous acceptance, whereupon Mr. A. Sturm was elected presiding officer and Charles Errant, became the secretary of the new club.

After this, Mr. Sturm admonished all in his convincing manner, that one of our essential duties consists in electing only trustworthy delegates to the convention, individuals who cannot be swayed in their nomination for Hering; that we conscientiously participate at the primary election, since a mere declaration of principles and good intentions does not suffice.

Messrs. A. Sturm, Gen. Lieb and O. Naef added their very interesting speeches. The election of Mr. Sturm to the club's presidency was a fortunate selection, since he bristles with enthusiasm, a valuable attribute during the present contingency. He formed his collaborators into a committee... of eight. They will meet on Sunday, 10 A. M., at Mr. Sturm's home, 515 Wells St., to consider the divers strategic moves which must be formulated prior to the election.

Above all, a large club membership from the 22nd Ward and contiguous territory appears highly desirable, and efforts will not lag in that direction. The club's second meeting will be held at Kuhlen's Hall, Tuesday evening.

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PERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 16, 1893.

WASHINGTON NESING'S HEAD QUARTERS OPENED.

Washington Nesing opened his headquarters yesterday in an erstwhile bank office, southwest of Dearborn and Washington Sts. The establishment is equipped with all conveniences and has been partitioned to provide a large waiting room, and private offices for Mr. Nesing, the campaign managers, the clerical force and typists. From early morning until the late evening hours the place is a modern Mecca for influential politicians and businessmen. That corner will be a busy bee-hive; the staff will labor assiduously, perhaps more so than has been customary during former pre-convention days.

Nesing's chances improve consistently and such politicians as John P. Hopkins assert confidently, that his nomination will be a certainty. A branch of the Central Committee, which has been entrusted with the management of the primary election, took cognizance of the various complaints from divers wards yesterday, since there was some objection to the selection of election places and judges. The first ten wards were scanned thoroughly; the lists of the committee members were either accepted in their entirety, or partially revised to satisfy every candidate.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 16, 1893.

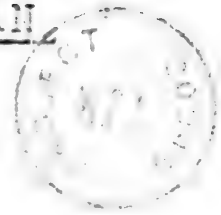
First Ward: The German-American Club of the 1st Ward arranged a meeting at Zimmermann's Hall yesterday; it was well attended and 35 new members joined the ranks. The speakers, Pres. Jacob Zimmermann and ... eight others, were fervently favoring Hering's nomination but aside from this, the Club had already endorsed him.

15th Ward: The Young Democratic Club of the 15th Ward elected its officers last Tuesday: President Ludmil Handlik and ten other officials. Its next regular session will be on Tuesday evening at their hall, California and Armitage Aves.

Notes: On Monday evening, Hering supporters in the 3rd Ward will hold a meeting, 31st St. and Indiana Ave.

Fred Stoll, a well known German of the 9th Ward, is a candidate for Town Clerk of the West Side.

Friday evening: A large meeting, for Germans from all wards, has been arranged at the Orpheus Hall under the auspices of the German Democratic Central Association. The issues of the spring election will be considered.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 16, 1893.

The Democrats of the 24th Ward favor Hesing ... Resolutions to nominate him and work in his interests follow:

"He is the friend of Cleveland, of Altgeld; we should leave no stone unturned to nominate Hesing"... One of the resolutions eulogizes Hesing's pro-Democratic publicity campaign in the following manner: ... "That our Chicago Democracy should give tribute to Washington Hesing for his achievements and service to our cause, and for the support which the Illinois Staats Zeitung has given us during the last great political campaign; furthermore, that a Democratic headquarters was obtained for Chicago during the last presidential election, that Washington Hesing was the principle leader of the Democratic party during its last victory and he therefore deserves recognition accordingly." "Explanation: W. Hesing was the editor of the Staats Zeitung at that time, translator.)

German Democrats of the 22nd Ward: The German-American Club of the 22nd Ward meets this evening at Ziesler's Hall, North Clark St., near North Ave., in order to make all the necessary arrangements which the preliminary work for elections entails. It is very desirable to have a large membership



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 16, 1893.

attendance on this occasion for the general advancement of the cause.

German Democrats, Lake View: The leading German Democrats from the 25th and 26th Wards (Lake View), show their ambitions by making extensive preparations for a mass meeting of German Democrats in the interests of the Hesing campaign. Location: Kuechler's Hall, Lincoln and Halsted St. The time will be announced later.

The Humboldt Club of the 15th Ward: This club met yesterday and the mayoral election provided a lively topic. Thus far a definite choice for a candidate has been held in abeyance, but sentiment is decidedly in favor of Hesing. Mr. Victor Teraski has been unanimously indorsed by the Club as the representative of the 15th Ward for the City Council. Mr. Teraski is a prominent German of the ward. He is the owner of a large cigar factory at 84-88 S. Franklin St.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 19, 1892.

ELECTION OF A MAYOR AND WASHINGTON HESING.

The next election in Chicago will take place on April 4, 1893. The local English-speaking press has written about it for the last six months, and has persistently brought up Washington Hesing's name in connection with it.

We remained silent about the whole affair, because we considered it premature. However, discussions about it have become so lively in many circles, that we can no longer evade it in these columns.

We have printed upon another page W. Hesing's statements, made to a reporter of the Chicago Herald. Through these the readers are informed how Hesing arrived at the decision of presenting himself at the Democratic city convention as a candidate for mayor, next spring; and how Carter H. Harrison has urged him to do so.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 19, 1892.

At this time, Hesing stated clearly and definitely the principles, upon which he would act in case he should be nominated and elected. The principles include the following: Reasonable liberty on Sundays, as well as during week days, but no licentiousness; honest and economical administration; suppressing of social evils, but no hypocritical promises of a complete and impossible eradication; keeping streets and alleys clean; sufficient police protection; as many improvements as our unfair taxing system permits; one term only for city officials, in order to eliminate every temptation to obtain a second term by means put at their disposal by their offices; the welfare of the city above party-politics; industrious public officials and workers in accordance with an eight-hour-day; personal supervision of the City Council by the mayor; capable men at the head of the different departments of the administration, and running affairs in business-like manner; initiation of reforms before administration scandals breakout;

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 19, 1892.

changes in the tax system in favor of small property owners; persistent efforts to maintain the city in an appropriate condition for the World's Fair.

This is a sound but difficult program. However, Washington Hesing is the man who is able to carry it out; and whoever knows his past, will agree with us.

As one of the managers of a large newspaper concern such as the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, he has gathered experience and gained the ability to manage a large city in accordance with sound business principles.

Nobody in Chicago knows the machinery of the city administration better than he does. He obtained this knowledge by an eager study of conditions and laws of the city, as well as through personal contacts and cooperation. As a member of the City and County School Boards he has rendered willing and valuable service.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 19, 1892.

Since Hasing is proficient in several languages, he is especially well qualified for the position of mayor during the World's Fair. Chicago never had a German mayor, although the Germans have chiefly contributed to its development and growth. Hasing has defended the rights of the Germans for over twenty-one years. He was one of the first who insisted, three years ago, upon a free Sunday during the World's Fair, in an address to the directors of the World's Fair.

Hasing not only possesses the necessary integrity, knowledge and education to execute his program successfully, but he has also a strong will and self-confidence.

The above contains the cool deliberations of the mind only. We purposely kept the voice of the heart silent. But these alone ought to be sufficient to make his candidacy highly desirable particularly to the Germans.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Nov. 7, 1892.

A MANIFESTO OF THE ALTGELD LABOR LEGION



The Altgeld Labor Legion, which has developed a commendable activity in this election campaign, has carefully investigated the damages caused by the contract system of prison labor to those trades which were directly affected by this system.... This legion has now issued a manifesto to the workers in Chicago, in which Mr. Fifer is accused of having committed a long list of sins, and in which labor is urgently requested to vote for J. P. Altgeld, from whom they can expect with certainty the protection of their interests. The manifesto, written in clear and forceful language, ends with the following words:

"Victory for Altgeld is victory for labor! His defeat is our defeat! We must support a mutual cause. Our loyalty will be to our honor; but our indifference will be to our disgrace. Every one should do his duty!"

GERMAN



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 7, 1892.

ONWARD, GERMAN MEN AND CHRISTIANS!

Only a few more days and the shouts of victory will peal through the whole country, "Babylon, the great, is fallen, is fallen!"

Some Germans also will stand aside, ashamed of having betrayed their brethren or of having acted as cowards and weaklings in this sacred combat.

Indeed, they have given away, for a mess of pottage, their liberty of conscience, their parental right, and their civil rights of equality.

If a German still fails to understand that, if he votes Republican at this election, he supports his enemies, he must be actually totally blind. Every candidate listed upon the Republican ballot co-operates with the nativists and Know-Nothings for our defeat, for the abolition of all German schools, and of all rights and privileges of a free German-Americanism. The hypocrisy, lies, and exaggerations of the Republicans can hardly be more fully exposed, than it was in this election campaign.

Now completely unmasked is Governor Zifer's hypocrisy against the Germans! And his pretense of favoring a complete change of the tyrannical school law

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 7, 1892.



has been fully uncovered.

All the contemptible pamphlets from the Republicans, full of falsehoods and deceits, are now fully and completely refuted by real witnesses. It would be an unpardonable indifference and stupidity to pretend not to know that the Germans are to be robbed of their liberty.

Therefore, wake up, you Germans! Wake up, you Christians, especially! ... God extends to you, Christians, his helping hand through the Democratic party. Can't you see it, you German, you, Christian? Why do you hesitate to grasp his helping hand? After our enemies have opposed us so bitterly and openly, we can do nothing else but to vote next Tuesday for the Democratic candidates. Neither would you be honest, if you acted otherwise. You are, on the one hand, willing to accept help from the Democrats, namely, to liberate you from the tyrannical school law and other oppressions, and on the other hand, you desire to bring about their defeat. You welcome them with one hand, and in the other hand you hold the dagger with which you want to kill your friend in his time of need.

You expect help from the Democrats, and they have already proven to you that

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 7, 1892.

they will help you; but you try to defeat them by voting for their enemy. Are you not ashamed of such treachery? You can not afford to do it. Think it over! Quit drinking from the intoxicating cup of Republican lies and pretensions!

A. B. A. German Lutheran.



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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 7, 1892.

GERMAN VETERANS MANIFEST ENTHUSIASM
FOR THEIR COMRADE, F. VOCKE.

A large number of veterans of the Civil War and of the German-French War of 1870 assembled last night in the North Side Turner Hall to come to a decision as to what attitude to take toward F. Vocke, the candidate for congress.

A. Erbe was elected chairman, and Dr. Bluthardt, secretary. The chairman then stated that he thought it unnecessary to enthuse the veterans especially in order to elect Mr. Vocke, since there can be no doubt in their minds, when the choice is between Mr. Vocke and Mr. Goldzier.

In a stirring and brief address, A. Georg described Vocke's brilliant career and asserted that his election is beyond a shadow of doubt.

"It would be", he continued, "a calamity for the Germans, if it were possible that such a man as Vocke, who has been known for 35 years as a man of merit and honor, could be defeated by Goldzier, a man who is only known by his name, and that only for a few years. If such a thing could happen, he would despair

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 7, 1892.

indeed of the intelligence of the Germans"...

Dr. Bluthardt and others expressed similar opinions ... A committee was appointed to draw up the resolutions, the following of which were accepted:

"As we are convinced that our comrade and fellow-citizen, W. Vocke, is especially capable to be a member of Congress, and that he as such would not only be an honor to the citizens of the fourth district of Illinois, but also to all German-Americans of the whole United States..... and:

"As we are convinced that it is the distinct duty of the Civil War veterans, and the veterans of the German-French War to make his election absolutely certain, and to grant him the opportunity to serve the country with his brilliant capacities and excellent knowledge;

"Be it resolved, therefore, to give W. Vocke our votes gladly, and to do our best to persuade our friends and neighbors of the 4th district to do the same on election day."



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G. ALLEN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 3, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30279

A WORD FOR ALL.

In view of the fact that Chicago is a cosmopolitan city, and that we have other nationalities living here besides the German, we believe it is our duty to call attention to the importance of the election on next Tuesday. To do this, we will publish in our Sunday issue, Testen, an appeal in English, Irish, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Bohemian, Polish, Italian, Greek, Spanish, French, Russian, Chinese, Japanese, Armenian, Persian, Arabian, Egyptian, Portuguese, etc.

The Republicans want to buy the election, as they did four years ago, in order to enslave the people and take away their personal liberty forever. Therefore, it is urgent for those who come here to live as free men in a free country, to join that specific party, which will protect the liberties of the people, and to vote for those men, who are striving, and have the ability to liberate our country from the curse of corruption. These men are Cleveland and Altgeld, and the party is the Democratic party.

We ask, therefore, that our German fellow-citizens, who desire to see Cleveland and Altgeld elected, call the attention of citizens of other nationalities

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 5, 1892.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30273

to the appeal in the Testen printed in their own languages. It appears that 95% of the German-Americans are for Cleveland and Tilden, and by helping the others, we do our share to win the election.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Oct. 14, 1892.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3000

"CLEVELAND AND ALTGELD"
WATCHWORDS OF THE FIRST GERMAN MASS-MEET-
ING

The first German Democratic mass-meeting of this campaign took place last night in the Central Music Hall. It can be truthfully said, that it was a very fortunate beginning. The meeting was well attended, but not as well as expected, since there were some empty seats... This meeting was a real German gathering - German through and through. Here were men in their working clothes, the small business man, the tradesman, - people, who do not make a business of politics. They recognize this battle for Cleveland and Altgeld, and against class-legislation, high tariffs and nativism, as a defense of a principle. The audience became acquainted with Dr. J. Senner, the editor of the New York Staats-Zeitung. He is a capable and effective speaker, and his words made a deep impression upon the audience. His logical, well-arranged arguments for a tariff reform, his defense of Cleveland's attitude toward the tariff question, so clearly explained that everybody could understand it, were received with generous and repeated applause. When the speaker declared that the Germans in the East extend their sympathy to the German-Americans in the West in their battle against all

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forms of nativism, and when he portrayed Cleveland as the man who stands closer to the Germans than any other American statesman ever has since Abraham Lincoln, a thunderous applause went through the hall, evidencing the fact that Grover Cleveland was understood in this meeting.

Another storm of applause roared through the hall, when the second speaker of the evening, the candidate for Congress, J. Goldzier, reminded the audience, that for the first time in the history of the state the Germans were honored to have a man from their group carry the banner of the Democratic Party, J. P. Altgeld. If the Germans, he stated farther, do their duty, then one of them will receive the delegates from the nations of the earth at the World's Fair, as Governor of the State, J. P. Altgeld....

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Abendpost, October 14th, 1892.

Democratic Mass Meeting.

The Democratic Mass Meeting sponsored by the German-American Democratic Club of Cook County and held last night in the Central Music Hall, took place in a very satisfactory way to the friends of Cleveland and Altgeld. The attendance was much better than two weeks ago in the same Hall of a Republican meeting. It was regretted that the candidate for Governor, Mr. Altgeld, was prevented from appearing in person. Dr. Sermer of the New York State Newspaper and Julius Goldzier, Democratic candidate of the 4th congressional district, were the main speakers.

The meeting was opened by a short speech of Louis Nettlehorst, who said, that the Republican Party had long ceased to embody the ideals of the Germans in their principles. They were only serving the almighty Dollar and an uncouth Nativism.



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The Democratic Party does not create monopolists. Dr. Sermer said that the Germans of the East had sent him to give a brotherly hand to the Comrades of the West, and to ask them for their support in the great battle in which both interests are alike. He cannot comprehend, that there are still Germans, who will be fooled by the promises of the Republicans. It is as if a farmer painted on the walls of his stable a landscape with a beautiful pasture for his cows. He compared the pasture with the Mc Kinley Bill and the cows with the credulous Germans. It is true, that, business is at the upgrade, but the reason is not the Mc Kinley Bill but the good harvest of the previous year, and the poor conditions of Europe. American industry is already among the largest of the world and the immense tariffs only benefit the Monopolists. The Democratic Party protects the workman and if the Republicans are victorious it will be too bad for the working man. The small business man, and the preservation of the dear Mother tongue. The speaker gave his appreciation of the principles of Grover Cleveland, the German's friend and the Gubernatorial candidate Altgeld.

The final speech was made by Julius Goldzier, who pointed out that the Republican Party had imported foreign workmen which shows the way they were protecting the American Working man.

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He asked the German American people to stand man by man with the Democrats, their true friends. During the war the Republicans received the German warriors with open arms, but in peace time they wish to destroy their language and spirits. Grover Cleveland and the German American, John P. Altgeld are the true friends of the Germans.

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GERMAN LUTHERANS REMAIN LOYAL

The German Lutherans are firm and loyal not only in the city of Chicago, but also in the country towns of Illinois. Nothing can entice or seduce them to change their mind, about voting for Altgeld and other worthy Democrats on November 8th. Many of them prefer the Democratic ticket, although they were Republicans before the Edward Law became effective.

The Lutherans all agree that the Democrats deserve the preference as far as the State ticket is concerned. This became very obvious at a recent meeting, where the elected delegates of the numerous German Lutheran Churches made the following practical resolutions:

To organize Democratic Clubs for citizens; to promote the ones already established; to hold meetings, where the school question will be thoroughly discussed by able speakers; to give instructions, in meetings, about the proper marking of the ballot; and to appoint special committees, whose duty it will be to have the voters register in time.

An outstanding member of the committee made the following remarks in the meeting:



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"We must try to preserve the freedom of conscience. Although I have been a Republican for twenty-five years, I will vote in November for the Democratic Party, because it is trying to retain this liberty for us."

In addition to this we have the recent announcement of the School Committee, denouncing the rumors about treason and desertion, confirming their loyal and active adherence to the manifesto of May 6th, which implies faithful support of Altgeld and the Democratic ticket in Illinois.

The firmness and loyalty of the Lutherans will be an encouraging example to most Germans in the State.



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 6, 1892.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC DEMONSTRATION.

The Germans of the 5th senatorial district assembled last night in large numbers in Hoerber Hall, 710 Blue Island Ave., where a German Democratic meeting was announced. About 600 or 700 men were present, representing all trades and professions. They listened to the speakers with rapt attention, and were convinced of the importance of the next election, particularly in regard to the German-Americans in the United States.

M. Schroeder introduced the first speaker of the evening, Conrad Krez, who is well-known in the United States, and in Germany as a poet, and who is, at the present, the prosecuting attorney of Milwaukee. He captured the hearts of the audience by storm, being a capable, sincere public lecturer. In a very humoristic, as well as pungent and drastic manner



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he explained the significance of Germanism, pointing out what a great treasure the Germans have in their mother tongue, and how they should preserve and protect it. The speaker asserted that the demand to speak English only, in the United States, is not only unfair, but can not be justified historically nor constitutionally.

The chief topic, of course, was the real issue of the day, which has deeply aroused the Germans in Illinois, and touches all their interests. The opponents, the speaker declared, have failed to give us an answer, stating in what respect the German schools in the United States are a reproach. Only that which is good is being taught in German schools; teaching children to honor father and mother. Who can deny that the home is the foundation of every form of government? If German children are to learn English well, they must master German first of all. Whoever is against instructions in German, is evidencing that he is afraid the United States might become germanized.

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There is not a word in the constitution, that German shall not be spoken in America. Genuine American is the language of the Sioux, the Choctaws, etc., but English is just as much a foreign language as the German. English is nothing else but a Low-German dialect, mixed with French and Celtic words.

The Anglo-Saxons went from Holstein to England, and from there to America. If an old Anglo-Saxon came here today, he would not understand his posterity, but he would understand his German tribesmen, who speak pure Anglo-Saxon even today.

The German language has remained pure, as no other language in the world. If the Germans of Illinois would speak plainly at this election, the so-called Americans would certainly not forget the Germans.



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The Edward Law...has no other tendency and purpose than to abolish German from the United States. A law which aims to do this, is inhumanly unjust. The Germans would never attempt to forbid the Anglo-Americans the use of their language. They are trying to be just, as justice only can govern a country.

The law grants freedom of speech and religious liberty; and the statutes of the law can be taught in German, as well as in English, otherwise the decalogue would have to be learned in Hebrew.

The Germans are loyal and law-abiding citizens. They want no revolution, but only recognition of their rights, and for these they are fighting in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa. Whoever is not willing to fight for it, is not worthy to be a citizen of this free country. The election will demonstrate that the Germans know how to secure and protect their rights. The time before the election is highly important. The citizens can inform themselves as to which party defends their just cause, and act accordingly.



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Next the tariff question came up for discussion. Krez described how the Republicans are trying to scare the voters with the presumption that the Democrats want to introduce free-trade, in order to get them in the Republican fold. It is absolutely unthinkable, he said, to abolish tariff, because it is the best and safest method to acquire the necessary funds for the government. We will always have high tariffs in order to equalize the difference in European and American wages.

Mr. Krez consummated his effective speech in appealing to the audience to fight for their rights as Germans, and therefore, to vote for the Democrats.

Another speaker, Francis Hoffmann, reviewed the development of the school question, and also the growth of the independent German movement. As long as the Edward Law exists, he said, the Germans must and will act unitedly for its repeal. The Republicans have given sweet promises, but they can not be trusted. We must support the Democrats, because they have proven their honesty. J. P. Altgeld has taken a definite and honest stand in this matter, therefore the Germans should vote for Altgeld. His victory would remove the school question forever.

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The Germans have apparently grasped the importance of this matter. This is evidenced by their activities in meetings. However, every German should disseminate propaganda individually, so that an overwhelming victory will be achieved....and the Edward Law forever abolished.

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GRUNDY COUNTY LEADS FOR DEMOCRATIC SPEAKERS,
BECAUSE THE GERMANS ARE SLIPPING FROM
THE REPUBLICANS.

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The German Democratic Bureau Organized.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 10275

A clarion call of distress characteristic and significant when one considers how the patient public is given daily doses of assurance by the Tifer party managers, that our "German Testimony" would not even dream of deserting the Republicans - came to the ears of Jamieson and associates yesterday, to the very men who have vouched to save the fatherland and Tifer.

The call for help came from Grundy County, home of Vice-Governor-candidate Ray, and the messenger of the ominous news was W. L. Sackett, editor of the Morris-Herald, one of the most acrid Secret Society Publications, the mouthpiece of Ray. He came as the ambassador of the terrified Grundy County Republicans to tell the State Central Committee at the Grand Pacific Hotel, that the Germans in the German Townships deliberately announce their intention of voting for the Democratic ticket.

Everything has been tried in those localities to change their attitude, but

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to no avail. If nothing extra-ordinary can be accomplished, then thousands of Germans will be alienated from the Republican party. The party should send a prominent German speaker into that county, it might help a bit. Heads went into a huddle, the Republican list of German speakers was scanned, but the sought-for subject was not found, so it was agreed to telegraph an urgent request to Richard Quencher, General Consul to Mexico, temporarily sojourning at his home in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, to sally instantaneously towards Grundy County and talk a little German for Tifer and Ray.

The Democratic Bureau.

Towards the end of the week the inscription: "Central Bureau of the German Democrats for Cleveland, Stevenson and Altgeld," will appear over the portals of 167 Washington St., and at these quarters lively political actions are bound to develop within the ensuing weeks. The executives of the German Central Association held a meeting yesterday, at the Metropolitan Block, and decided to rent two large rooms on the first floor, in the 167 Washington St. Bldg., contiguous to the Staats-Zeitung Bldg.

Mr. Emil Karpowsky of the Staats-Zeitung was elected to the secretarial post

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for naturalization, registration and information on political matters, while Mr. Eugene H. Bellar, editor of the Luxemburger Unabhaengiges Wochenblatt (Luxemburger Independent Weekly) was state secretary of ward organization activities.

Mr. Bellar's duties will be to create German organizations in all wards which have a fair percentage of Germans and likewise in rural districts, in order to interest them in this political combat and the important questions associated with it. Mr. Karpowsky's job is to superintend the naturalization of the Germans, to see to it, that no German name shall be missing in the voting list on registration day, and to provide desired information to ward clubs, etc. The inquiries or rather, census will be conducted from house to house, in all districts, wards, and precincts where Germans live; it will be entrusted to people who are living in the neighborhood and therefore know the locality.

Congressman Cable and Secretary Nelson promised, that the State and National Bureau will supply all necessary election literature to the German organization, since it has the advantage of being an independent, exclusively German managed and supported affair. The two secretaries of the Executive

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and Central Association, Messrs. Barblinger and Thiele, will also have their offices in the German Bureau; surely, the organization cannot complain about an insufficiency of efficient help.

A committee of six, Messrs. Lieb, Haerting, Noechster, Stern; Goldzier, and Senff, have been requested to issue a proclamation to the German people and the Central Association will give it adequate publicity in the newspapers and also print thousands of copies of it, which will be sent throughout the land. This declaration will contain an exhaustive treatise on the tariff, coinage (silver) and the school question from the Democratic standpoint; also the aspect of personal liberty, one of the tenets of which received considerable and proper attention during the recent convention, will be given extensive elucidation in this pamphlet.

The German Democrats are in a fortunate position; they can discuss the two questions just as unrestrictedly as the tariff problem and are not compelled to soft pedal it by referring to it as "ancient history." They can peruse the schemes of the present, they need not unearth and quote the deeds of their fathers, 30 years ago.

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The "German Union" (Republican) cannot afford such an introspection. This "Call to the People" will only be signed by bona fide Germans who actually read it, - Germans, temporarily residing in Europe are barred.

General Lieb will communicate with Carl Schurz, in order to induce this famous speaker to address a mass meeting.

In order to admonish the Germans who have the cause at heart, we append the registration dates; time is precious.

1st day	-	Oct. 18th	
2nd "	-	" 25th	
Revision	-	" 29th	---

Fred Torch now faces serious competition from Max Werberhardt, police court judge, who appears to be a judicial candidate. That Mr. Werberhardt would be suitable timber for that office is universally conceded; he is a lawyer, a very erudite man, who can point to an exceptionally honorable past as a public official. The belief prevailed however, that he should not be

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nominated as he was merely a judge of the police court, but that opinion seems to have subsided now....

Various Items.

... Julius Goldzier will probably be endorsed by the People's Party. On Thursday evening, German-American citizens will meet at Karnecke's Hall, at Siegel and Sedgwick Streets, to organize the 22nd Ward Cleveland - Altgeld Club.

The Executives of the Democratic County Central Committee have resolved to levy a 6% tax upon the total income which the candidates may derive from their official salaries, if elected.

The Chicago Tribune, Aug. 19, 1892.

WASHINGTON HESING AND THE GERMAN LUTHERANS

The position of member of the democratic national campaign committee has its serious drawbacks. Wednesday that organization had to listen to an interminable address from Mr. Washington Hesing of this city. It might as well be understood now as later that he never can be elected mayor, if it is his intention to make speeches and send in messages to the council of the length of that one. He must take a Cideon oath to limit his eloquence to a few thousand word doses.

His speech simply was an appeal to the committee to establish branch quarters in this city and spend a great deal of the campaign funds among the bums here on an assurance from Mr. W. Hesing that the democracy could get the votes of 20,000 out of the 35,000 Republican German Lutherans of Illinois, if they were met in the right spirit, and if German literature - meaning thereby, the Staats Zeitung - were distributed freely among them.

Mr. Hesing did not explain to the committee what he meant by the "right spirit", but he took it for granted that its members knew. Those Republican German Lutherans, however, whose votes Mr. Hesing, a Roman Catholic, have been twice tendered to free trade, Cleveland may be interested to know what he meant by

The Chicago Tribune, Aug. 19, 1892.

the right spirit.

The "spirits" which animate the entire Democratic party with the exception of a few straddlebugs, and which Mr. Hosing calls the "right" spirit, are the spirit of free trade and the spirit of spoils. The first spirit means the entire abolition of protection; the repeal of all duties on the cheap labor products of the European countries; the obtaining of the revenue at present derived from them, from duties levied on tea, coffee, sugar, and similar articles; and the forcing down of the wages paid in this country, until they are as low as those which the German citizens of the United States got before they came to this country.

Mr. Hosing thinks that if the Democrats will only approach these Republican Lutherans who have been protectionists all their lives in a free trade spirit, the latter will drop their Republican ballots, accept Democratic free trade ones, and march to the polls shouting hosannas for Cleveland. Perhaps he is a little over-sanguine and is counting his chickens - not merely before they are hatched, but before the eggs are laid.

The Chicago Tribune, Aug. 17, 1892.

GERMAN REPUBLICANS ORGANIZE

Committees Appointed to Look after the Details of Campaign Work

A number of leading German republicans of Chicago and vicinity held a meeting at the Grand Pacific to organize for campaign work.

Among those present were Messrs. Edward G. Halle, Dr. F. T. Bluthardt, Dr. E. Bert, Henry C. Senne, Otto C. Schneider, William Vorke, Frank Thoma, F. W. Froch, Dr. P. F. Trickow, Theodore Arnold, Jacob Gross, John Tedens, Richard Michaelis, Michael Umdenstork, Carl F. Herrmann, Joseph Brucker, Herman Felsenthal, Peter Hand, Ernest Fecker, and Eugene Seeger. Louis Henk sent word that he would co-operate later on.

On motion of Mr. Michaelis, the name of German Republican Union for Illinois was adopted for the organization. Edward G. Halle was elected president, and Eugene Seeger, secretary. It was resolved to complete the organization in a meeting to be held at the Grand Pacific at four o'clock next Friday.

President Halle appointed William Vorke, Jacob Gross, Richard Michaelis, Joseph Brucker and Carl F. Herrmann, a committee to submit a call to be addressed to

WPA (ILL) PROJ 3-1-13

The Chicago Tribune, Aug. 17, 1892.

the German-American voters of Illinois. Dr. Bluthardt, Peter Hand, and Richard Michaelis were appointed as a committee to submit a list of names of German republicans, from which an executive committee shall be selected. It was resolved to spread the organization all over the state as speedily and as vigorously as possible.

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DIE ABENDPOST, May 16th, 1892.

The German Lutherans and Politics.

The Executive-Committee of the Illinois German Lutherans formally decided to support the Democratic Party during the coming election. A meeting of representatives from all German Lutheran Congregations will be held this coming Wednesday. The political agitation is in full swing and organized by the Independent German-American Citizens Club, which has engaged a speaker for a meeting at the St. Jacob Hall, corner Garfield and Tremond Street.

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Illinois Staats - Zeitung May 14, 1892.

THE GERMAN LUTHERANS FOR ALTGELD AND THE
DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET

With inflexible logic the German Lutherans manifest their stand for Altgeld and the Democratic ticket in this coming election campaign, although the majority of them voted the Republican ticket two years ago. The following is a verbal quotation of their excellent manifesto:

"To our Churches and Societies.

At its annual meeting, the Illinois district indorsed the following resolutions:

Resolved, that we demand the unconditional repeal of the present compulsory school laws.

Resolved, that we support unitedly and exclusively that particular party and its respective candidate who stands for the right principals in regard to this school question, and who can furnish us the most reliable guarantees that such principles shall be maintained in the future.



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Resolved, that the school committee investigate the situation and the platforms of both political parties in the light of these resolutions and then determine to which one of the two parties we shall give our support."

After the committee complied with the request, and closely investigated party declarations as well as the situations in general it reported its findings and the decision of their consultations;

Both political parties have declared themselves for the repeal of the school law. Which one of both parties will give us the positive assurance that it not only will keep its promise, but that it will stand for right principles when new laws are being passed?

In the light of above facts we had to answer the question: Which party can we entrust with our worthy cause?

We were compelled to say that the Republican Party can not be trusted, because of their previous action. Can we expect that they will be honest with us, since they do not think it wrong to break their promise?

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The Democratic Party kept its promise, defending us openly two years ago, and their present statements are in complete agreement with their previous honorable actions. If it were a case of personal advantage, or if money or property were involved, it might be excusable for the sake of certain preferences to trust again one who has broken his promise, but this school affair is a matter of Christian parents and the Christian Church; it is a matter of conscience and God's cause, and we can not risk it into untrustworthy hands. We must judge strictly in accordance with facts and act correspondingly.

The committee can therefore give only the following verdict:

"For the sake of our conscience in regard to the school question, we must unitedly and exclusively stand for the Democratic Party and its respective candidates, because the Democratic Party stands for the right principles in this matter and without reservation, and offers us for the preservation of such principles in the future the best security."

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Illinois Staats - Zeitung April 21, 1892.

GERMANS AND THE RECENT ELECTION

Nearly three weeks have passed since the recent local election. The Anglo-American press mentioned all kinds of reasons for the sudden political revolt, but not the true reason, the real cause, which was the resentment and abhorrence of the German-Americans against the rapidly spreading corruption in local politics and administration under the leadership of unscrupulous politicians. The real cause, which is so clearly in evidence, was not recognized by those organs of public opinions. Perhaps they did not care to do so, as not a word about it was mentioned in their columns. But why should the German and Bohemian population of the respective wards receive credit for their concerted action from journalists of the opposing nationalities? This would be too stupid.

Whether the Anglo-Irish as Raster called the Anglo-Saxons like it or not, it is an established fact that almost one-third of Chicago's population is Germans or of German descent. Every change that has been made for the improvement of our local government can be traced to the German-American element of our population; therefore we may assert that this element represents the sound nucleus, or the

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political leaven, as it were, for the development of this metropolis. It is not mere flattery, but the simple and true restatement of an undeniable fact, that during the last quarter of a century no move toward real improvements, or in a progressive and liberal direction, no radical changes of old and rotten conditions has taken place, without the energetic and united actions of the German-Americans. It can not be denied that the average German-Americans justly deserve the reproach that they are indifferent towards public affairs, but they may offer as an excuse for their lack of activity in political meetings, etc., that they can not participate in the wild doings of the political Irish gang - not to be confused, of course, with the Irish population in general. However, the German American is fully aware of his duties as a citizen, notwithstanding his apparent indifference toward politics.

The unique sense of justice has proven itself again at the recent election and those who were elected can, with few exceptions, give credit to the German-Americans. To do so would take little effort and would involve no expense, because the German-Americans demand no extra privileges, but only equality with all other citizens.

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They definitely ask for a decent liberal and economical administration of the city, and a just and even rate of tax-assessment of the different townships, as long as the absurdities of separate town administrations exist. There are too many lazy heads in the City Council for us to entertain hope for the immediate future as far as a decent and reasonable administration is concerned, but the nuisance of separate township administrations must be attacked immediately.

It is indeed commendable of the Germans that they periodically and unitedly make a clean-sweep of public corruption, but it would be much more effective if they gave the public servants to understand that they are watched and that the taxpayers are the masters in these public affairs. It would be even better if the German-Americans would exert their powerful influence for the abolition of the prevalent abominable system of taxation and the seven-headed township administration within the City limits, as well as the double-headed county and city government. It seems to me that the many achievements the Germans in Chicago have effected in the field of local politics ought to be an adequate inducement and encourage them to fight for such far-reaching results.

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LUTHERANS PROTEST

German Lutherans have protested energetically against methods and means, whereby they are abused for political purposes. A definite and emphatic declaration against this abuse will be forthcoming soon.

The politicians, indeed, have of late embarrassed and vexed the German Lutheran voters. Politicians, who two years ago were drastically unconcerned about the opinions of Lutherans in regard to their candidates, and the same politicians who insulted the Lutherans, calling them enemies of public schools, are now overflowing with endearing terms for "our German fellow citizens." They are exceedingly anxious to scrutinize the attitude of the Lutherans in regard to the one or the other candidate, and with political shrewdness they make their decisions against certain candidates, if they think their respective nomination is against the wishes of the Lutherans.

Why are they so exceedingly anxious? When in 1890 the Lutherans elected H. Raab with a majority of 36,000 votes, they demonstrated to the Republicans what the

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party is without them. It was natural, of course, that the Republicans took this matter to heart.

This, undoubtedly, met with the approval of the Lutherans. The overwhelming majority of the Lutherans are no more involved in political machinations than any good citizen should be, but they were deeply concerned to have the school controversy settled. The Democrats had proven their friendship in time of need, and it was therefore logical that the Lutherans turned to them first. When, however, the Republicans suddenly changed their attitude all along the line and promised to amend their ways and be helpful, it was up to the Lutherans to decide which one of the two parties would be more reliable, and could be more readily depended upon definitely to remove the evil.

This situation was exploited by the politicians, and each one claimed that he alone was able to obtain the votes of the Lutherans. Fifer's enemy declared the Governor's unpopularity among the German Republicans to be a sufficient reason against his nomination. At this time the candidacy of Judge Collins was announced and it was said he was able to lead the Lutherans back into the camp of the Republicans.

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The fact of the matter was that the Lutherans had not decided for or against any of the candidates, including Fifer, Altgeld, and Collins, although Collins was agreeable to all Germans, because of his liberal viewpoint. For the Lutherans it was not a battle for personalities, but for principles; it was not a question of nominating this or that man, but to thoroughly abolish the compulsory school law.

Now the Lutherans must know from experience that there are certain people, who pretend to speak for them, but who have no authority to so do, who publicly in ward meetings dicker for their vote and openly announce the candidates who can have the votes and who not.

An eminent German stated last night: "Nobody has a right to speak for the Lutherans. We fight for a principle, and not for this or that candidate".

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VICTORY OF THE STAATS - ZEITUNG ALL ALONG
THE LINE

The spring election resulted in an abundance of surprises. The new Australian election system has triumphantly stood the test for the second time. It proved itself to be what it was claimed to be. The citizens of Chicago were granted for the first time, the opportunity to vote according to their own convictions without being influenced by politicians, terrorists, and others.

The result is that the better candidates won and that the election was a satisfactory one. The thirty-four alderman who were elected yesterday are, with few exceptions, men of honor and we may expect that the next City Council will protect the interests of the people. The election was a victory for the independent thinking citizens who, declined to be dominated by "partyism" and therefore voted for the best candidates.

The Illinois Staats - Zeitung is likewise satisfied with the election results. We are principally happy over the election of our friend, E. Hoehster, and his young and brave comrade, H. Bartling. This victory with a considerable majority



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of votes is a certain compensation for Hochster in view of the fact that he was very viciously attacked by certain people. The only Republican who was able to rescue himself from the shipwreck was the German-American, Peter Laas. In Westtown the strength and influence of the Germans was even more outstanding. Here it was possible to elect the Republican, A. Wulf, a German, who was heartily supported by us, with a majority of nearly five thousand votes, and also the German Democrat, F. Niehoff, was elected with a majority vote of six thousand. The Staats - Zeitung recommended both candidates, and is indeed happy that the results are so favorable to its friends. However, we apprehend that the Democrats of West and Southtown will again blame the Germans for voting only for their own countrymen.

For their consideration we point to the tactics of the administration and assert that these caused such results. Because as soon as the Germans realized that the Republicans were determined to elect Dwyer regardless of what reprehensible methods they had to use, the friends of Wulf and Niehoff became aroused and the overwhelming majority of votes was the brilliant result. Germans were also victorious at the local election of Lake, where both elected Democrats, Kotzenberg and O. Mueller, are our friends.

Alderman Cullerton was defeated. He was a leader in the City Council for twenty-one



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years. The Staats - Zeitung did not participate in the battle against him, although we were well acquainted with his merits and demerits. We are convinced that the citizens of the ninth Ward will know what is to their advantage. We hope that F. Rhode will prove himself worthy of his German name. The confidence extended to him by such a majority of votes must be a source of pride and satisfaction to him.

More Germans than ever before will be members of the City Council. There will be twenty-one of them. The City Council will remain predominantly Democratic. Of the thirty-four aldermen remaining in office, twenty-one are Democrats and of the newly elected, there are fifteen Democrats; therefore, the City Council will consist of thirty-six Democrats and twenty-eight Republicans.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats - Zeitung April 4, 1892.

A CONFERENCE OF GERMAN - AMERICANS



A conference was held yesterday in the 2nd Ward by German-American friends of Alderman Bierling and of candidate Cooper. The purpose of the meeting was to find ways and means of preventing the election of candidate Levee and of the Irish bully, Horan. They came to the conclusion that it would be necessary to unite their efforts upon one of the candidates, and to choose the stronger one, apparently Cooper, in order to protect the Ward against Horan. However, no resolutions were adopted.



GERMAN

Die Abendpost, April 2nd, 1892.

A good Advice of the Chicago Tribune.

The Chicago Tribune, which, without doubt, has not much sympathy for German aspirations in Chicago, is giving bad advice to the voters of the 9th Ward. This Newspaper(Tribune) is recommending a split vote, by advising the 9th Ward voters to put any respectable name on the ticket, as long as this name does not indicate a "Saloonkeeper" or "Notorious Politician."

The Chicago Tribune, for known reasons does not even mention the name of Mr. Frederick Rohde, who has been for years a respectable personality in the 9th Ward. Even if Mr. Rohde would not be a German, he would have all German votes just the same due to his clean past and honest character.

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IV

GERMAN

Illinois Staats - Zeitung April 1, 1892.

EMIL HOECHSTER AND ADAM WULF



The undersigned are well aware of the fact that many of the German-American citizens do not as yet know anything about the opportunity offered to them, namely to elect a man who deserves to be elected to the office for which he has been made a candidate in the last hour without any effort on his part. The German voters and German influence should carry him through to victory. For this reason we take the liberty to acquaint you with the candidate, Emil Hoechster, Assessor for the Northside. It appears superfluous to mention Mr. Hoechster's intelligence, ability, and reliability; however, we wish to remind the German voters that Mr. Hoechster is not only a German by birth but that he has proven by his efforts and public activity that he is a German-American in the truest sense of the term. He has always tried to promote the interests of the German-Americans. We believe that he fully deserves the support of the German-Americans and that he has a just claim to it, therefore we ask of you to extend it to him. In the performance of his duties in that official capacity he will be an honor not only to himself but also to all German-Americans.

Respectfully,

Louis Nettelhorst,
Julius Goldzier,

Illinois Staats - Zeitung April 1, 1892.



Fritz Goetz,
William Kuecken,
Louis O. Kohtz,
Max Stern.

The undersigned are eminent German, E. Hochster can be proud of these endorsements. His popularity among the Germans increases daily irrespective of certain attacks from certain people on the northside.

The same is true of the honest German business man of the Northwest, Adam Wulf. His friends and supporters among the citizens and taxpayers on the Westside are becoming more numerous. Adam Wulf has voluntarily agreed to turn over to the city all interest which may accrue from the deposits of municipal tax money. No assessor has done this until now. If Wulf is elected this promise will be kept, because he possesses an honorable and dependable character and is known as a genuine German business man of Chicago Avenue.

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GERMAN

Chicago Tribune, Sep. 10, 1891.

CHICAGO TURNGEMEINDE WILL WITHDRAW
FROM THE LEAGUE.

At a meeting of the Chicago Turngemeinde held last evening in the North Side Turner Hall it was decided to withdraw from the Personal Rights League. The motion to that effect, made by Louis Kohtz, was received with a shout of laughter and was carried without discussion, and with only one dissenting vote.

Louis Nettlehorst, President of the Turngemeinde, told a Tribune reporter last evening that respectable Chicago Germans had become thoroughly disgusted with the political methods of the league.

He said: "Bary claimed he could control 5,000 German votes in Chicago when he could not control ten votes. We are tired of being made tools by such a man."

At the last National Turners' convention held at New York, 40,000 members were made nominal members of the Personal Rights League by a single resolution. Since that time the subordinate societies have been withdrawing one by one until there are now few remaining in the league. Last night's action robs

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CHICAGO

Chicago Tribune, Sep. 10, 1891.

the league of 700 members, and deprives it of the prestige of the largest Turner society in the west.

Important action bearing on the recent rebellion of conservative Turners from the North American Turn Bund was also taken last evening. President Nettlehorst, Max Stern, and others made spirited speeches on the question, which were loudly applauded. The tenor of the remarks was that either the national organization would have to be purified by the expulsion of all the anarchists and socialistic elements which had crept into it, or all the conservative societies would decline to remain in it, and would form a rival National organization, which would exceed it in wealth and dignity.

A committee of sixteen was appointed with discretionary powers to represent the society at the convention of conservative Turners to be held Sunday morning in the North Side Turner Hall. It was decided to take no action on permanent withdrawal at present, but to form a separate district organization pending the action of the next convention of the society.

The committee appointed consisted of Messrs. Lewis Nettlehorst, Henry Carr, Max Stern, D. C. Kohtz, Henry Suder, William Kuecken, George A. Schmidt,

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GERMAN

Chicago Tribune, Sep. 10, 1891.

Fritz F. Goetz, M. Rosenthal, F. Fiedeler, G. Hauser, G. Durant, G. Schlott-
hauser, John C. Miller, A. G. Hambrock, and Julius Zimmerman.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 24, 1891.

[POLITICS]



The Central Union of the German-Americans has undertaken a worthy task. It intends to unite all the Germans in Chicago into one great organization, which will enable them to demand their rights more effectively and to reach that position, politically, which they deserve in view of their numerical and intellectual strength.

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GERMAN

Chicago Tribune, April 2, 1891-2-3.

GERMAN-AMERICANS PLANNING TO VOTE SOLIDLY A SECRET MEETING - A CALL.

In reference to the probable action of the German-American voters next Tuesday it is asserted by those who profess to know that at a private meeting Tuesday evening in the North Division where there were gathered twenty-five prominent men, it was resolved unanimously that if there seemed to be no prospect of Carter Harrison's election by 10 o'clock Tuesday, word should be sent all along the line for Hampstead Washburne.

The Chicago Tribune, Mar. 27, 1891.

The German-American Republican Club held a large meeting at Orpheus Hall, on La Salle St., last evening. Col. Jacob Gross presided. A committee consisting of Franz Amberg, Frederick Decker, Theodore Arnold, Anton Vottinger, and Henry Jansen reported the following resolutions:

Whereas, in this crisis of our municipal history, the most important in our annals, we are called upon to make selection for Mayor; and,

Whereas, such candidate, if elected, will prepare for the reception in this city of our kinsmen and countrymen and all the liberal-minded people of the old and new worlds, who will come here in 1893 to participate in the World's Columbian Exposition;

Resolved, that we believe the Hon. Hempstead Washburne, our City Attorney for two terms, is such a man - courageous, capable, of good antecedents, of historic ancestry and liberal education, acquired in one of the universities of the fatherland.

Resolved, that we tender him our hearty, unanimous, united, and energetic support; and that we pledge ourselves to work earnestly to secure his election and the election of his associates on the Republican city ticket.

The Chicago Tribune, Mar. 27, 1891.

The resolutions were greeted with prolonged applause.

Franz Anberg made a strong address in favor of the Republican candidate for Mayor.

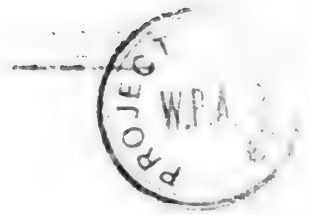
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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 27, 1891.

THE IRISH-ENGLISH PRESS.



The political battle of our city has developed far enough to show us that the final result will depend upon the will and influence of the German-American voting power. The Irish-English press is united to a man and opposed to the movement, which will remove that horde of political bushackers, and it is therefore very desirable in spite of the fact that the German political right is generally recognized, that no German should view this fight with indifference now that the war is raging in the fields. The German-American press has a very good opportunity to obtain a friendly alliance with the Irish-American press, and to form a national group, and never before were the rank and file of the Germans more united for a cause, namely, the removal of personal liberty, and the establishment of a more democratic form of government. The latter statement should not be construed as meaning that we consider all the Irish without exception, as belonging to that category of crooks who so impudently proclaim themselves as the most democratic of men. On the contrary, the Irish-American press is well allied to the German-American press, and is fighting for the removal of the Poles, etc., and fights against its own corrupt countrymen. The day is justified when the fighters are united by the German-American owner, and in



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Illinois Boy's Forum, Nov. 27, 1941.

Germanic race continues to display the same active interest until election day. Then the victory on April 7th will be inevitable.

... the people who could drive the French
in pairs, are also able to tan the hide of the **others!**

The Chicago Tribune, Mar. 26, 1891.

THE GERMAN-AMERICANS OF CHICAGO HAVE DECLARED FOR HEMPSTEAD WASHBURNE,
THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR MAYOR

A meeting was held last night at 106 Randolph St., of the German-American Central Society, composed of delegates from all the German societies of the city and representing 25,000 or more votes. The ballot on the selection of a mayoralty candidate was practically unanimous.

On the second ballot, out of fifty votes, Mr. Washburne received thirty-five, the remaining fifteen being scattered, Carter Harrison leading Gregier.

At a meeting of the society, Mar. 6th, a committee of nine was appointed to interview the several candidates for mayor, and get their views upon the platform of the organization.

All the candidates excepting Elmer Washburn, the Citizens' Committee nominee, answered the questions in a more or less satisfactory manner.

The committee reported last night and the matter was discussed at length, and then put to a vote.

The Chicago Tribune, Mar. 26, 1891.

A motion unanimously prevailed, declaring Elmer Washburn an objectionable candidate and pledging the society to do all in its power to defeat him.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 26, 1891.

[POLITICS]

The majority of the Democratic and Independent German voters of Chicago, are for Carter Harrison, according to yesterday's general meeting. The German-Democrats are very dissatisfied with Gregier and the independents prefer Harrison, to the reputable but inexperienced Hempstead Washburne. If Carter Harrison is elected it will be chiefly on account of the support of the Germans of Chicago, and we hope that he will remember this fact after the election.

The Germans do not want their reward in the form of jobs but a just and honest administration worthy of the importance of Chicago.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 18, 1891.

THE GERMAN DEMONCRATIC ORGANIZATION

The German Democratic Organization, has decided for Carter Harrison and asked all German Democrats, to take part in the election. It has been stated that Cregier, will govern the convention, being supported by the Messrs. McDonands and the Bread and Butter Brigade. The registered lists however show, the German voters in the majority and superior in numbers to the Irish and a greater part of the Americans. They chiefly support today the Democratic cause, consequently, it should not be difficult for the Germans to arrange the nomination of their favorite candidate at the convention. If they, however, do not go to the primary and leave the field to the Irish without battle, they must not complain later about the superiority of the Irish. The whole secret of the large Irish success is, that they not only discuss politics in the saloons, but act politically at the polls. The Abendpost states openly that none of the proposed candidates for mayor has their sympathy and that it would have preferred to see the establishment of a solid, healthy citizens's party. However, as those ideals cannot be satisfied yet, it must make the best of what can be realized and nothing else is left, than to choose between Carter Harrison, De Witt Cregier Hampstead

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 18, 1891.

Washburne and Elmer Washburn. Of these four, Harrison, notwithstanding his childish vanity and boasting, is the most intelligent, the most energetic and the most experienced one. Cregier has proved to be a weakling, Hampstead Washburne is not more suited as mayor of Chicago than 10,000 other nice young fellows of whom nothing detrimental can be said and Elmer Washburn represents the eye rolling Pharisees of the Yankees. As the Germans have decided to support the Democratic ticket with Harrison for mayor it is not only their honorable duty but also an obligation for their political independence to help their candidate to victory.

The political influence of the Germans, which in Chicago is the strongest, can only be accomplished, if the Germans make an energetic use of their rights as citizens.

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Chicago Tribune, May 4, 1890.

GERMAN

A VICTORY FOR GERMANDOM.

The Germania (Lutheran): Our readers are conversant with the history of the last campaign therefore we need not tell them that the result of the election was brought about through the votes of the German Protestants, who to a man stepped in and stood up for personal liberty and the liberty of conscience. Many of them found it anything but easy to cut loose from their old party for this election. But they can say, that they did not leave the Republican party, but it was the latter, that drove the German Protestants over into the Democratic camp by upholding the Bennett-quack business. And while the German Protestants this time were against the Bennett law and for the Democratic party, they are- it may just as well be stated here- better Republicans, better citizens of the Republic than those, who supported the thoroughly un-republican and new-fashioned school Legislature. In the fight which was forced upon them in so shameful a manner, the German Protestants desire to see maintained the liberal ideas and doctrines, which form the pillars of our Republic. But this victory in the election of April 1 is also a most wonderful victory of Germandom over narrow-hearted nativism. And that Germandom went into this fight tolerably well united may be partly ascribed to the attacks made for several month past by the English press of our city against it.

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GERMAN

The Chicago Tribune, Apr. 14, 1890.

The fault finding Freie Presse quotes some of the remarks of the Tribune about the large number of Irishmen sent to the new council and who have seized nearly all the chairmanships, and then with ignorance of history and chronology, the Freie Presse says, "that this result was due to the course of the Tribune and its Republican friends in estranging the Germans by running after prohibition and similar notions."

It says, "The Tribune did not go astray after prohibition, but that it and the Journal are supporting the compulsory education bill, which it calls "an infamous measure"; although compulsory education is a German idea, copied from the fatherland."

He must have been a keen observer, who noticed the influence of the compulsory education law, or of prohibition on the recent aldermanic elections. The first of these was not an issue in any manner, shape, or form. The second was not been an issue since 1873, when the Germans united with the Irish to repeal an old Democratic city ordinance forbidding the sale of liquor on Sundays. Since then, many of the Germans have clung to their Irish allies, serving them as hewers of wood and carriers of water.

They have not been well paid in offices for their services; for the Irish office seekers prefer to keep the offices for themselves. Thus they did not put

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GERMAN

The Chicago Tribune, Apr. 14, 1890.

a German on their West Town ticket, and yet elected their candidates by aid of the German votes. The Irish like offices and they hustle for them. They organize to get them, and with their perfect teamwork they, though only the third in strength of the great voting elements of the city, carry off most of the spoils. It was their superior ability in that line and not any recent German disaffection, which won them so many offices Apr. 1st.

The Americans can stand it if the Germans can, but if the editor of the Freie Presse thinks that the Americans, in order to make sure of certain German votes, are going to resolve that the rum-hole is the best place from which to select aldermen, collectors, treasurers, legislators, etc., and that the rum-seller is the "noblest work of God", he is much mistaken.

WPA ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Die Abendpost, Mar. 28, 1890.

UNFRIENDLY CANDIDATES

Next Tuesday will be election day, therefore, in conformity to our promises, it is time that we publish the black list of candidates who are not worthy of the voters confidence; their sole purpose is, to line their own and friend's pockets, or to adopt some measure which is detrimental to the majority. We begin with the list of City Officials. (Candidates.) In the 1st Ward; Cremer, Dem. of German Origin is preferable. 2nd, Ward, Ald. Vierling, Rep. (for re-election) is preferable. 3rd Ward is Republican its representative a friend of monopolies. An independent last minute candidate should be selected. The 4th Ward; Rep. candidate Hepburn, an agent for the South Side Streetcar Company and a friend of monopolies. Unfortunately, respectable citizens have no alternative. 5th Ward; Three German candidates; The independent, Schaar, deserves support and should be elected. 6th Ward. Burke, the prototype of a bad city father, a "Clanna-Gael", no one should support him. 7th Ward; 3 candidates: D. C. Deegan, Dem. although unknown, is preferable. 8th Ward; One as bad as the other.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Mar. 28, 1890.

9th Ward; Editor prefers a Rep. Nominee. 10th Ward; Mr. Schwerin (indep.) is given encomiums, 13th Ward, 14th Ward Dem. preferable. 15th Ward, a German lawyer, deserves support, Democrat.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Feb. 27, 1890.

GERMAN DEMOCRATS

To-morrow evening, a general meeting of all German Democrats will be held at 106 Randolph Street, William H. Young's Hall, for the purpose of uniting all German members and adherents of the party under a single banner, or rather to select "Representation" for them, so that their rights may be properly represented and that the German element will be better organized during the elections.

All Germans who subscribe to the Democratic principals, are requested to be present.

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GERALD



Chicagoer Arbitrator Edition, Mar. 28, 1899.

DR. ADOLF SCHNIDT'S LETTER

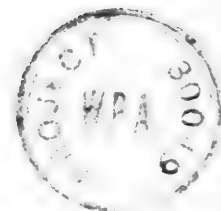
Dr. Schmidt's letter reached our office late in the day before closing time so we printed it without comments.

But now we wish to make a few observations. The letter of course certainly needs explanation and is intended to mislead to-day.

It is unnecessary to state that Dr. Schmidt is actuated by the most noble motives, when he desires his position and says that he will vote for Roche and Mr. Connell at the next election.

Our readers as well as we who know Dr. Schmidt and his activities, do not doubt his sincerity.

At the same time there cannot be any doubt that Dr. Schmidt knows exactly what he is doing; he therefore must have very important reasons for recommending the election of a man like Roche.



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Mar. 7, 1889.

If, nevertheless, we can do so, Mr. Roche's letter is because we cannot recommend Mr. Roche not only on account of his past, but also on account of what he may do in the future.

His qualifications right now are of a very elusive nature.

His record is bright and virtuous building - the result of the past development of Chicago and therefore was an absolute necessity, provided that Roche has not done anything except what circumstances forced him to do.

Neither is it to the credit of Mr. Roche that he succeeded the two corrupt police officers, Schuck and Confield, as he did only after having been compelled to adopt this measure by the ex editor of the Arbeiter Zeitung and later by those of the Times.

To suspend those policemen was to his own advantage and he deserves no thanks for it. At present the situation is as follows:

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Mar. 28, 1933.

The election of a Socialist Mayor is out of the question.

He, therefore, should be elected; Roche or Cresler? Indications are that the latter would reinstate Schack and Bonfield; these two gentlemen would then be puffed up beyond limit and as a result, police abuse would reach new heights, while Roche, no matter for what reasons, will not re-instate Schack and Bonfield.

Concerning Mr. Connell, there is no controversy. Mr. Connell has proven himself a true friend of the working-class and of justice under the most trying conditions. It is, therefore, superfluous to state that the working class will support him again.

This, in a few words, is our viewpoint.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 2, 1888.

GERMAN

[THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES]

The Cook County Democratic party shows by its last nomination to the legislature how the two great political parties represent the people.

Among the 21 candidates for Senate and House of Representatives are three Irish saloonkeepers of fourth grade educations, five shyster lawyers who hang around police courts as pig killers. The others are lawyers of somewhat higher rank, real estate and exchange agents, in short, people who live on their wits at others' expense. And these are called representatives of the people and found sacred laws.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 24, 1888.

GERMAN

[POLITICS]



A meeting was held in Greif's hall yesterday in which some 30 of the most prominent socialists of Chicago debated their attitude for the coming election. During the last election, four years ago, the workers' election movement was chiefly started by German workers; this time, American Social Democrats took the initiative and the chances for a satisfying result are better.

Tommy Morgan, who was present in order to report to his comrades the attitude of the German socialists, warned the meeting of the Union L. P. and United L. P. because both are under the leadership of people who want to acquire the votes of the working class for the Democrats.

This assembly of about 30 German Social Democratic leaders in Chicago resolved with all but two votes to engage in the coming election.

"... We (the assembly) are of the opinion that every clear-minded worker who advises against independent political workers' agitation, is recommending by that to his fellow-workers to vote for one of the capitalistic parties, who promise all kinds of reforms; by that, such worker is in common with our enemies.

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GERMAN



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 24, 1888.

"We think it of lesser importance in our political agitation to look for the election of our candidates to political positions than to show our protest against the continuance of the present system through the number of our votes which we actually cast."

At the same meeting the Central Ward Club was founded with John Knefel as secretary. It was resolved that:

Every worker who does anything to help the Republican or Democratic party or any branch of either, or the Union Labor party or United Labor party, is working against himself.

Every worker has to vote for the Radical Labor party and realize that tariff and tariff reform are nonsense.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung, Aug. 23, 1888.

GERMAN

[LAWLER'S PROGRAM]

Statesman Lawler explained to his more or less loyal henchmen yesterday how he exhausted himself for his friends while in Washington.

"I was not able to make many speeches," he said, "but I saw to it that the public received political documents." By this our dear Frank means the free mailing of a tremendous quantity of waste paper to Chicago. This waste paper contains all the yarns about the tariff by the Democratic congressmen, which have been collected over quite a period of time.

In ordinary business the mailing is being done by office boys but in a public household we need a representative for congress for that purpose who draws \$5,000 a year plus expenses. Everybody according to his own taste!

WPA (111) PROJ. 3322

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IV

GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 4, 1887.

THE GERMAN MASS MEETING.

The Luxenbourg Independent Club called a meeting yesterday afternoon. The president of the club, Mr. Joseph Lauf, a war veteran, opened the meeting. After several speeches had been delivered and after an unpleasant episode caused by a disturber in the audience, Mr. Theodore Brentano addressed the gathering in German. The speaker explained that, personally, Nelson might be a straightforward man, but politically he represents the Socialist and Anarchistic ideas, and made the remark that there is no difference, in his opinion, between a religious procession with the display of flags, or a Socialist procession headed by the symbol of their societies, the red or the black flags. Then again, Nelson, a single man, does not pay a penny of taxes, and carries all of his worldly possessions with him in a handkerchief, and could, as easy as not, disappear some day if he chooses to do so. Such a man cannot possibly be trusted with the great responsibility which falls to the lot of a mayor.



GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 4, 1887.

Mr. Roche, on the other hand, is a personality which excludes any doubt as to his ability for an honest city administration, and he, the speaker, can assure the assembly upon his own word of honor that Mr. Roche will not interfere or prohibit the Sunday entertainment of Chicago's respectable citizens.

William Vocke said in a short speech in English that during the eight years of Mayor Harrison's administration the tricolored flag of our city has been insulted, and while our prominent Democrats are openly advocating the election of Mr. Roche as mayor of Chicago, Harrison declared himself in favor of Nelson.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 24, 1881.

LIES CIRCULATED BY THE TIMES

The local scandal organ, the Times, which is also the organ of places, of ill-fame, reported in yesterday's issue the supposed approval of Clark for Mayor, by M. C. McDonald. Moreover, it reports his intention to work and vote for Clark's candidacy. This, however, is a lie. There is only one prominent democratic politician by the name of Mike McDonald in Chicago, the same one we have reference to, and he is a strong supporter of Carter Harrison. This same McDonald, would be quite willing to spend large sums of money for the election of his friend. Why not? It was during the Harrison regime that his gambling house proved most profitable. He would unscrupulously take the last penny either from the very young, or from the irresponsible breadwinner of a large family, all this behind drawn curtains; yet the police have never molested him in the least. Mike McDonald is the last man to give his support to J. M. Clark to win the election as Mayor of Chicago. He is well aware of the fact, that his career would soon come to an end under Clark's regime, the same as it did during the administration of Mayor Heath.





Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 24, 1881.

The statement of the Times, that John Feldkamp, the well-known tavern keeper of Quincy No. 9, who was president of the Innkeeper's Society until recently, was in favor of Carter Harrison, is also a lie. In fact, when interviewed by our reporter, Mr. Feldkamp stated, that Chicago has never had a more abominable city administration. As a respectable tavern keeper, he said, he is filled with indignation over the horrible negligence displayed by Mayor Harrison and his staff, in dispensing licenses for retailing alcoholic beverages. Disregard for the law imposing a penalty of \$2,000 for the offender, is the principle reason for the existence of so many undesirable taverns, which is a disgrace to this business. There is still another thing to be considered, namely, that this sort of innkeeper furnishes the temperance fanatics with the right kind of material for their movement. Therefore, Mr. Feldkamp, as a German innkeeper of excellent reputation desires to have an end put to such misdemeanors. No discrimination whatsoever is made between houses of ill-fame, gambling places and dens of thieves, and the respectable German gathering places with decent entertainment. As a German innkeeper of good reputation, Mr. John Feldkamp is



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 24, 1881.

opposed to Carter Harrison, who because he allowed gambling dens and houses of ill-fame to operate in connection with taverns and inns, has given that business a bad name.

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GERMAN

Die Fackel, March 20, 1881.

[POLITICAL MATTERS]

A meeting of the citizens of the 6th Ward, at which Mr. Baumrucker was Chairman, was held yesterday at Steiner's Halle. Comrade Baumrucker has been elected Captain of that ward. Comrade Mailbeck spoke in three different languages, and pointed out, that we gathered here, to nominate a candidate for Alderman for the next convention, and in his opinion, no other man could serve us better than the man who holds this office now, Mr. Altpeter. After a short debate, Mailbeck's proposition was accepted and before the close of the meeting it was decided to notify Mr. Altpeter. of his nomination.

Mr. Henry Stein acted as secretary at this meeting.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Nov. 1, 1880.

[AN INDEPENDENT AND HONEST POLITICAL CHALLENGER]

The Typographia had declared jointly in favor of the radical socialistic candidate, A. R. Parsons. All members of this trade will not only vote for our candidate Parsons, but will also agitate for his election in larger circles as much as they are able. A. R. Parsons had already been won for the cause of Socialism at a time, when the opposing candidate was still a full Republican. A. R. Parsons has suffered hunger and want for his convictions and is an independent character, who will not be taken in tow by other persons to be guided to other goals.

The workman's cause needs men, independent men, perserving men, since perseverance in our great cause alone, will insure our future success.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 11, 1880.

Stauber-Mc Grath

Saturday evening before the Notary, Daniel B. Young, the investigation and the hearing of the witness will begin in the matter of Stauber-Mc Grath.

Every honest citizen of the 14th Ward, who by his testimony can assist to help the rightly elected Frank A. Stauber, to his seat should appear.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 4, 1880.

/POLITICAL PRE-ELECTION CAUTION/

German Section, Attention Electors of the 7th Precinct
of the 14th Ward

Forward for action! Electors! Open the battle against corruption along the whole line! Man for man, you must fight against the corrupt councils for your rights and for your honor! It is not enough to prove to the council that a shameful election fraud has been committed in the 7th Precinct against the majority of the electors, but this must be proved to the population of the whole town and to the tribunal by everybody doing his duty. The actually elected Alderman of the 14th Ward, Mr. Frank A. Stauber, can regain his seat in the town council and you will attain your rights. How can this be done? Everybody should come down Thursday evening, August 5, from 7 to 9 o'clock to No. 724 Milwaukee Avenue, (next to Stauber's business premises) and listen to what must be done to defeat fraud and bring the betrayers before the law.

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Chicago Tribune, July 7, 1880.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN VOTE.

It is safe to say that the Republican presidential ticket this year will receive a larger proportion of what is known as "The German Vote" than has been consolidated for any one party at any time since the war.

This assertion is based upon manifest indications from the time Garfield was nominated at Chicago, and these indications have notably increased since Hancock was nominated at Cincinnati. The prevailing political sentiment among citizens of German birth and their descendants has always been in favor of the Republican Party as against the Democratic Party in principle, and it is this year very pronounced in favoring Garfield as against Hancock. During the past few weeks, the Tribune has presented its readers with translations from the political columns of the German press both in this country and the fatherland.

Chicago Tribune, July 7, 1880.

They have revealed a remarkably clear understanding of the history and status of the two contending parties, and of the individual character and relative merits of the two candidates. The newspapers printed in the English language have not, as a rule, manifested so keen an apprehension of the insincerity of Democratic pretensions, nor expressed so strikingly the incongruities between the Cincinnati platform and the past history of the Democratic Party.

They have also estimated at their proper value the ability and statesmanship of the Republican candidate and the purely military career of the Democratic candidate.

They have with singular unanimity reflected the purpose of the German-American citizens to continue or renew their attachment to the party which has accomplished the chief deeds in the progress of the past twenty years in preference to a party that has come haltingly along in the rear and has only reluctantly accepted the progress that has been made by its political opponents.

The Chicago Tribune, June 21, 1880.

THE GERMAN PRESS

The Staats Zeitung has the following: "In case of Garfield's election, we will have a president who can converse with his German-American fellow-citizens in their mother tongue, as well as in English. Garfield has studied the German language thoroughly and speaks it fluently.

"We certainly can not be accused of German know-nothingism when we are proud that the second language of the republic will be spoken in the White House just as well as the first. Among the former presidents of the United States, there was but one who had mastered the German language to the same extent as our coming president, and he was the highly educated John Quincy Adams. At that time, an extensive knowledge of languages was of but little importance; because the number of Germans living in the United States during his presidential term (1825-1829) was but very limited. Mr. Adams' advantages for studying the German language were by far superior to those of Mr. Garfield. From childhood on, he received an excellent education at home, as well as in the best educational institutions of Europe; whereas our poor farmer, carpenter and canal-boat boy, Garfield, could only acquire his splendid education under almost insurmountable difficulties.

The Chicago Tribune, June 21, 1880.

"Excepting John Quincy Adams, no president of the United States spoke German. Martin Van Buren stuffed himself with a few German phrases for his trip through Europe in 1853-1855. James Buchanan had an opportunity to pick up a few words of Pennsylvania German in his home county, Lancaster. Our good President Hayes studied German under an Ohio country preacher, but hardly progressed any further than the usual salutation "wie gehts". But Garfield studied the language with his customary thoroughness and in conversation with his German fellow-citizens, he always prefers to speak it.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 10, 1880.

MR. PAUL STROHBACH AND THE GERMAN VOTE

(Editorial)

Mr. Paul Strohbach, the well-known Republican politician from Alabama, who recently was appointed a member of the National Executive Committee of the Republican party, made the following remark when in Chicago: "We are tired of hearing perpetually about that bogeyman, the German vote. Take him away. We are not Germans, we are American citizens."

Now, we completely agree with Mr. Strohbach, but he would have done better if he had refrained from making such utterances in front of an Anglo-American audience; it smacks too much of obsequiousness and of trying to make an impression. Such things are better discussed "inside the family circle" and not before people with whom one hopes to become popular. By the way, Mr. Strohbach is quite right when he says "We are not Germans," because he really is not one; he is at most an Austrian--to be sure, there are many good Germans among the German-Austrians--

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 10, 1880.

or a "Wasserpollacke," and therefore should not take it upon himself to speak for the Germans. We also deny him the right to talk about this question because he has managed for years, just as have all his co-religionists in New York, to use the German vote to his own advantage, and has done pretty well for himself at that. Mr. Strohbach should know that he is by no means such an important, intelligent, and efficient politician and that, when he was made representative of a Southern state in the National Committee [Republican] it was due only to the much despised "German vote," which served him as background. If it were not for Mr. Strohbach's German name and the many Germans living in the South to whom one wanted to pay a compliment by appointing him, nobody would ever have thought of honoring Mr. Strohbach by calling him into the Republican National Committee; moreover, he is not the most prominent Alabama Republican by a long shot. Mr. Strohbach should therefore have used better judgment than to utter such a remark before Anglo-Americans. If independent German newspapers criticise useless boasting about the German vote on the part of some colleagues, that is a totally different matter. But that does not justify a politician, who owes his success to the German vote and who has made capital from this Southern vote for

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 10, 1880.

years, to do the same thing, and the old Latin proverb applies: "Quod licet Jovi, non licet bovi."

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Chicago Tribune, May 23, 1880.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

LOGAN AND THE GERMANS.

Among the delegates of the Republican Party of Illinois chosen at Springfield by Logan to the Republican National Convention - there are no Germans.

As alternates, Logan let in two, - Baumgarten, of Cook County, and Pfeifer, of St. Clair. Nor did Logan allow any Germans on the State Central Committee, which has charge of the campaign. Among the Presidential Electors selected by Logan there is but one German who can be called a representative German only to the extent that he represents one by the name of George Schnieder. It's true that Logan was graciously pleased to allow the nomination of a German for State Treasurer perhaps because he, like Grant, was a third-term man. And another born in Germany, but who came here as a child, - Mr. Sweigert, - is nominated for Auditor. But this does not compensate for the exclusion by Logan of the Germans of Illinois from the National Convention of the Republican Party, and from cooperation in the shaping of the future history of the country. In one respect this exclusion is a great honor for the Germans, Logan has

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Chicago Tribune, May 23, 1880.

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evidently become convinced that there are no Logan slaves among the Germans.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 22, 1880.

LOGAN AND THE GERMANS

There is not a single German, among the representatives of the Republican party of Illinois, selected by Logan for the Republican National Convention in Springfield. Only as deputies has Logan admitted two Germans (Baumgarten of Cook County and Pfeifer of St. Clair County). Neither has Logan taken any Germans for the State Central Committee, created to conduct the election campaign. Among the presidential electors appointed by Logan there is only one German who can be called a German representative, because he really represents a German named George Schneider himself.

It is true that Logan has graciously permitted the appointment of a German for the office of treasurer, probably because that gentleman, like Grant, is a "third term". Another man, who was born in Germany but came over here when he was a child, Mr. Swigart, has been appointed auditor. But all this does not make up for the fact that Logan has kept, or is trying to keep, the Germans of Illinois out of the National Convention of the Republican party,

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 22, 1880.

and from taking an active part in shaping the destiny of our Country.

In one respect the Germans should feel greatly honored by this exclusion. Logan is obviously convinced that there are no Logan bootlickers among the Germans.

The Chicago Tribune, Apr. 26, 1880.

ILLINOIS GERMAN REPUBLICANS

The German Republicans of this city met Saturday night and organized a club for the campaign of 1880.

Resolutions were adopted, declaring that in the opinion of German-American Republicans, the Chicago convention should nominate for president and vice-president men of known honesty, integrity and ability; that it would be injudicious at this time to nominate Gen. U. S. Grant; and that the first choice of the German Republicans is E. B. Washburn.

Resolutions were also adopted, pledging the support of the club to the nominee of the national, state and county conventions.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 13, 1880.

[SOCIALISTS IN POLITICS]

The 5th Ward had last night on the corner of Archer Avenue and Savage Street an out-of-door meeting. Several hundred voters were gathered together. The first speaker was Maurice Bowles and with his wonderful personality and good speech won all the voter's respect and good wishes as a candidate for next election on "The Socialist ticket." Next Speaker was Thomas Ryan, declaring that he would keep all his promises concerning the platform, he would in every way try to please all the voters, and in an honest way be on the party's side and not be like his competitors who were with the Swine Capitalists.

Big applause and all promised to be with Ryan on election day.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 6, 1880.

[POLITICAL MATTER]

Last night at 8 o'clock, a large audience gathered in the Aurora Turnhalle, to talk over today's Election. Many women were present. The audience was called to order and Comrade Goldwater was voted president and Comrade Spitz secretrary. The speaker, Ernest Schmidt, was introduced by the President. His speech was made in the German Language as follows: " Friends and Citizens; All of us who work from early morning to late at night for the purpose of supporting our families the best we know how should unite and try to understand, that in united effort is strength, and it is the only way we can gain our aim. But I am sorry to state that neither we nor our children shall see the day that the worker, the daily bread-winner will be the ruling force in our country. It is very strange that the capitalistic papers has not been throwing any mud at our alderman. The city council states that our 4 alderman were honorable and attended to their duties. The Staats-Zeitung was praising the conduct of our aldermen in general. We want people like that, men we can trust and depend on. On our ticket today we have men of a far better quality than the old parties ever had. Every fair minded man even if not a Socialist

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 6, 1880.

will on election day vote our way as he can understand that our candidates are working for the interests of the people. The Chicago Council, is not an organization that can impart communism especially, since 20 socialists are already in. We are American Citizens and work slow but sure. Therefore, tomorrow, everybody should vote a straight Socialist Ticket. It stands for liberty, social equality, and fraternity. Vote for alderman Stauber. His reputation is A-1 honest and loyal.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 5, 1880.

[POLITICAL MATTERS]

The Socialist Fathers of the 8th Ward, gathered together yesterday afternoon at the Bohemian Turnhall, at Taylor Street.

A large number of Fathers were present. George Schillin, spoke in English and advised everybody to vote for the Socialist Candidate. Also Mr. Belohradsky spoke well and to the point. The audience was spell bound and every one present made up his mind to work hard and vote for his own candidate.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung, Apr. 3, 1880.

[TAVERN-KEEPERS' CONVENTION]

Der Wirth's Verein (tavern-keepers union) held a large meeting yesterday afternoon in the Vorwärts Turner Hall, under the auspices of John Feldkamp. Louis Schurichow proposed that 1,200 invitations be sent to the Wirth convention to be held here on September 21. The program of this convention will be regarding the aldermen of the wards and their attitude towards our business. Remember that both Cullerton and Curran, from the 6th Ward, are rather dangerous men and should not have the support of our organization.



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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 1, 1880.

[POLITICAL MATTERS]

Any one who is not voting on Election day is not worthy of any privilege in the U.S.A.

The person who would sooner work on Election day than do his duty as a voter is only helping the other parties.

Do not betray yourself and listen to the capitalist newspapers, you only hurt yourself by doing so. Anybody who allows himself to be afraid of voting is a coward. Never in history has an alderman been so honest, so loyal and so considerate as our Socialist Alderman, Edelrein. Both parties Republican and Democrat have been trying in every way to defeat him. Therefore everybody should do his duty and help to re-elect him again.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 6, 1879.

THE COUNTY ELECTION

(Editorial)

The election will be held in four weeks, but both of our major political parties are as indifferent as if the event were in the distant future. Only the Socialists seem prepared; their platform and candidates have been announced.

The program of the Socialists, as far as county matters are concerned, is just silly. The Socialists demand that all public work be performed by the county and not by contract, also that eight hours shall be considered a day's work, instead of ten hours. This means that the county must pay about one-half million dollars more per year than at present, and that taxes will have to be raised accordingly. Any nincompoop who has been here long enough ought to know that public work provides ample opportunities for large incomes and unrestricted squandering, when the work is under the direction of public officials. This should not be, and would not be, if our administration consisted only of

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 6, 1879.

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I C unselfish men. We readily admit this, but it does not change facts. And the word or classification "laborer" is no guarantee whatever against graft. This was amply shown during the recent investigations, when labor and contractors conspired to make as much money as possible during the construction of the Federal building by classifying loafing as labor.

The demands of the Socialists (regardless of what may be said in favor of their theories) amount to only one thing: The taxpayers must pay hundreds of thousands of dollars more than formerly.

The Socialist platform also advocates reforms in our public institutions. Splendid! Who would not agree with this--if one only knew just what is meant thereby? The county agent, so it is proclaimed in the platform, shall administer the office for the benefit of the poor, but not for the purpose of buying votes. Yes, yes! But did this happen? Were votes bought with the poor fund? When? Where? How? No information is given on that point.

The expenditures of the county agent were formerly one-quarter million dollars,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 20275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 6, 1879.

I F 6

I C and dropped to ninety thousand dollars in three years. Would that be evidence that votes were bought? Votes are usually bought by spending money, not by saving!

The county jail shall be used only for confining criminals. We are under the impression that persons under investigation are also kept there. Or, are these also criminals, according to the Socialists? This opinion coincides with barbaric beliefs prevailing two or three centuries ago--today we consider an accused person innocent until proved guilty by a jury.

The care of criminals shall not be a source of revenue for party politicians. True enough! We subscribe to this! The question arises: Would the saving be greater by feeding criminals under the contract system, or by letting politicians do the job? Whoever is in doubt can see the county clerk and find out how the former administration fared when the contract system was not used.

The poorhouse, according to the Socialist program, shall not continue as a

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 6, 1879.

I F 6

I C slaughterhouse for decrepit, overworked, exploited, helpless people, but shall be a haven of refuge. Very nice! We wonder if any of the people who applauded so loudly when this sentence was read at the local Socialist convention have ever seen the poorhouse and compared it with an English, German or French asylum? We are in doubt! Whatever may be said about graft and corruption, the inmates are vastly better off than the poor people abroad; in fact, hundreds of thousands of workers who labor twelve and even fourteen hours per day in Germany would be very happy indeed if they could have as good food, light, air, and shelter as the inmates of our poorhouse. Furthermore, the Socialists want only deserving poor people in that home. What would they do about the undeserving poor who, according to Socialistic views, came into such a state of disgrace through the prevailing system? Should this class be locked up in jails, although they committed no crime (unworthiness is not yet registered as a crime in our statutes), or in penitentiaries? Or, simpler yet, should we just kill them?

Verily, our fat bourgeois has more humanitarian inclinations; they even provide

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 6, 1879.

I F 6

I C food, clothing, and shelter to the underserving--three and five times as much as Germany provides for the most eligible persons.

Let this, then, suffice! Apparently the Socialists are interested only in phrases, in a boom for the Socialist cause.

It reminds us of the old German proverb, "If it's in print, it must be so!" And in conformance with that belief, the Socialists use words and more words in an endeavor to start a boom. Our well-fed citizens agree with whatever appears to be sensible in the Socialist platform, particularly the paragraphs which advocate reforms in our administration. So do we! Wherever and whenever the Socialists do something to improve the existing order, we are definitely in favor of it, but they must not gum up the works.

It does not make much difference how much nonsense might be contained in the platform--as far as the election is concerned--since none of the Socialists have any chance of being elected. Ernst Schmidt, because of his great popularity,

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 6, 1879.

I C was able to alienate about three or four thousand votes from the two major parties during the last election. The Socialists control about eight thousand votes, or one eighth of the total. The seven eighths will be divided between the Democrats and Republicans. Whoever can obtain four eighths (one half) of the total will win on November 4.

Which of the two parties will win depends upon the candidates the Democrats or Republicans are going to select. The Republicans have a chance, and probably will win if suitable candidates are chosen. By that are meant men of character, not persons who are known as smart politicians. And character signifies men of attainment (not financial wizards) who have prestige, and are therefore able to impress even their political opponents. If the Republicans can find such men--and they are not to be found among the usual run of office seekers--then the Republicans can win. That is the only chance to eliminate the Irish Democrats.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 5, 1879.

OUR MAYOR

(Editorial)

Many Chicago Germans lament today because they ignored our advice and voted for the Democrat Harrison instead of Wright, the Republican candidate for mayor, and this also applies to those who wasted their votes by supporting the Socialists--a procedure which only split up the Republicans and helped elect Harrison.

We also said, in the editorial columns, that the Germans would fare badly under Harrison's administration, and that prediction is being fully realized. Never before were the Germans so completely disregarded, as far as city jobs are concerned, as under Harrison's rule, yet he was elected chiefly by the German vote. His ruthless conduct now attracts particular attention, since he has discharged the city's most outstanding German official, Fire Marshal Benner.

We would be very narrow-minded, however, if we would judge the mayor's outrageous act only from the standpoint of nationality. But in this particular

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 5, 1879.

instance the mayor's traits--to which we called attention before the election--assert themselves; the case establishes his unreliability and slipperiness. While Harrison tried to make himself popular among the labor element, and even with the communists, he intended to use Benner as a tool to lower salaries in the fire department. Harrison did not like to do the disagreeable work himself, and so selected Benner. And, because the latter showed justifiable indignation, the mayor, obsessed with pride and lust for power, discharged Benner.

The treatment meted out to the fire marshal must dismay all workers who helped Harrison into office, since they now perceive the man's treachery; the reduction of salaries is a blow to useful and deserving city employees.

The mayor's action against Benner takes on an even more outrageous aspect: A man who never tinkered with city work before, and who even admitted, prior to his election, that he knows practically nothing about city affairs, now dismisses a man whose ability had become proverbial--an official upon whose efficiency has depended the safety of every home in Chicago. Everyone knows that repetitions of

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 5, 1879.

the city's holocausts of 1871 and 1873 have been prevented only by the thorough organization and equipment of our present fire department--the work of Benner. To remove this tested and tried leader of the newly organized fire department represents an assault on the life and property of citizens and their families, the poor as well as the rich. Even if, after Benner's removal, no conflagration should break out, the mayor's act will have repercussions which affect all of us, because insurance companies will revise their rates upward. Our fire insurance rates have decreased annually, thanks to the confidence these corporations have had in Brenner's ability.

It is to be hoped that popular opinion will succeed in countermanding the order for Benner's dismissal, and will force his reinstatement. When that is realized, credit will accrue to the people who have voiced their demands, and not to our mayor.

But the fact remains that the mayor tried, for no adequate reason, to deprive Chicago of its ablest protector.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 1, 1879.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC TROUBLE

Chicago, June 28, 1879.

To the Editor of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the 14th ward, desire to call the attention of the Germans living in that ward to the underhanded malicious practice of the Democratic ward club in selecting names for the campaign committee.

As the Germans constitute nearly three-fifths of the Democratic voters in that ward, it would be no more than fair, as well as democratic to give them equal representation. Although fifty citizens were selected for the committee, only thirteen were Germans. The remainder are of the following national origins: Polish, three; Scandinavian, three; Americans, two; Irish, twenty-nine.

That a group which, at most, consists of one-fourth of the total voters should be represented by more than one-half of the committee members, seems decidedly unfair.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30775

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 1, 1879.

Therefore, we desire to urge the German voters to fight for their rights, so that they may have proper representation--and, if it is impossible to obtain justice under the present circumstances, then it is the duty of the Germans to organize a new club.

Jacob Kestner,
Hermann Lauber, August Steinhoff.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
June 15, 1879.

JUDGE KAUFMANN

A large number of citizens, enough to fill the small hall of the North Side Turnhalle, met yesterday evening to express their objections to several statements made about Judge Kaufmann of the police court during a meeting at the Clarendon Hotel last Thursday evening. At the Turnhalle meeting Democrats, Republicans, Germans, Irish and Americans were present.

Frank Agnew opened the session. Assessor S. B. Chase was nominated chairman, Messrs. Francis A. Hoffmann Jr., K. G. Schmidt, F. B. Chase, Louis Schaffner, E. Hummel, Thomas O'Malley, ex-Alderman Sweeney, Alderman Barrett, and County Commissioner Lenzen were selected vice-presidents, and Messrs. Peter Hansborough and Fred Becker secretaries.

On motion of Geo. Braham, the drafting of resolutions was entrusted to Messrs. K. G. Schmidt, ex-Alderman Sweeney, Louis Schaffner and Louis Nachmann.

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
June 15, 1879.

While the committee withdrew to consider resolutions, a letter from E. S. Dreyer was read, in which he declared that he was not present at the meeting at the Clarendon Hotel, and that he knew nothing about his election as chairman of a committee which was to present objections to the mayor about Kaufmann's nomination until the day before yesterday, and that he [Dreyer] refused to accept the chairmanship. Mr. Freudenberg, a long-time employee of Mr. Dreyer, assured the assembly that Mr. Dreyer not only thinks highly of Judge Kaufmann, but also that he definitely favors his renomination.

Hansborough read a copy of the police records which showed that the Reinsch family not only was convicted often, but that they asked for a change of venue to Judge Hammill's court whenever possible. The chairman remarked that he had called attention to the foregoing, because it was asserted at the Clarendon Hotel meeting that Judge Kaufmann was particularly lenient toward the Reinsch family, known to be a bunch of thieves.

W. W. O'Brien spoke next, and emphasized that the people who had come to the

WPA (ILL) FbJ. 10-10-10

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
June 15, 1879.

meeting were impartial, and then commented on Kaufmann's good character in simple but convincing words. The opponents of Kaufmann objected to him because of personal reasons, but had no evidence to present against the man, who has been well known for years. Judge Kaufmann was "O K" and one of the best men who ever administered police court affairs. The respectable element of the North Side demanded that Kaufmann continue as police court judge and he [O'Brien] had no doubts of the mayor's concurrence in the matter.

The committee returned, and General Schaffner declared, that the following resolution had been drafted:

"Resolved, That Justice of the Peace H. A. Kaufmann's reputation and character have been defamed, and that the accusations are both untrue and disgraceful.

"Resolved, That these charges originated among persons whose motives are not based upon the interests of the people, but rather upon malevolence and vindictiveness.

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
June 15, 1879.

"Resolved, That we hereby declare these charges to be untrue and malicious, and we further declare Judge Kaufmann, in his capacity as judge as well as that of citizen, to be a man of unimpeachable character; that, as a resident of the city for more than twenty years, he enjoys the good will and confidence of all respectable, law-abiding citizens, regardless of party affiliation; and that we denounce the attacks made upon him as being attributable to pernicious motives.

"We hereby express our implicit confidence in the honesty, integrity and ability of our respected fellow citizen, and assure him that the attacks made upon him do not detract in any manner from his reputation, as far as respectable citizens are concerned."

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Attorney Trude gave a lengthy speech about one of Kaufmann's main opponents, Gottschalck, a young lawyer and suitable tool of the great reformer Larned, and,

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
June 15, 1879.

in speaking of the young man, he exposed him to be a climber rather than a man with honorable ambitions.

General Schaffner also made a few favorable remarks about Kaufmann; later his motion to nominate a committee of fifteen to present the resolution to the mayor was accepted.

The committee nominated to present the resolution asking that Kaufmann continue as justice of the peace, consisted of the following gentlemen: W. W. O'Brien, Chas. Denehy, H. Y. Lenzen, General Schaffner, Alderman Meyer, John Paul, Alderman Barrett, Patrick Loftus, George Braham, F. A. Hoffmann Jr., Joseph Schuster, K. G. Schmidt, William Meier, M. Sweeney, J. K. Miller, F. L. Chase and S. B. Chase.

Adjournment followed.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 4, 1879.

THE NEW YORK OF THE WEST

(Editorial)

Only one thing has been lacking to make Chicago the New York of the West: It has not been a Democratic city; that is, it has not had a Democratic administration. But this deficiency has been overcome this year. The Democratic party in New York has been swept into office because of a large Irish population; and in Chicago the Democratic party has come into power through the support of the communists. These two elements [Irish population and Communists] may, or may not have different motives, but the results of their activities are the same.

"It's no use talking," as the Americans say: Chicago, a former stronghold of the Republicans, is now Democratic; or, if one wants to be more accurate, Kentucky-Irish-Democratic. All the leaders of the Democratic party, including Mayor Harrison, are either from Kentucky (carpetbaggers from the

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 4, 1879.

South--a counterpart of the carpetbaggers from the North, who are so despised in the South) or are Irish.

The Democratic party could never have attained leadership in Chicago had not the "Kentucky squires" had the good fortune to obtain the help of the communists, who did "nigger" [printed in English] work for them and served as "voting cattle" [term printed in English]. With their help they were able to beat the Republicans. Slaveholders and their "niggers" defeated the party which stands for liberty of the citizen (not the "bourgeois"), for equality before the law, for national unity and progress.

Not all the Communists enjoy their position--vassals of the Kentucky "Slavocrats" [word coined by the Staats-Zeitung editor]. Harrison, at the time of the judicial election, followed the example of Robert Toombs, who, stood at the Bunker Hill monument twenty years ago and appealed to the "niggers" whom he had won for his party. But, in the present instance, Mr. [George] Schilling declared that the Democratic party had by no means

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 4, 1879.

absorbed the communists. That was reassuring, but proves only that Mr. Schilling is not willing to perform "nigger" work [verbatim] for the "Kentucky gentlemen". It applies only to Schilling. The Jrottkaus [Translator's note: In other articles spelled Grottkau. Perhaps the "J" is intended for ridicule, as the Eastern Prussians pronounce the letter "G" as "J"], Lysers, and so forth, may consider the point differently. Particularly if--and it would only be customary--the communist helpers of the Democratic party are given soft jobs in the city or county courts, after which they will bid good bye to their theories and will stick to the flesh pots.

But, regardless--the communists have the satisfaction of belonging to the ruling party, even if their position is lowly, and their share will probably not be withheld, because the "gentlemen from Kentucky" will need the communists again. After becoming accustomed to comfortable surroundings, they'll be reliable servants.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 4, 1879.

And that will spell "finis" to their aspirations for founding a new kind of government. The communists will become camp followers of a party in the United States which has the same standing as the Pomeranian aristocracy in Prussia. The communists will serve an American party which is definitely opposed to control of railroad monopolies and refuses to interfere in the war of "everyone against everyone," which now threatens labor; the party which has always opposed our high-wage scale, and will do nothing to protect the income of the workers; the party which plans at present to give us "watered money" with which to revive fraud and speculation; the party desirous of abolishing a protective tariff, thus placing our American workers on the same level as the starving proletarians of Europe.

Service to the reactionary party--which stands for medieval servitude--that is the great success attained by the communists--world emancipators. May they enjoy it!

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GERMAN

I F 5 (Jewish)

IV (Jewish)

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 26, 1879.

Among the men nominated by the Republicans, we note Julius Rosenthal--the first instance in which a German was proposed for that judicial position since we have had elections for circuit judges in Cook County.

Those who know Mr. Rosenthal as a citizen or in his professional life, need not be told that he is one of the most conscientious, reliable, intelligent, and impartial men among Chicago's 1,120 lawyers. Considering all the candidates, there is not one who excels him in these essential qualifications, and hardly one who equals him.

His definite impartiality--since he has no personal, political, or other obligations to consider--makes him a candidate for whom anyone can gladly vote, whether Republican, Democrat, or Socialist. If only three of the five Republican candidates are elected, then it is to be hoped that Mr. Rosenthal will be one of the three.

In regard to Mr. Reed: He is well known as a former state's attorney, a

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I F 5 (Jewish)

IV (Jewish)

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 26, 1879.

very intelligent man capable of quick discernment. As a judge, he would form a pleasing contrast to some of the "sleazy heads" we now have in office, and whose "conscientiousness," or rather, "indecision," leads them to commit serious blunders. That he understands the German language well is only a recommendation in so far as it enables him to obtain testimony from witnesses who are not well versed in English, and whose statements might lose in effectiveness if they had to face a judge who speaks only English.

The fifth candidate, Ira Buell never held a public office, but has an excellent reputation among his colleagues.

It is not to be expected, nor is it desirable, that every voter will be swayed by party considerations. But, one must not forget, as long as the Republican party had a majority in Cook County so that party members could have been selected for judicial positions--the Republican party, on its own accord, let the Democrats have two judges out of five, and now that the

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30273

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I F 5 (Jewish)

IV (Jewish)

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 26, 1879.

Democrats feel sure of having the first majority in twenty years, the latter insist on a full party ticket.

It is outrageous. Every impartial person is bound to have the same opinion, and we have yet to find an intelligent, upright Democrat who does not regret the decision of the Democratic party.

How much the conduct of the party fixers, who intend to degrade the judiciary by making it a part of the political machine, will affect the decision of the voters, depends on the conscience of the individual voter.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 3675

The Chicago Tribune, Apr. 15, 1879.

GERMAN REPUBLICANS

A number of German Republicans held a meeting last evening at No. 311 Larrabee street for the purpose of forming a German-American Republican Club of the Sixteenth Ward. Mr. George Vocke called the meeting to order, and stated that, owing to the preponderance of the German element in the ward, it would be desirable to form a ward club, at which the proceedings would be in German, because most of the Germans in the ward did not understand the English language, which was used exclusively at the general club. He thought this club should be auxiliary to the main one. Mr. John Van Danden was elected Chairman. Louis Nelke made a long oration advocating the establishment of an independent German club, one that would have nothing to do with the main club. Most of the citizens in the ward were Germans, and they should therefore have the leading club that could dictate the candidates. Mr. Hilderbrecht opposed Mr. Nelke's view, and thought if such action were taken it would only alienate the Americans, and split up the Republican vote in the ward still more than it was now. He could see no reason for forming an independent organization. If the Germans were really as strong as was claimed, they could just as well ren the main club.

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GERMAN

The Chicago Tribune, Apr. 15, 1879.

Henry Spiel, John Hettinger, and a number of others made orations on the subject. It was finally decided to form a German Republican Auxilliary Club of the Sixteenth Ward.---

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 1, 1879.

TODAY'S ELECTION

(Editorial)

The "eyes of the nation" are not focused on Chicago today. "The fate of the United States" remains undecided and the results of the next presidential election will not be influenced in the least by today's mayoral vote. Everything the stump speakers said during the last fortnight about the relation of local to national elections was sheer nonsense. Today's balloting is not a "world-shaking event".

However, it is an election which concerns every taxpayer; it is serious enough to shatter our complacency since the matter affects our pocketbooks. The question is: Shall Chicago have an honest, economical, business-like administration during the next two years--a management which will provide the best service for the least amount of money--or are we to endure a repetition of the Colvin system which plundered the citizens to satiate a horde of voracious

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CHICAGO

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 1, 1879.

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Irish ward heelers, and to obtain the wherewithal to bring about a victory of the rebel Democratic party during the national election.

If Harrison is elected, then undoubtedly, our municipal affairs will be managed mainly in the interests of the Democratic party; not because Harrison wants to, but because he has no alternative. He is not the type of man who will shirk his duties toward the organization, and, even if he wanted to, his efforts would be balked and would come to nothing. Anyone who votes for Harrison may rest assured that the "Hungry Irish" will owe him ardent thanks for his decision, and as usual the debt will remain unpaid.

It is not a nice spectacle to see the Germans acting as cat's-paw for the Irish and pulling their chestnuts out of the fire. However, if a German-American Republican is willing to oblige the Irish in the above manner, then he should do so openly, not clandestinely or circuitously; the latter applies when he votes for [Dr.] Ernst Schmidt [Translator's note: Socialist candidate for

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/3

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G. H. A. V.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 1, 1879.

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mayor⁷. He is the candidate of a strange alliance, namely, the Socialists and our fellow citizens of Jewish faith.

What will Reibel, Loebke, Maschkever and the rest of the Socialist Jew-baiters in Germany say to such a combination! The abnegation of our Jewish fellow citizens is really touching when one realizes that they are supporting the candidate of a party which expresses silentest hatred for the "infamous snebs" and (at least, as far as printed matter goes) promises the gallows for them. Its counterpart can only be found in Bayreuth where Jewish "enthusiasts" pay homage to the great anti-semite, the mad composer, Wagner. Now the Socialists will laugh tomorrow when they list as alliance members such gentlemen as Cohn, Kahn, and Meyers....and register them as communists! And that, of course, will be the procedure of the Socialists. Anyone who votes for Schmidt because he is a good man or a capable physician will now be labeled as a gory world revolutionist and destroyer of capitalism.

No sensible person, not even Mr. Schmidt himself, believes that he can be

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Illinois Staats-Leitung, Apr. 1, 1878.

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elector, and, obviously, every vote for him will benefit the Democratic candidate, Harrison.

The voter who knows this and ad its it objectively, will undoubtedly be more honest if he votes for Harrison directly, because today's election is not an "informal ballot," /words printed in English/ whereby a "complimentary vote" is given a friend. Whoever regards it as such, may live to regret it bitterly.

Item: The citizen who was satisfied with Heath's administration during the past three years and wants a continuation of the same--should vote for Wright today; anyone who wants a new edition of Colvin's methods and is willing to pay more taxes to feed a large number of Irishmen, should cast his ballot for Harrison or Schmidt.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 31, 1879.

THE CITY ELECTION

(Editorial)

In scheduling the municipal elections for the spring, and separating them from the national elections held in November, the motive was to exclude all national and state questions from local issues. The main thought was that the City elections should be limited to practical problems involving the administration of the community.

Undoubtedly, the object was commendable; but matters did not function in that manner. The national political parties, just as formerly, considered the municipal elections a challenge for power and "boodle". But just as formerly, city affairs were obscured, while memories of the Civil War (and happenings in Washington) came to the fore. This was shown by Harrison's speech after his return from the capitol, wherein he gave the fundamentals by which the election was to be conducted; that is, in the good old way.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30/75

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Illinois Staats-Leitung, Mar. 31, 1879.

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Just as he extolled the sovereignty of the separate states and advocated revolting against the centralized despotism of the Republican party, so the Republican orators attacked with frenzied fervor the "Rebellocrats", "confederate generals," the slave-holding gentry, etc. Tomorrow's election was thus considered a test of strength for the presidential prospects in 1880.

The local Germans, however, showed little inclination to subscribe to this view in as far as the impending municipal election is concerned. The preponderant majority was aloof and critical, being interested only in reaching an opinion based on the characters of the various candidates, rather than showing concern about national political attitudes. Besides, the Germans endeavored to ascertain the opinions of the prospective officials on matters pertaining to temperance and Sunday laws. With respect to these, Wright and Harrison, mayoral candidates, expressed themselves in such a manner that the fanatical "drys" and Sunday hypocrites decided to vote for Harrison. While Wright stated irrevocably that he intends to follow the precepts of Heath, Mr. Harrison resorted to ambiguous expressions which might be

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Illinois Staats-zeitung, Mar. 31, 1879.

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construed as a concurrence with the views of the zealots. And thus we are faced with the anomalous position where many a German Republican casts his vote along with the Prohibitionists and blue-law bigots in support of a Democrat, because that candidate's dubious explanations are considered more satisfactory than the direct, definite declarations of the Republican.

Nevertheless, tomorrow's decision will show whether Chicago is to be ruled by the allied Americans and Germans, or by the Irish, because the election of Wright would be tantamount to a continuance of the Heath administration of the preceding three years, whereas if Harrison attains office it means a reinstallation of Hibernian control and the reawakening of the sad memories associated with it. We had enough of it, more than sufficient! We don't envy the taste of anyone clamoring for a new edition!

We never doubted that Mr. Harrison is a very respectable man--but likewise, we feel convinced that, if he is elected mayor, he will not be able to withstand the domineering Irish influence any better (even if he wanted to) than

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 31, 1879.

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Colvin did.

It is the trite, time-worn tale about the dog and the tail; which wags? If the appendage were stronger than the canine, then the elongation of the spine would wag the animal. But, unfortunately, this part of the vertebrae does not excel in power!

Whoever desires, for the sake of chance, that Chicago shall be governed again by the Irish, and longs for an annual tax increase of three and one-half to five million dollars, should vote for Harrison tomorrow.

However, anyone believing that such a German alliance with the decent, liberally inclined Americans, as existed under Heath, will provide for the city the most capable, honest and frugal administration, should cast his ballot for Wright.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 31, 1879.

TO THE GERMAN VOTERS

(Advertisement)

The undersigned businessmen of this city recommend Dr. Ernst Schmidt for mayor, and appeal to their fellow citizens to vote for him as well as to be active in his behalf. Although we do not subscribe to every principle of the candidate's party, we shall, nevertheless, vote for him in consideration of his reputation and humanitarianism. We are convinced that, if Dr. Schmidt is elected, he will not act in the usual manner--"To the victor belong the spoils"--and that his administration will be marked by its consideration for the interests of the community, and by adherence to scrupulous honesty.

In the name of 456 businessmen:

Henry Fuhrman

S. Hyman

O. F. Schultz

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GERMAN

The Chicago Tribune, Mar. 30, 1879.

NATIVISM

We are unwilling to credit the Democratic boast to the effect that a large number of German-born citizens of Chicago intend to vote for the German candidates without regard to the tickets on which they are severally running, and without thought as to the effect on local government. On one occasion, it is true, the Germans united with the Irish in a sort of foreign-born alliance; but at that time there was a principle involved, and the Germans, as a class, though gratified at accomplishing their purpose, have always regretted the necessity that prompted such a combination. There would be no such justification, however, for the Germans to vote for the Socialistic candidate for Mayor simply because he is a German, for the Democratic candidate for City Treasurer simply because he is a German, and the Republican candidate for City Clerk simply because he is a German, thus making up a German nativistic ticket without regard to the personal merits and associations of the candidates. No German citizen with a true idea of the importance and responsibility of American citizenship will ever think of such an exhibition of nativism, and the influential men among the German-born citizens should urge all their compatriots to abandon so unreasonable and un-American a scheme.

The Socialists have nominated Dr. Schmidt for Mayor. Dr. Schmidt is German-born,

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The Chicago Tribune, Mar. 30, 1879.

but an old citizen of Chicago, and personally very popular among the German-Americans. Nevertheless, it will be unreasonable and unjust for German-born citizens who have no sympathy with Communism to vote for Dr. Schmidt. He himself is a Socialist of the most pronounced type, and he has consented to lend his name and influence to a party which conservative, property-owning Germans have no desire to encourage in this country. More than this, every Republican German vote cast for Dr. Schmidt on nativistic grounds will be precisely equivalent to a direct vote for Carter Harrison, as the situation is such that the Democratic candidate will be a gainer by every defection in favor of the third candidate.

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GERMAN

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Mar. 30, 1879.

APPEAL OF THE REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO THE
GERMANS OF CHICAGO

When you realigned yourselves with the Republican party three years ago to end the mismanagement of our municipal affairs under Democratic rule you voted for Monroe Heath, and thereby you gave the city an administration which successfully combated bankruptcy and brought prosperity. The best administrations which Chicago ever had were Republican and you Germans have always helped in electing them. We appeal to you to support us again by voting the Republican ticket next Tuesday, as we are convinced that only a Republican victory and Mayor Heath's continuance in office give assurance that the efficient management will continue and that taxes will not increase. We believe we have an especial claim to your vote, because we supported a man for the mayoral candidacy whose independent attitude toward prohibition and blue laws created the enmity of the temperance fanatics even before

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Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
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the nomination.

The man, for whose election as mayor of this great trade center, we seek your votes, is A. W. Wright. He has been a resident of Chicago for more than a quarter century, is connected with the commercial interests of the city and can be regarded as a suitable representative of the business world, to which Chicago is indebted for its prosperity and commercial importance. He was a poor but ambitious young man when he came to Chicago. Being diligent, circumspect, and scrupulously honorable, and possessing rare tact in commercial matters, he soon attained a reputation among businessmen, not only in Chicago, but throughout the land. Like many of you, he suffered heavy material losses in the Chicago Fire, but nevertheless he never failed to honor a promissory note. His character is spotless. As merchant, as well as citizen, he proved a credit to the city.

He should prove especially acceptable to the Germans, because of his fearless

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Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
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fight for freedom. When the temperance members questioned him, prior to the nomination, to ascertain whether he might be a suitable tool to foster their schemes to put a restraint upon your personal liberties and mode of life, he declared unhesitatingly and candidly that he did not care to be associated with the prohibition movement. He told the "drys" that a mayor of a metropolitan city has more important duties to perform than to be the servant of a sect which insists on dictating what others may eat or drink. Furthermore, he assured them that the enforcement of a puritanical Sunday law will only be possible after Chicago's streets sprout grass, and declared abruptly that he was not inclined to inaugurate another temperance conflict. "Chicago is a cosmopolitan city and must be ruled in such a manner that everyone within its boundaries can attain happiness according to his own discretion--as long as he does not jeopardize the life or property of his neighbors or interfere with the public peace."

Mr. Wright was so definite in his refusals to deal with the temperance

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Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
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element that the latter consider him an archenemy of their cause. Is it not likely that the man who aroused the bitter enmity of the temperance fanatics and Sunday saints will be your friend, particularly if the animosity ensued from his fearless espousal of the principles for which you fought so consistently?

Besides, Mr. Wright proved repeatedly that he is well informed about city problems, and, if elected, he will not only continue the beneficial policies of Mayor Heath but will enlarge their scope. Under his leadership taxes will be reduced and yet more will be accomplished than heretofore--commensurate with the just demands of all citizens.

And whom does the Democratic party offer as candidate for mayor? Its candidate is Carter H. Harrison, a man who accomplished the great feat, during a four year congressional term, of making more speeches than the combined national representatives of Chicago since the founding of the town. Of

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GERMAN

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
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course, he spoke occasionally for a measure of specific benefit to Chicago, but whatever he did in this respect is forgotten when one considers how, in spite of his rare gift of eloquence, he listened and sat in silence while the Rebel chief, Ben Hill of Georgia, made the despicable declaration that Camp Douglas was the Andersonville of the North. Furthermore, when Blaine, in contradicting this southern arrogance, sought the assistance of Chicago representatives, then Harrison, the great orator, remained mute--and denied knowing even where Camp Douglas was situated! Do the inhabitants of Chicago want to be encumbered with a mayor who remains indifferent when such slanderous aspersions are cast on their city? What Carter Harrison did for the city can be said in a few words; however, he acted differently when in his native environment.

Raised among slaveholders, he still feels drawn toward the Southern Rebels and is sympathetically inclined toward them even today. Though he was too cowardly to defend his views on the battlefield, he was brave enough to trample on the Union banner during a murky night, while inciting a rabble

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Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
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horde in Covington, Kentucky, during the winter of 1860. And how resolutely he extols the cause of the North was shown last fall, when George Mapes, a Union soldier, crippled by Harrison's Southern friends, was evicted by Harrison, because the man was seven dollars in arrears with his rent. The veteran's wife was expected to become a mother at the time. Only a man can do that who fights clandestinely on the Rebel side to oppose the Northern heroes' endeavors to preserve the nation. And further, I cannot find anything to recommend in Harrison's "career" as a citizen which might justify especial confidence in him. He resided here for about fifteen years and, during the entire period, was active only in usurious business involving land speculation. He made his pile with "tax titles," obtained at the expense of poor people who could not pay their assessments, and thus Harrison acquired a princely income.

He is not a man of positive opinions, and if he has them, then he refrains from making definite statements. What he told the temperance people did

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Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
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not induce them to regard Harrison as their enemy, and, in the same manner he answered evasively the questions of the liberal-minded citizens. About city affairs he never went beyond the stereotyped phrase that he knows nothing regarding them [city affairs]. And then, remember, he is a Democrat and his election would result in the abolition of the Republican administration. A ravenous horde of Irish office seekers would storm the city hall and you know from personal experience that where the Irish rule, the Germans have no chance. If Harrison is elected, then an increase in taxation is unavoidable, because the Democrats must have jobs and the mayor is expected to provide them. The good credit rating now enjoyed by the city will soon terminate, and the greater expenditures would provide no improvements for Chicago.

For City treasurer the Republicans recommend M. A. Farwell, who, like A. M. Wright, is a faithful representative of Chicago's businessmen. He is prosperous, whatever he achieved resulted from his own efforts, and the gentleman may well be entrusted with the city's funds, since he has an excellent

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Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
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reputation as a businessman of long standing and no one can assail his integrity.

On the other side, the Democrats seek your votes for W. C. Seipp, candidate for city treasurer. He is unquestionably a nice young man, but we doubt that anyone would have ever heard of him, if he had not been the son of a rich beer brewer. If you can be induced to cast your vote for him, you merely prove that you still believe in class distinction due to birth. No one should be honored by public trust in this land, except a person proved by his own efforts to be worthy. But Mr. Seipp thus far has had no opportunity aside from being a descendant of his father, to prove that he has accomplished anything which shows him to be a man worthy of representing Germans. In order to uphold the Teutonic principles the Germans should disdain this Democratic bait and thus give the young gentleman time to prove his mettle and show his capabilities by his own initiative.

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Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
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For corporation counsel we ask you to vote for R. W. Ricaby, a gentleman requiring no recommendation on our part. He is a patriot who, in defending the cause of the North during the Civil War, was crippled for life. He is well known as a capable lawyer and is popular because of his liberal views and joviality, whereas his adversary, Julius S. Grinnell, is absolutely unknown.

And you will vote just as gladly for your young countryman, Peter Buschwah, to elect him as city clerk. He was born in Chicago of German parents and, due to his diligence as well as his staunch character, earned the esteem of all who know him. He is a young gentleman qualified to represent Germans, while his adversary Pat. G. Howard, is a man enshrouded with a dark past. Of late he has not come in conflict with the law, but it is still remembered that he was associated with the most villainous and dangerous rowdies who perpetrated their ignominious deeds on the West Side during election days.

It would be entirely too much of a risk to entrust him with the task of

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Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
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watching the ballot count, as he tried often enough to forestall an honest election.

In regard to the town tickets, you need only compare the names on the list to give preference to the Republicans.

Your own interests as taxpayers demand that you favor the Republican candidates. And we also appeal to you to elect your Republican Aldermanic candidates. They are better men throughout and inspire more confidence than their Democratic opponents. You, as taxpayers, only favor yourselves when you vote the Republican ticket in its entirety.

We do not believe that the Republican party will meet with ignominious defeat, when their main candidate was nominated unanimously--without a single dissenting voice--and we do not think that the Germans will ignore A. M. Wright, whose fearless espousal of the German liberal view aroused the unmitigated

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Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
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hatred of our bitterest enemies.

If you, the Germans, remain faithful to your colors, then the Republican ticket will be elected with a majority that will inspire terror within the ranks of Union enemies in Congress as well as among the opponents of order and liberty within our own city.

The Executive Committee of the Republican Party.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
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THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE GERMANS
Address to Chicago's Germans

The Democratic Ticket

Mayor: Carter H. Harrison

City Treasurer: William C. Seipp

Corporation Counsel: Julius S. Grinnell

City Clerk: P. J. Howard

To the German Voters of Chicago! On the eve of such an important election as the one scheduled for next Tuesday, it behooves the separate parties to define in an equitable manner the reasons why public support is solicited for certain

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candidates. In so far as this applies to the Democratic candidates, we shall submit in this article an outline in conformance with the afore-mentioned civic duty and we shall thus fulfill our obligations, particularly to the Germans of Chicago. No eulogistic phrases are required, nor is it necessary to resort to the methods used by the Republicans, who apparently are intent on vilifying and disparaging their opponents in every conceivable manner. We ask for all our candidates the votes of the intelligent and liberal-minded, because we are convinced that thereby Chicago will at long last acquire the capable, honest, and economical administration--in the idealistic sense of the phrase--which every good citizen desires. Secondly, we believe that the qualifications of the candidates of other parties cannot provide assurance that their management of municipal affairs will prove satisfactory in every respect. The confusion--one might say, the apprehension--now apparent in the ranks of the Republicans after their recent boastful remarks on the impossibility of a Democratic victory, shows that they share our own feeling, as well as the feeling of the majority, that ours is the strongest ticket

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that has been assembled in recent years, not only by the Democrats but by any party.

The very methods pursued by the Republican party in this campaign must appear, ridiculous to any intelligent person. Neither party organs nor ward meetings attach much importance to MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS, which after all, are the only issues in this election. However, two points are being emphasized by the speakers and Party papers. It is asserted, first of all, that the city election is but the beginning of the PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN of 1880. The second phase consists, in political parlance, in waving the "bloody shirt"-- that is, appeal is made not to common sense but to the emotions and prejudices of the multitude; Falsehood is given the appearance of truth: the people are being told that the confederatism of the Civil War still jeopardizes the Union, that the revolt may take on any form in municipal affairs. Under other circumstances, we would not hesitate to accept this challenge, because we are fully prepared to face the public on the same basis as of 1876, when

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the PRESIDENCY WAS STOLEN, a Republican crime conceded even by fairly reputable Republican newspapers. Since that time, the Democratic party has not become worse, and the Republicans have certainly not improved, so that we are convinced that if another national election were at issue, the American people, and particularly the Germans, would provide that overwhelming decision of which there was every appearance in 1876.

But that is not a present problem, and so we refuse to inject any irrelevant issue into a local election. A person is certainly relying heavily on the stupidity of the people if he thinks he can bamboozle them into believing that a municipal election involves national problems. It is proof indeed that the Republican party, for better or worse, is dominated by corrupt "machine" politicians, when the party dares proclaim that it desires to control city affairs because it wants to bring the municipality into the ranks of the party machine in 1880.

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Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
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WE SHALL NOT follow this deplorable example. We have submitted to the people a list of irreproachable candidates, whose integrity cannot be impugned even by their most outspoken enemies. All our candidates were chosen with one thought in mind: THE WELFARE OF THE CITY, regardless of Party prejudices or the effect on national politics. Our success on election day, in anticipation of which our opponents are all a-tremble, will be merely a reward for honest efforts in protecting and promoting our municipality's interests. That this intention was our sole motivating force, which this year united the Democrats in an almost unprecedented manner; that the party's sole interest has been centered in the welfare of CHICAGO'S TAXPAYERS, with proper recognition of the interests of all classes, is proven by our list of candidates.

Every impartial, intelligent citizen must admit that the Democratic party has defended the constitutional rights of the liberal-minded citizens against the attacks of KNOW-NOTHINGISM AND BIGOTRY, whereas the Republican party has been the chief stronghold of Know-Nothingism, nativism, and its associated movements.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Mar. 30, 1879.

These facts should not be overlooked during the election! The Democratic party has again taken measures during the nomination to insure that the RIGHTS OF ALL LIBERAL-MINDED CITIZENS shall be protected after the election of the candidates. And, therefore, the Democratic party expects confidently that its honest intentions will be rewarded by the citizens.

As previously mentioned, the names of OUR CANDIDATES are an assurance in themselves that if they are elected, the city administration is destined to be honest and frugal--but, as we said before, honest and economical in their idealistic sense, and that signifies a Democratic administration which cannot be induced to forego necessary public work, and thus jeopardize the prosperity of the city and prevent HUNDREDS OF WORKERS from obtaining a livelihood.....

The Democratic candidate for mayor is CARTER H. HARRISON, and it is almost superfluous to recommend him, especially to the local Germans. Mr. Harrison

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Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
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is more closely allied to the German spirit than probably any other American of Chicago. His inclinations, education, the prolonged association with our countrymen where he has his staunchest friends regardless of party affiliations --everything German attracts him, and his leanings are so strongly Teutonic that German is spoken exclusively in his household, and all of his children have attended German schools abroad.

But this fact alone should not prove decisive; one must consider, rather, the other characteristics which will enable Mr. Harrison capably to perform the duties of mayor. Even the most embittered enemies of Democracy cannot deny that Mr. Harrison would make an EXCELLENT MAYOR, if elected. Actually, he has the qualifications which are desirable, yes, indispensable for the office. He is a gentleman in the true sense of the word; he is not only a man of culture, but he has that innate amiability and sentiment which we Germans esteem so much in persons having exalted positions. In addition, he is endowed with those fine qualities so essential to a statesman. He has proved

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it often enough. As County Commissioner he was never absent; he worked zealously and untiringly for economy and reform, so that even the opposing newspapers were lavish in their praise. Later, in Congress, he was undoubtedly the most capable representative Chicago has had for many a decade, so that the attempts of the newspapers to deride him proved abortive and succeeded only in increasing the public's esteem. Harrison's record as a public official earned for him that rare and enviable position of enjoying a reputation above reproach, and this gives assurance that no questionable elements will be connected with his office.

Here and there, a few attempts have been made to attack Harrison on the TEMPERANCE AND SUNDAY QUESTION merely because he had the courage in this instance--as well as in other matters--to refer to his well-known past, a policy which was not adopted by his opponent, Wright, who was formerly associated with the hypocritical elements among the Americans. The best refutation of these ludicrous attacks by Harrison's enemies is provided by the

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position has never made him domineering, and nothing was so helpful toward making him popular than his modest, unassuming manner. We feel that it is unnecessary to elaborate further.

Our party has nominated JULIUS B. GRINNELL for corporation counsel, a young attorney who is to be preferred to the awe-inspiring war hero and stump speaker, Colonel Ricaby. Mr. Grinnell....is thoroughly versed in law, whereas Colonel Ricaby's knowledge is very likely to be of a decidedly limited kind; and it seems to us that the legal problems of the city require more than a war record and an ability to make stump speeches.

A BASE INSINUATION comes from our Republican opponents regarding the City Clerk's office. They claim that the Germans will not vote for F. J. HOWARD, a native Chicagoan, because he is of Irish descent. In other words, the friends of Mr. Buschwah, who sails under German colors on the Republican ticket, appeal to the spirit of Know-Nothingism among the Germans, which

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we hope does not exist. Besides, it would be entirely inappropriate in this case, because Mr. Howard is a more capable man for the office than his opponent. And Mr. Howard has proved his ability while in the civil service, whereas Mr. Buschwah--otherwise a nice gentleman--claims the position mainly on the strength of being a ward club president.

These are, briefly, the reasons why we solicit the people's vote for our candidates, and we are convinced that we can await confidently the decision next Tuesday.

German Section of the Democratic Campaign Committee

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Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Leitung),
Mar. 30, 1879

VOICES FOR WILHELM SEIPP

The undersigned citizens recommend that the citizenry in general, regardless of party affiliation, vote for Wilhelm C. Seipp, candidate for city treasurer, because he is known to us as a trustworthy, honorable, reliable, and ambitious young man, who does not seek the office, but who considers it a paramount duty as well as honor to serve the community by faithfully administering the public funds entrusted to him; further, we endorse him because a large party requested him to serve. The undersigned hereby pledge themselves to vote for W. C. Seipp on election day and to support him to the best of their ability prior to that time.....[Translator's note: The names of which there are 152, are omitted in translation.]

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I B 2 Der Westen (Sunday Edition of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
I F 2 Mar. 30, 1879.

I B 2 Der Westen (Sunday Edition of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
I F 2 Mar. 30, 1879.

APPEAL TO THE SALOONKEEPERS AND LIBERAL-MINDED
CITIZENS OF CHICAGO

(Advertisement)

Der Wirthsverein (Tavernkeepers Association) has endeavored to ascertain facts involving the candidates for the City Council. Exhaustive investigations were made concerning the former political conduct, views, and promises of the candidates for the City Council, and we have come to the conclusion that those named below are inimical to our interests and would be detrimental to our cause, if elected.

We therefore request all tavernkeepers to use their influence in defeating the following candidates on election day: First Ward, Arthur Dixon; Second Ward, A. Ballard; Fourth Ward, Amos Grannis; Tenth ward, J. E. Lawrence; Thirteenth Ward, H. W. Thompson; Sixteenth Ward, Mich. Schweisthal;

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I B 2 Der Westen (Sunday Edition of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
I F 2 Mar. 30, 1879.

Seventeenth Ward, E. P. Barrett.

All tavernkeepers are herewith urgently requested to close their establishments on the day of the election, so that it may be possible to concentrate all efforts toward a well-deserved rout for our adversaries.

The Association of Chicago Tavernkeepers.

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GERMAN

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Mar. 30, 1879.

THE SIXTH WARD

P. C. Diener, Republican, is the aldermanic candidate for the Sixth Ward. Mr. Diener did not seek the office; to the contrary, after considerable insistence he consented to be a candidate. He has lived in the ward for twenty years and has the support of all good Republicans, such as Louis Nutt, Wm. Ludewig, and Chris. Tetzmeier. Hence he needs but little support from the Democrats to be elected. It is to be hoped that he receives this aid, as he deserves it. It was always agreed in this ward that a German and an Irishman should represent it in the City Council, and, as Loddin whose term is expiring, does not care to run again and as Cullerton remains in the Council, it is no more than fair that Mr. Diener should be elected. Besides, he is not only the best candidate the ward nominated but is excellently fitted for the office. Mr. Diener is a stonecutter by trade and is a member of the firm Diener and Robinson.

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The Chicago Tribune, Mar. 29, 1879.

An evidence of the interest taken by the Germans in the coming city election was afforded by the large attendance at Aurora Turner-Hall last evening at the Republican mass-meeting. The addresses of A. M. Wright, John Wentworth, and Emery A. Storrs contained good sound reasons why the Germans, who have almost invariably supported the Republican ticket in Chicago, should not desire the election of a Democratic Mayor, and more especially the kind of Democrat that Carter H. Harrison is.

The election of Harrison would be a notification to all the world that Chicago approves of the party policy of which he is the exponent, and that the people of Chicago welcome the Southern Brigadiers as conquerors and rulers.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 28, 1879.

THE SOCIALISTS

The Republicans as well as the Democrats admit that the Socialists can obtain 10,000 votes; the latter count on 12,000. It appears quite certain--since both of the major parties concede that number--that Doctor Ernst Schmidt [Socialist candidate for mayor of Chicago], will be given a considerable number of votes from people he knows personally, or those who know him as a physician. On the Southwest Side, particularly, many people favor his candidacy, although this class of our citizens is not inclined to be socialist in principle. They are people who are oblivious of the fact that he cannot be elected and that the vote cast for the man is virtually thrown away.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 27, 1879.

THE MAYORAL ELECTION

(Editorial)

To say little or nothing in many words has always been considered the main accomplishment of diplomacy in Europe. In this sense, Carter H. Harrison is a great statesman. A reporter of our paper recently interviewed Harrison, and the detailed conversation, albeit his dexterity in avoiding all questions and refraining from giving direct, unequivocal answers--his withdrawal into an impenetrable shell--was published yesterday.

He said his character and sentiments are known; that promises prior to an election are worthless; that, if the citizens want him, they must be satisfied with such assurances as have been given by his public record, etc. With respect to the Sunday laws, he said merely that he will do his mayoral duty as he understands it, and as expediency requires.

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GERMAN

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But what are his views about that obligation? That is what one wants to know. Besides, he believes that, "in following our pleasures and entertainments, one should not arouse too much the prejudices of others". What does it mean? If there is any sense to such a statement (maybe it is not meant to be sensible), then it can only signify that the German-speaking citizens, in celebrating Sunday, must not offend too much the "notions" of pious, church-frequenting Americans. That would be very satisfying to the Citizens League! To the question as to whether he is a temperance sympathiser, the following explanation was given--that he is moderate in every respect, and consumes wine and beer accordingly. But, in the question, the personal element was not the issue. The intent of the query was to find out whether he is an advocate of the doctrine that laws should compel others to practice abstinence. The reply, therefore, is evasive. And all other answers are equally indefinite. For instance, when asked whether he would fill all public offices with Democrats, if elected, he retorted invariably with the repetitious statement that one should have confidence in him; he will act in conformance to the dictates of his conscience; the welfare of the city concerns him mostly, and no positive assertions should be

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 27, 1879.

required of him.

Whoever may be appeased thereby is indeed blessed with blind confidence. To us, the declarations are entirely inadequate. Mr. Harrison is a good citizen and respectable man; but mere goodness and honor are not enough. There are many nice people who happen to be bad musicians. We reiterate what we said recently: In his career as Member of the County Board and as a Member of Congress, Mr. Harrison had no opportunity to prove his understanding of matters pertaining to the city. And, he admits, during those five years he could give little attention to municipal affairs; it would be necessary, therefore, to acquire experience.

Mr. Harrison complains, rather unreasonably, that the Illinois Staats-Zeitung misunderstood the speech he made upon his return from Washington. We object decisively to this reproach. We did not miss a single syllable of the address, and we repeat irrevocably that his monologue was filled to overflowing with "state rights". He uttered inspired words about the glories of the several

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 27, 1879.

states. If Harrison insists that he considers the United States to be a "nation," then he obviously knew how to withhold that thought from the speech. Everything he said revolved about one point, that the Federal laws which Congress passed in the furtherance of honest elections are manifestations of atrocious tyranny and of usurpation of state rights. If that is "war democracy," then it is a replica of the Southern variety prevailing during the years 1861 to 1865. His election as mayor of Chicago would indeed be celebrated as a victory for the Rebel Democrats--and rightly so, if that speech is any criterion. And whoever does not regard this as sufficient evidence to cast the ballot for Wright rather than Harrison, should consider the following: If Harrison is elected, then he must accede to the insistent demands for boodle, for which his party fellow-members clamor. Considerably more than half of all the votes for him come from the Irish element. How modestly they will comport themselves when political rewards are at stake, no one need be told. Usually, the sons of Erin are not satisfied with demanding everything--they want more than that. And once in office, the Hibernians make all they can. It would be hopeless for Harrison to try to stop this voracious horde. The Democrat who can do that is

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 27, 1879.

yet to be discovered.

Every official holding office through the Irish vote, must remember that he believes he is leading, while actually he is being led.

The Germans in Chicago have had bad experiences in their political alliances with the Irish, and should shun repetitions of them. As long as friendly relations prevailed between the Germans and Americans, the city had a good administration. This friendliness was interrupted, however, through no fault of the Germans, and proved a detriment to the city. During the last three years, amity was restored, and this resulted in an excellent, capable, honest, and frugal management of our city affairs. The continuance of this condition can only be assured if the Germans and Americans combine and vote for Wright, just as they did for Heath two and three years ago.

A reporter of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung interviewed Mr. Wright, and we are publishing on the fourth page of today's issue all the questions concerning

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 27, 1879.

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which a mayor can be expected to express his clear, unmistakable views: city finances, construction of sewers, street illumination, harbor improvements, the temperance question, saloon licenses, and other items mentioned by our reporter. Mr. Wright spoke openly, unreservedly.

The reader who cares to be informed about the intentions, views, and personal opinions of Mr. Wright will find that an ample opportunity has thus been provided.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 26, 1879.

WHO IS SEIPP?

(Submitted to the Illinois Staats Zeitung)

To the Editorial staff of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung: Please give some information to your readers about Conrad Seipp, candidate for City Treasurer. Many people believe it is old Conrad Seipp, the brewer.

A Reader.

The candidate for City Treasurer, Wm. C. Seipp, is a brewer, oldest son of the well-known brewer, Conrad Seipp. The candidate is a Chicagoan, but is nevertheless thoroughly German in sentiment, and, though rich and the son of a very wealthy man, appears to be very modest and pleasant. He is highly educated. He went to college and then continued his law studies at the office of Messrs. Rosenthal and Pence, and later obtained practical banking experience at the German National Bank.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 26, 1879.

At present he [Seipp] is vice-president, and the successful manager, of the Conrad Seipp Brewing Company.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 25, 1879.

TO CHICAGO'S GERMAN VOTERS

(Advertisement)

I was nominated as a candidate for City Treasurer without having sought the office and contrary to my desire.

After voicing many objections, I accepted the candidacy, because no good citizen should refuse a public office if his fellow citizens see fit to choose him.

Because of my nomination, several personal plans--among them an extended journey to Europe which I had contemplated--had to be changed. And, since I am not a voluntary candidate in the true sense of the word, I would not like to be defeated in the coming election. For this reason, I ask my fellow German citizens for their vote, and assure them that I shall represent their interests whenever the occasion arises, and that I shall not misappropriate a penny of the money entrusted to me when transferring the city's account to my successor.

Respectfully,
Wm. C. Seipp

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, March 30, 1877

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

THE ELECTORAL CONTEST

Mr. Lorenz Brentano, the congressman from the North Side spoke in German, referring to the fall elections. At that time he said he gave his fellow-citizens the advice to vote the Republican ticket and is repeating this advice now, convinced that by doing so nobody will ever regret it. The reform lies with the Republican party as the official action of our President has shown. If the Germans and Americans had united last spring they would have brought about a city administration to be proud of. There was a time when association with members of the city administration was not regarded as honorable but that is not so any more. It is no longer a disgrace to be an alderman of Chicago. And now they are expected to replace these people who have been put to the proof and have saved the city from bankruptcy by new and untried officials. No sensible person can expect such a thing. Chicago is a Republican city. The Democratic majority at last fall's elections was due to the Germans who meanwhile have become tired of the Democrats and will certainly not turn their back again on their old

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, March 30, 1877

WPA (ILL) PROC. 40278

ally the Republican Party.....Mayor Heath is a business man demanding and enjoying through his actions the highest esteem of the business world not to mention the great service he has rendered this city already. Our citizens shall breathe much easier after next Tuesday's election again, when the possibility to have the city administration put into the hands of the unscrupulous railroad man, Perry H. Smith, will be removed. States-Attorney Tuthill has been a loyal servant and would be a far better choice. He does not find it necessary to say anything about Caspar Butz who is well known and respected by everyone. Mr. Larrabee, the candidate for Treasurer, enjoyed for years the reputation of an honest man and deserves to be elected to the office he seeks. He endorses the whole Republican ticket.....

The Germans are enemies of temperance but they condemn over-indulgence also. They could not suffer to have a man whose liking for liquor is so great that under the influence of alcohol he even fell asleep under the eyes of the very people who had gathered to ratify his candidacy.....

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 30, 1877.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 39275

Mr. William Voche said in English that the people are not so much interested as to which party would be the victor - but they are concerned that honesty and good management would remain. He mentioned the year 1873 when the Germans felt the necessity to unite with the Irish. The Mayor and City Council elected then, did not justify the faith put in them.

...It is in the interest of the taxpayer to elect Mr. Heath again, and this interest should be shared especially by the Germans who are comparatively the largest taxpayers....

Illinois Staats-Zeitung. March 28, 1877

THE CITIZEN'S SOCIETY OF THE NORTHSIDE

Held a meeting last night attended by distinguished citizens of the 15th, 16th, and 18th wards. Among whom were Justus Kilian, V. C. Turner, Theodor Karls, L. J. Kadisch, Wm. Lob, John H. Muhlke, Mich. Schweisthal and others.

After the opening of the meeting, Mr. Stewart the President of the Citizens Society introduced Colonel Edmund Fussen who said, that as he understands the society meeting which turned its back on the party and forgot both, party hatred as well as party love. He wishes the Society all the luck in such a "departure". Many times he had supported this reform even when he know that obstacles confronted him; he is greatly pleased that there were no candidates on this platform who were seekers of public offices, but only those who were sought as candidates for these offices. They are not men whose ambition it was over a period of years, to occupy these offices for their own selfish advantage but men who were almost forced to consent to become candidates. He is glad that there are no professional politicians present, for this is any way not the right place for them to be and feel comfortable. It is high time that something was being done, because the country is in great danger of ruin and corruption piled upon corruption. ... He pointed out that the party system not only undermined the moral

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, March 28, 1877

WPA (LL)

sense of the people but has lowered the esteem of the United States in foreign countries. But I do believe that we are approaching a better era. He would be ridiculous and absurd to say, that the man for whom he did not vote at the last presidential election, did not commence the great work of reform. He acknowledges the good will of Mr. Hayes but it will take time to accomplish the task which he feels determined to do. ...

The speaker then said, that there was no special accusation against either the Democratic or Republican candidates (Lengacher) but that he was just recently converted to saving and reform whereas Mr. Schweisthal the candidate chosen by the Citizens Society against his wish, is the man to be depended upon. But with regard to the reform movement we can not stop with city affairs; it has to be extended to governmental and national affairs. The undesirable conditions which prevailed, were due to the fact that professional politicians and not the people elected officials and legislators; if they were willing to perform this duty themselves, there is not the slightest doubt of success and we could live in hope that once again we could be proud of our Republic. ...

Mr. Michael Schweisthal was asked to appear which he obligingly did and explained

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, March 28, 1877

that he consented to become a candidate upon one condition that is, that he would devote time to this office only, which he could spare away from his business, which is his and his family's livelihood. Also that he can not make any financial sacrifices in connection with the election. If he did, he would have to expect that the office he would hold would have to compensate him, which he as an honest man and wishing to remain so could not do.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, March 26, 1877

THE CITY ELECTION

The fact that Tilden received a majority of 2000 votes, does not make Chicago by far a Democratic city. ...

Heinrich Heine said once in his written confessions: In the company of Hegelians I have herded swine , but became terribly tired of them. In the same sense the Chicago German Republicans express themselves! "With the Irish Democrats we herded swine and-have enough of it". When in the year 1873 the Sunday fanatics stormed against the habits and lifelong customs enjoyed by Chicago's German and American population, living in peace and harmony, the Germans became obsessed with the idea of a union with the Irish Democrats as a means of defense. The act of Carl Schurz was still fresh in their memory, when in 1872 he and his liberals tried to bring about reform by uniting with the Democratic party. This example the Germans were bound to imitate. But the results of that union with the exception of attaining the main purpose: The abolishment of the Sunday restrictions of liberty--were not as blissful as to give thought to prolong or renew this tie. ...

Chicago Tribune, March 22, 1877

Previous to the Presidential election of last year, numerous so-called "Tilden - and - Reform" Clubs were organized among the Germans of Chicago,- a fact that was very forcibly demonstrated when the votes were counted, and it became apparent how serious the German exodus from the Republican ranks really was. To make this defection permanent has been the anxious desire of the local Democratic leaders, but the German Republicans who voted for Tilden under the belief that they were voting for Reform evidently have no intention of joining the Democratic organization for good. A convention of delegates from the clubs was held last evening with the object of committing them to the support of the Democratic ticket at the city and town elections; but the scheme failed entirely, the convention voting to defer action until both parties have nominated their candidates. When the tickets are in the field the Germans will vote for the best men, and, as the best men are quite certain to be the Republican nominees, there is little doubt on which side the German support will be found.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 19, 1877.

WHAT THE GERMANS THINK ABOUT THE CITY ELECTION.

The impending city election and the **assertion** that the Germans are dissatisfied with the present administration and are favoring a return of Colvin's administration has moved us to send a reporter to interview a number of distinguished Germans. These interviews convinced us that the Germans are completely satisfied with the present administration. They favor the economy exercised by the present administration as well as its liberality. Some insist on the reelection of Mayor Heath while others do not care who is mayor provided he is an honest, liberal and businesslike man. As Mr. Heath has proved himself as such and as he considers the Sunday question settled once and for all, he may rely on the support of the Germans.



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CHICAGO



CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 14, 1937.

MY DEAR MR. [Name]

The impending city elections and the often heard assertion that the Germans are not pleased with the present administration within which Volvin took at the helm of the city caused us to interview several prominent Germans of the city. The information gathered seemingly favors Mr. Leuth in preference to his Republican rival Mr. Wright although on the one important German question he entirely agrees the opinion of Mr. Leuth. He considers the German boycott as a thing of the past and also made the statement that a good city administration for Chicago could be obtained only through German participation. Mr. Harry Greensbaum the first one interviewed by our reporter said that he is well pleased with Leuth's administration and would favor his re-election. Yes, I am pleased with the present city council, and too the majority of our older men are in the real sense of the word city fathers & stand on city pillars. Yes, I would be for the reelection of the majority of the members of the present city council. Mr. Louis Stahl was interviewed next and said: "I consider it dangerous to change horses in the middle of a stream. Yes, I give my support whole heartedly to Leuth. The reason? First: Volvin the office of mayor he took the helm of the city council saved our city from the brink of ruin; he brought about the betterment of conditions and the solvency of the city, then the citizens did not fear to

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Chicago Tribune, Nov. 6, 1876.

We have been furnished with a copy of a circular printed in the German language, just issued by Carter H. Harrison, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second District, in which he has appealed for German votes on the ground that his family has spent several years in Germany, and that his youngest children "speak only German." Col. Davis, the Republican candidate, is spoken of as a high-nosed Yankee and mucker," who is Colonel of the First Regiment, and "therefore" should be voted against by the Germans.

There is not a German of intelligence in the Second District who should not feel insulted at the implication that his vote is to be gained by such an appeal in behalf of this blatant humbug, and who will not prefer to be represented in Congress by a "high-nosed" Yankee rather than an inflated donkey.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, October 24, 1876

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 19275

THE GERMAN CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATE,
LORENZ BRENTANO, TO THE EDITOR OF THE
STAATS-ZEITUNG.

The Republican voters of the third congressional district are looking forward proudly and with confidence to their candidate's election.

And in that they are truly justified, because Mr. Brentano is a man of an untouchable character, perfect education and ability, known everywhere for his devotion to liberty, and the greatest courtesousness to his friends.

Endowed with such qualities this old active fighter for liberty, the first German congressional candidate in our city, certainly does not need any recommendation to our German fellow citizens, to insure him the unanimous vote and undivided influence of his countrymen.

Still I think it my duty to remind you of the period when I had the honor to represent, together with our candidate, the German element on the Chicago School

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, October 24, 1876

WPA (ILL) PROJ 20711

Board, and especially of the memorable May 16, 1865, when Mr. Brentano after a hard and unceasing battle obtained the nomination of a committee charged with making a report - on the "advisability to introduce German instruction into the Public Schools of the city". Mr. Brentano was chairman of this committee, and thanks to his well-chosen arguments in the report, which was read at the next meeting, this discipline was temporarily established at the Washington School.

With what faithfulness and self-sacrifice Mr. Brentano has fought through long years for the preservation of this right, and for the further and permanent introduction of the German language in our public schools, you all well know. It is remarkable, and that Mr. Brentano in spite of his everlasting attempts to satisfy the demands of his German fellow-citizens, has through his excellent qualities been able to gain the respect and the confidence of his non-German and in some cases anti-German colleagues, in such measure, that after a short period in office he was promoted to the Presidency of the School Board. This position he has managed with complete success down to the time of his retirement.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, October 24, 1876

WPA (ILL) PROJ 3027

Mr. Brentano has been active also and prominent in other circles, but through his attempts and successes in the indicated direction he has made himself particularly well deserved for the Germans in our city, and we should show him a small part of our recognition by lending him our support and our votes at the common election.

Yours truly,

Hermann Felsenthal.

Chicago, 23 October, 1876.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 11, 1876.

THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION

If the Republicans of Cook County, can show that they are as clever in nominating their candidates, as the Democrats, then they can, whatever the fate of Hayes and Tilden, in Cook County might be, look for victory in the election of Cook County officials.

That a great majority of Germans in Cook county, is determined to vote for Tilden, is a certainty. But, that four fifths of the same Germans, are inclined to vote in the state and county election for Republican candidates, if it is at all made possible to them, is also a certainty.

"If it is at all made possible to them" means: if the Republicans can put up such candidates, that the German can cast his vote for them, without losing his self respect. To expect him to vote for men, who confronted him in the election battles of the last three years in bitter, spiteful hostility would simply mean to renounce his help. Those Germans, who have in self defense opposed their American allies in 1873, desire a sincere reconciliation, but they would not be able to recognize the existence of the same spirit on the

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 11, 1876.

American side, if men were put up as candidates whose significance principally, consisted in the aeal, with wihich they have called the Germans bummers and scalawags.

It is hardly necessary to say, that this remark aims primarily at one much mentioned candidate for the sheriff's office. That the nomination for this office should fall to an American nobody will complain, if it is not one of those, who in particular offended the Germans. Because in this case not only many Tilden- Republicans, but also quite a few Hayes-Republicans, would rather vote for Kern.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 11, 1876.

POLITICAL MATTERS

The Democratic County Convention happily came to an end yesterday. The candidates nominated by the first district for the County Council are, as one may willingly admit, men commanding respect and capable in their sphere. They are Mr. Henry J. Lenzon, a wine merchant, whose business is across from the criminal court building; Mr. William William Fitzgerald, hardware store owner; James Bradley, a very respectable grocer, of Irish descent, but born over here, and George J. Hoffman, a cigar dealer from Milwaukee, a Scandinavian.

Against these gentlemen, as individuals and as business people, there is nothing to be objected, but, if together they will strengthen the ticket much is another question. It seems to us that if the Democrats really hoped for victory they should not have left so completely out of consideration a very important element in their party: we mean the old Democrats of American extraction, and together, the American element. No party can exist in America that shows itself intolerant against one or the other element in the population. But that has been done by the convention. Only one American is on the ticket and he can not be regarded as a representative of the old traditional American population. And they even took one, or, better still, two representatives on the county ticket, the latter would have been very strong, and the Republicans would have been hard put to it, to

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 11, 1876.

nominate one of equal quality.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 15, 1876.

NPA (ILL) PPOL 10278

THE GERMAN TILDEN AND REFORM ORGANIZATION

A number of Germans were assembled last night at the Democratic Headquarters, to establish a German Tilden and Reform Organization for Cook County. Comrade Lieb opened the meeting and on his motion Dilger was elected chairman pro tem.

As secretaries functioned Charles Drandorff and Henry Meyer.

By a request a Committee of seven was appointed, to prepare an organization plan and to present it to the meeting. The committee consisted of Messrs. Arno Voss, Fr. Rolle, C. Hirsch, F. Jensch, Dr. H. Buchner, F. Waterholter, and H. Freiberg.

After a short absence the committee returned and reported the following plan of organization:

The name of this organization shall be: "The German American Tilden and Reform Society of Cook County."

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 15, 1876.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 20271

The purpose of this Society, is to unite the German-Americans of this Country to support the election of Samuel J. Tilden as President of the United States, in order to improve our political conditions.

To arrive at this purpose, we call on all German Americans friendly to reform without regard of their party connections, to organize Tilden Reform Clubs in their wards and towns, and to notify the Central Committee of these new organizations.

Any German-American having a right to vote can become a member of this club in his ward or town...

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GERMAN

Chicago Daily Tribune, June 21, 1876.

GERMAN DEMOCRATS

... One of the greatest combinations ever known in politics has been formed, and so secretly have its details been managed that the newspapers have been kept in ignorance of the movement. The organization comprises every State and Territory in the nation.... The object was to raise a party entirely composed of Germans, pledged to the support of Gov. Samuel J. Tilden for the Democratic nomination.... They have not tried to extend their influence outside of the nationality.... Mr. Lenz (of the New York Staats Zeitung) says, that never before in the history of the United States have the German citizens been brought in such close connection and cordial understanding. His visit to Chicago is for the purpose of designating the members of the Chicago delegation. He has selected Gen. Herman Lieb, Mr. Theodore Schintz, Mr. Arno Voss, Mr. F. A. Hoffmann, and Mr. Adolph Schoeninger

A. Tribune reporter had conversations with Gen. Lieb and Mr. Schintz last night. Gen. Lieb admitted the existence of the organization. He said the German Democrats are bound together for Tilden. They have fused in a mass

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GERMAN

Chicago Daily Tribune, June 21, 1876.

GERMAN DEMOCRATS

and they hope to attract German Republicans to their cause. As to the unification of the nationality he agrees with Mr. Lenz, and says, that nothing can break down their determination to carry Tilden through. If they should fail, their failure will not be followed by disruption of the combination. There is a growing fear in the unfathomable German mind that the element is to be ignored. They are impressed with the suspicion that their votes are used and their preferences disregarded, and they propose to test their strength and demonstrate the existence of a power in the Democratic ranks of which the party leaders are wholly ignorant. Mr. Schintz expresses the same views.... The Democratic Germans are a unit for Tilden... At a meeting of the Chicago Turnerbund yesterday afternoon the question of inviting Gov. Tilden to Chicago came up. A resolution was passed inviting the Governor to address the Turners, and the 4th of July was fixed as the day.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 30, 1876.

MY GRANDMOTHER.

(Mailed in)



The Republican State Convention, while dealing out nominations, has allotted one to Cook county, that of vice-governor. In order that no one may believe the convention to be inimical to Cook County, it has given the nomination to a man who is a representative of all the political and religious aberrations, that are repulsive to a great city.

Mr. Andrew Shuman is the nominee, he who as editor of the Evening Journal has raped the English language and has been a willing tool of the hypocrites and Know-Nothings. Mr. Andrew Shuman is one of the persons most repulsive to the Germans; so much more so because his name has a German appearance. But Mr. Shuman would have resented it very much had some doubted his pure blooded Yankee origin and said that in his veins was flowing the "mala sangre" of the beer loving "Dutchmen".

Now of course everything is different. Mr. Andrew Shuman is a candidate and the "Dutch" votes are not to be despised. When Mr. Shuman met a German

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 30, 1876.

journalist, he expressed his surprise to him, that an influential German should have called him a puritan and a Know-Nothing.

"Why", he added triumphantly, "how could I be a puritan and Know-Nothing, since my grandparents were born in Bremen, Germany!" Thus, Mr. Andrew Shuman wants to become vice-governor through his grandmother's birth certificate. No, Mr. Shuman, not if the Germans can prevent it. We could have forgiven the Yankee Shuman his crazy "notions" but not the German Andreas Schumann.

No paper has insulted the Germans more consistently than the Evening Journal under the direction of Andrew Shuman, whose grandparents were Germans. His grandmother's birth certificate will be of little use to Andrew Shuman, the hypocrite and the Know-Nothing.

The Chicago Tribune, Apr. 8, 1876.

THE GERMANS SOLID FOR WASHBURNE.

Col. Francis Rodman, of Chicago, known as one of the best German Republican stump speakers in the State, honored the Republican office with a call on Tuesday last. Col. Rodman canvassed the State with John G. Logan in 1870, and did gallant service for the Republican party, and we are glad to find that his patriotism has not abated an iota. We discovered too, that he is a warm friend of E. B. Washburne, and desires his nomination for Governor. He says that in various parts of the State where he has been on business, the people are making up to the importance. He thinks the German vote would be almost solid for Washburne, while he would be stronger with all other classes of citizens than any other candidate named.

The Chicago Tribune, Apr. 8, 1876.

WASHBURNE AND THE GERMANS.

The fact that the Hon. E. B. Washburne will probably be the Republican candidate for Governor has so alarmed our Democratic friends in this section that they are beginning to try to discourage his candidature. To this end, a gentleman who trains with the Democracy is out in last Monday's St. Louis Republican with an article headed "Washburne and the Germans" wherein he tries to break the force of the argument which the Tribune employed some time ago to show why Washburne is very popular with our German-American citizens. Notwithstanding this, however, The Tribune is right, for the fact is patent to all that Minister Washburne is, for good reasons, very popular with our German friends, as well as immensely strong with our party.

What does all this uproar about Washburne mean in the Democratic papers? It simply means that our Democratic friends know that, if Washburne is nominated for Governor, their ticket will be beaten 50,000 votes in Illinois this fall...

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The Chicago Daily Tribune, Apr. 3, 1876.

GERMAN

THE GERMANS AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

In the management of party, nothing is so difficult as to procure and maintain harmony. The rivalries of ambitious men are often for the moment disposed of in conventions of the party, by the law of the majority; but in such a way as not to secure harmony. For the past few years the Republican party in Illinois, and particularly in this city, has suffered defeats that might easily have been prevented by some attention to the plain conditions of success. We Republicans are not all American born; we do not all belong to anti-beer societies; we are not all Sabbath-keepers after the manner of the Puritans, and hence we cannot all agree to work in the party when these non-political trivialties are allowed to be obtruded for the benefit of demagogues or fanatics. The Republican party was founded on principle. It has won its great victories on principle. To principle must be credited its achievements that are rightly called immortal. This centennial year will witness a political conflict as important as any in our history. The parties to this conflict are fast putting themselves in array. A principle, vital to all that is worth having in Government, is at stake. The conviction that the Republicans out-number the Confederates, have greater skill in management, and vaster resources, make it certain that Republicans will carry the day-with one condition: they must be united.

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The Chicago Daily Tribune, Apr. 3, 1876.

GERMAN

The most of the Republicans losses and defeats, the past two or three years, were been owing to the dissatisfaction and separation from the party of the Germans. This dissatisfaction was not with the political objects of the party. They separated from their old associates with painful reluctance, on grounds which I will not here discuss, because I trust they are forever removed.

The whole country, at the election last fall in Ohio, the Germans in a body come back to the party standards, when a sound currency was assailed, and the Confederates held up to Uncle Sam their disgusting "rag baby." The first Republican victories in the days of the struggles with slavery, were obtained with the aid of the Germans, and no victory of much account has been achieved since without them. Whether as voters or soldiers, they have never wavered or faltered when Republican principles were to be defended or applied. In Illinois, when the Germans come over to the Republican side, the Republicans began to win victories.

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GERMAN

The Chicago Daily Tribune, Apr. 3, 1876.

In this city, the Germans were Republicans all through the war, and generally we had order and good government. Certainly in all matters of party interest in the large sense, the Germans have ever been liberal and effective co-workers. The question has been anxiously asked by thousands, can the Germans be relied upon in the fight of this year? The sole fear of possible disaster has arisen through a doubt on this point. That anxious inquiry is answered. The fear is dispelled. No man, be he a politician or intelligent observer, but knows the situation today. The gratifying declarations of the great organ, the Staats-Zeitung, of preference for the Hon. E. B. Washburne for Governor;-foremost Republican as he is,-remove all doubts as to where our old and powerful ally will be found in the coming struggle. It so happens that the first of the Germans is also the first choice of most Republicans of American birth (at any rate in this city) and so harmony is to be had on easy terms. if it were of sufficient consequence, I should congratulate the Staats-Zeitung, and the Republican party, on this renewal of relations, boding so much good to the cause of right principle and just government.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Nov. 9, 1875.

THE ELECTION IN CHICAGO.
(From the Aurora Volksfreund)



The bitter fight which has taken place in Cook County for the office of county treasurer, resulted in the election of Louis Huck and in the defeat of A. C. Hesing. About sixty thousand votes were cast, from which Huck received a plurality of thirty-five hundred over Hesing. Keeley received about nine thousand votes.

For two reasons the election is neither a creditable affair for the hypocrites who belong to the Law and Order Party nor for the Germans, who have shown themselves ungrateful towards A. C. Hesing and towards Chicago Germanism. This can partly be explained by the German character. The German is always ready to pull down one of his fellow citizens who is more or less outstanding, regardless of the merits of the individual. This is nothing but contemptable jealousy.

In what light the Law and Order Party appears can be imagined, if one considers that its representative is a brewer, and that Keeley, who was merely used to assure the defeat of A. C. Hesing, is a liquor dealer. How does brewer and liquor dealer rhyme with law and order? Anything to beat Hesing, and it was immaterial what means were used.

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Nov. 9, 1875.

Nobody can accuse us of partisanship for Mr. Wesing. He, who is acquainted with the opinions of our paper, knows that we have seldom approved the views of the Staats - Zeitung, with which Mr. Wesing is identified. During the recent campaign we have read only the Neue Freie Presse, the Tribune, and the Times and we have been converted to Mr. Wesing through their misrepresentations and lies. We would have been happy, had he been elected last Tuesday.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Nov. 2, 1875.

MEDILL AND THE GERMANS



The enthroned Sunday tyrant, Jos. Medill, has the nerve to say that the Sunday question has nothing to do with today's election.

He makes this assertion in the face of the stringent state Sunday laws adopted by the state Republican majority, according to which not only saloons would be closed, but also private social meetings in restaurants would be forbidden.

This same hypocrite now tells the Germans, that the Americans are more inclined than the Irishmen, to do justice to German customs and habits.

Does Medill think that the Germans are idiots? Does he believe the Germans have forgotten having heard the same hypocritical lullaby before? Does he believe the Germans have forgotten that it was their alliance with the Irish which broke the chains forged by Medill? The Germans will prove to their oppressor that they have a good memory.

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GERMAN

The Chicago Times, Dec. 22, 1874.

(Editorial)

Mr. Edmund Jussen says that all he claims is "that every element of this great nation, whether to the manor born or guided hither from a foreign shore, has an equal right to express its opinion and exert its influence in shaping the manners and laws of the country." Is it upon such a claim that Boss Hering proposes to "run" the Illinois legislature this winter? Is it upon such a claim that the Boss makes himself a public enemy to the well-being of Chicago by opposing reorganization under the new city charter? Or is it his love of \$20,000 a year, which the present abomination called a city charter takes from the earnings of the citizens and transfers to the pocket in which he carries the German vote?

GERMAN

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 19, 1874.

THE GERMANS AND THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

The Germans are opposing the Republican ticket with a unanimity which reminds one of last year's election. The Republicans have the motto "revenge for Sedan". They have not forgotten their November 4, 1873. Like the Frenchmen they have learned nothing. They cannot forget their defeat. "Vengeance" is now their battle cry. In their blind fury they are representing a second edition of last year's mistakes.

The Germans have realized that they have been insulted once more as soon as the Republican ticket became known. The Germans who at first have been flattered, have been given a kick. And what has happened to the Germans, is also true for the Scandinavians, the Poles, the French and the Irish. The foreign born does not exist for the Chicago Administration people. "America for the Americans" is their motto, but according to them naturalized Americans are not Americans. The question now is, shall the results of last fall's victory be jeopardized. The Germans answer unanimously: No.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 25, 1874.

DOWN WITH THE GERMANS!

(Editorial)

Yesterday we received the following telegram from Springfield:

"Governor Beveridge has just dismissed Theodore Canisius, inspector of prisons, and has appointed Woodbury M. Taylor to the position."

The significance of this simultaneous dismissal and appointment may well be summed up in the words: "Damn the Dutch".

To our knowledge, Mr. Canisius was the only German who received a state office from the Republican governor. In 1872 Mr. Canisius had zealously and successfully worked for the candidates of the Republican party, and he was one of the few prominent Germans of the state who did not join the opposition party. However, he is a German, and by far the greater number of Germans have severed

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 25, 1874.

their connection with the Republican party, so: "Away with the Dutchman!" As long as his name could serve to lead German voters into the Republican fold, he was permitted to retain his office; but now that he has lost this influence, he is cast aside like a juiceless orange.

The dismissal of Dr. Canisius signifies that the native American Republicans intend to give free rein to their hitherto ill-concealed hatred toward the Germans who are no longer their political allies. Now their true attitude, which is characterized by anger and narrow-minded contempt toward "the Dutch," comes to light. The raving of downstate members of the Republican party against German habits and customs is a result of a long concealed paroxysm of rage which has broken out with double fury. It is significant that all of Farwell's followers who are leaders in the various communities of the Third Congressional District were especially instrumental in fanning the smoldering hatred against Germans into a searing flame. Only in Chicago, where the Peoples party slapped their fingers and cut their claws, are they powerless, and they are so much meaner to Germans who reside outside of the city, in

WPA (11L) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 25, 1874.

Waukegan, Lake Forest, Evanston, and other suburbs. Their watchword is:
"Down with the Germans!"

Woodbury M. Taylor, whom Governor Beveridge appointed inspector of prisons is the same mean, poisonous toad who slandered the Germans through articles published in the Evening Post. His appointment is a direct insult to all Germans, and the Evening Post is one of their most relentless enemies. Aside from this, Taylor's appointment means that Beveridge wants to rescue the influence of that half-bankrupt crowd in his endeavor to be elected to the Senate in place of Logan. No doubt, Beveridge is acting according to the adage: "Every little bit helps."

However, we have not yet seen the end of this matter. We would like to remind the Governor of another proverb: "There is many a slip twixt the cup and the lip." There are indications that the regime of the Republican party in Illinois has seen its best days, and that in the election for the national senatorship it will be immaterial whether the Republican party, which meanwhile

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 25, 1874.

will have become the minority party, wants Beveridge or Logan.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 22, 1874.

PARTY FORMATION.

Several newspapers which are very anxious to receive once in a while a kick from the Illinois Staats Zeitung, are now scolding us because we have passed over to the Democratic Party or because we intend to do so. Today's meeting of the Democratic state central committee gives us an opportunity to clarify our position.

After the failure of the Illinois farmer convention, we made the remark that it was now up to the Democrats to take the initiative in the formation of a larger party. This could be done by sending an invitation to attend the meeting of the state central committee to all the adversaries of the corrupt management in Washington and of the Sunday laws. If that were done and the committee would in these matters take a position acceptable to the Germans, it would be most probable that they would then join the movement. This is, what those stupid newspapers mean by talking of our going over to the Democratic Party.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 5, 1874.

LET US HAVE NO MISUNDERSTANDING

(Editorial)

The following is an excerpt from a recent issue of the Chicago Evening Journal:

"Recently Mr. [A. C.] Hesing, the leader of the Germans in the West, made a speech in which he stated that the Republicans would lose the Illinois election next fall as a result of having watered paper money. Since the time of this statement, President Grant's veto has taken all the wind out of Mr. Hesing's sails. And in order to be consistent, Mr. Hesing would have to predict a great victory for the Republicans in Illinois."

The Albany Evening Journal, The Nation, and the New York World are rejoicing because of the address which Mr. Hesing made before the Illinois State Republican Committee. These papers assume that he was the leader of an anti-Republican movement last fall. This assumption is based either on ignorance or upon a

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 5, 1874.

willful disregard of the truth. The election held last fall was not a party battle. Republicans and Democrats alike cast aside all party considerations. Colvin's election to the mayoralty was no more a defeat of the Republican party than it was a defeat of the clergymen of Chicago; indeed, not even as much, for the churches took sides in the matter, while the political parties as such were strictly neutral."

An Englishman once said that one has to drill a hole in the head of either a German or a Scot before the point of a joke can enter. We wish to point out that it is likewise necessary to drill a hole into the skull of an American political partisan to make him understand that a person who has been a leader in a political party can sever all relations with that party for all times.

The Illinois State Republican Committee would not believe that Mr. Hesing wished to have nothing further to do with their party, and they virtually pulled him into their meeting by the collar. And there he explained as well as could have been done in any tongue, that he wanted to have no future

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

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dealings with the party that had so ruthlessly trampled upon its solemn vows. One would think that would have been sufficiently explicit. If one gives another a slap in the face, or a kick in the pants, such treatment should be sufficient to convince him that "friendly days" are past. However, it seems that this method does not convince an American politician. He merely laughs it off and says: "He doesn't mean that. He will come around again."

However, Germans are of a different pattern. They make resolutions only after careful deliberation, and consequently are much slower in acting than Americans; for the latter are wholly governed by mood or fashion, whereas once a Teuton makes a decision he abides by it. That is true with reference to the case in question. What Mr. Hesing told the Illinois State Republican Committee is nothing but the honest opinion of those Germans, without whose votes the Republican party was and will be only a minority party in Cook County and Chicago. Chicago was the stronghold of the Republican party in the Northwest, not because the English-speaking members of the party constitute a majority of voters, but because Chicago's Germans faithfully supported the Republican ticket. This

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support was highly pleasing to the English-speaking Republicans; but at the first opportunity which the latter had to comply with the just demands of the Germans, they retreated--retreated cowardly.

"They were neutral," says the Evening Journal. That is a very mild expression. It would have been more correct to have said that they slunk back into their hiding place. They kept to their hideouts and were just as willing to acclaim the Puritan preachers who called the Germans "damned German infidels" --in case the "law-and-order" party had won--as they were to kowtow to the Germans--in case the "Dutch" were victorious. They came crawling at dusk to assure us privately that they shared the opinions of "their German friends," but that they could not declare their friendship publicly because of "due consideration" for preachers, for women, or for neighbors; and then they crept back into their holes as furtively as they had left them, and laughed to themselves about the way they had humbugged the "dumb Dutchmen".

However, those "Dutchmen" were not as "dumb" as the gentlemen thought. After

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listening to all the insincere protestations of friendship they learned to despise the cowards who thought they could deceive the "dumb Dutchmen" so easily.

Thus, the election last fall was a settlement of affairs between the English-speaking and the German-speaking Republicans. The latter were aware that the former were deserting them, although the English would have been only too willing to share in the victory, had the "dumb Dutchmen" achieved one. Since that time the English-speaking Republicans have learned that they did not constitute a majority without the Germans, but that the Germans and the Irishmen could win any election. The primary objective of the English-speaking Republicans has been the separation of the Germans from the Irish, and the Germans' reunion with the Republican party. That is why they invited Mr. Hesing to the meeting of the State Republican Committee, and that is why the Committee submitted to the tongue-lashing which it received from Mr. Hesing; but their endeavors were in vain. Both Mr. Hesing and the Illinois Staats-Zeitung are through with the Republican party.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 5, 1874.

And the veto of President Grant does not alter matters. The President's act evoked cheers from those German Republicans who were serious about the national platform of the Republican party. They are happy because in 1872 their votes helped to put a man in the White House who refused to become an infamous traitor to the sacred pledges of the Republican party; but they are not likely to forget that an overwhelming majority of English-speaking Republicans were guilty of cowardly disloyalty to the principles of the Republican party and had expressed great joy over the performance of an act which the Republican platforms of 1868 and 1872 termed "a crime against the nation". The German-speaking Republicans will be less likely to forget that the Republican party in the state of Illinois was closely allied to those members of our National Assembly who were leaders in the paper-money swindle. The German-speaking Republicans of Chicago and Cook County will always advocate and defend those principles for which they joined the Republican party; but since the majority of the English-speaking members of the Republican party have abandoned, yea, even repudiated, those principles, we "dumb Dutchmen" absolutely refuse to have anything to do with the Republican party.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 5, 1874.

We hope that the gentlemen understand us "dumb Dutchmen". If they do not, we shall be glad to be more explicit.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 11, 1873.

THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

If the Republicans of Cook County can show that they are as clever in nominating their candidates, as the Democrats, then they can, whatever the fate of Hayes and Tilden in Cook County might be, look for victory in the election of Cook County officials,

That a great majority of Germans in Cook county is determined to vote for Tilden, is a certainty. But that four fifths of the same Germans are inclined to vote in the state and county election for Republican candidates, if it is at all made possible to them, is also a certainty.

"If it is at all made possible to them" means: if the Republicans can put up such candidates, that the German can cast his vote for them, without losing his self respect. To expect him to vote for men, who confronted him in the election battles of the last three years in bitter, spiteful hostility would simply mean to renounce his help. Those Germans who have in self defense opposed their American allies in 1873 desire a sincere reconciliation, but they would not be able to recognize the existence of the same spirit on the American side, if men

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 11, 1873.

were put up as candidates whose significance principally consisted in the zeal, with which they have called the Germans bunners and scalawags.

It is hardly necessary to say, that this remark aims primarily at one much mentioned candidate for the sheriff's office. That the nomination for this office should fall to an American nobody will complain, if it is not one of those, who in particular offended the Germans. Because in this case not only many Tilden Republicans, but also quite a few Hayes-Republicans, would rather vote for Kern.

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The Chicago Times, Sep. 4, 1873.

(Editorial)

There was an important meeting of Germans in this city last evening. The body that was assembled is known as the German-American central committee and consists of delegates from the various ward organizations and other German societies in this city.

About one-half of this constituencies were represented. The existence of two factions was developed at an early stage of the proceedings.

One of these was headed by A. Hesing and favored consummation of the coalition between the Germans and the Irish which was initiated at the conference on Sunday last. The other party, led by Mr. Jussen, repudiated this combination and desired to seek an American rather than an Irish alliance. The discussion was long, loud and full of wrath; but the result was the adoption of a resolution in favor of the Hesing O'Hara conspiracy.

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The Chicago Times, Aug. 11, 1873.

ATTENTION GERMANS! FORWARD MARCH!

(Editorial)

In a letter by the well-known Herman Raster written to the Staats-Zeitung, from Vienna, the writer, after announcing that the main issue of the coming local election in Chicago should be opposition to the temperance fanatics says that: "I repeat once more, in relation to the local election, what has been known as my opinion, that we must with waving flags and drums beating, march over to the Democrats."

From this, and from previous utterances of the same import from Mr. Hesaing it seems incontestable" Barkis is willing", but while there can be no doubt that the German" Barkis is willing" the question now occurs as to the willingness of the Democrats to receive this Teutonic bridegroom. Next to Horace Greeley, German writers and speakers have been the most obuside cowardly, and false in their treatment of Democrats. Now, however, when they need assistance in doing some dirty work, which their own party has refused to aid them in doing they boldly announce their intention of securing assistance from Democrats.

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The Chicago Times, Aug. 11, 1873.

No, Messieurs Germans! We think not. We think that when you commence your march, with flags flying and drums beating, to the Democratic camp, the nature of your reception will depend upon the motive of your going. If you go to seek an honorable alliance, for the accomplishment of a patriotic purpose, you will receive a hearty reception; but if you unfurl your flags, and set your drummers to beating time, and march over for the purpose solely of securing co-operation in the cause of indecency and immorality, you will probably find that you are charging an enemy in place of making into the camp of a friend. This announcement is unspeakably insolent. It does not stop for a moment to question whether or not democrats are willing to receive them. With true Hessian like arrogance, it is an assumption that it is only necessary to announce that the beer-party and the anti-Sunday party is coming, in order to secure a cordial welcome. Nor do these German leaders ameliorate the character of the transaction by announcing that they are going over to the Democrats in order to aid the latter; but they announce openly that they are going in order that the latter may aid them.

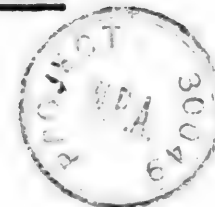
The Chicago Time, Aug. 11, 1873.

Refused aid by their own party, they fancy that democrats will be anxiously willing to embark in the crusade for unlimited beer and no Sabbath.

It ought to be understood that there is no democrats party in the matters involved in the coming local elections. There are just two parties; the party of law and order and the party of unlimited whisky and no Sabbath. We fancy that when the cohorts of Gambrinus, headed by generals Raster and Hesaing, unfurl their flags, and beat their drums, and essay to march into the Democratic stronghold, they will find that no such place exists; and if such a place should be found, we are entirely certain that the visiting cohorts will be received with double-shot guns.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 21, 1873.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR THE CHICAGO GERMAN MOVEMENT.

The union of the Germans of Chicago in order to fight Puritanism and nativism attracts widespread attention. Especially great is the sympathy in Indiana where the Germans have the same fight on their hands. The Indianapolis Daily Telegraph has this to say: "The increasing rottenness in our public affairs, the guardianship imposed on the Germans, is not felt any deeper in Chicago than it is here. The union of all the Germans irrespective of their political views fills with the highest hope." The Michigan Journal says: "Since it is possible that the free minded citizens of all the states will eventually unite against the fanatics and Puritans, it is important to watch closely the Chicago movement." The Louisville Informer says: "This policy of union is practical and sensible. It is this policy which has given the fanatics victory, although they are in the minority." The Cincinnati Courier says: "The fight of the Germans of Chicago assumes constantly greater proportions. The Germans of all the United States are watching with the greatest interest the result of this strange fight."

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 17, 1873.

THE UNION OF THE GERMANS OF CHICAGO AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

I shall not retranslate the article of the Chicago Tribune, I am sure this article has been transcribed by the one who worked on the Chicago Tribune. I shall give here only the comments of the Staats Zeitung concerning the article of the Chicago Tribune. Recognition must be given the Chicago Tribune for having judged the union of the Germans so impartially. While it hits the nail on the head in many points, there are nevertheless a few errors. There is no time to correct them now. Today we only wish to say that neither Mr. Hesing nor the Illinois Staats Zeitung are claiming any leadership, but only give expression to the feelings and wishes of the Germans. It was evident that as soon as Medill became a fool of temperance fanatics, that Germans could not belong any longer to the regular Republican party. If the Tribune wishes to remain faithful to its past, it must support the Germans with all its energy in this fight.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 16, 1873.

[POLITICAL MATTERS]

GERMAN



The union of all the Germans which had such an auspicious start yesterday, created excitement also in American milieus. Many Americans, who in spite of all the friendliness shown them by Germans, either directly supported the temperance fanatics or said nothing against them are now beginning to sing the first stanza of the contrition song.

Among the Germans joy is unanimous because they have been able to forget their dissensions in order to be united against the common enemy. Only if the Germans remain united can they hope for victory in the next fall elections.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 16, 1873.

NO MORE PARTY.

In the political history of Chicago no event has caused such a joy as the meeting of the German citizens of the 17th Ward without regard to party affiliations. In the 17th Ward the experiment of the egg of Columbus has been made and has been successful. Like a prairie fire the news spread over the entire city. The fraternization of old political adversaries was celebrated everywhere. Committees in many other wards have been formed in order to organize meetings.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, 1873.

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[FOREIGN-BORN CITIZENS TO VOTE AS BLOC]

The foreign born citizens speak excitedly about the baiting started against them. Germans, Irish, Scandinavians consider it a duty of self-preservation to invite at the next election, regardless of party, and to show the nativist fanatics who the true inhabitants of Chicago are, either the 300 corn swindlers, twenty eight insurance firms and seventy three wholesale houses, or the 100,000 diligent workers and business men. The idea of union at the next election is gaining ground in a most rapid and pleasant way.



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 16, 1872.

[POLITICAL MATTERS]

The Chicago Union published a list of the election returns in 71 of the 101 counties of the State of Illinois and totals them as follows: Greeley 95,959; Grant 189,900; Korner 131,901. To this it makes the following comment; From this can be seen that the Liberals in those 71 counties cast 95,959 votes, and that of our countrymen (aside from those Germans who voted for Greeley, too), 36,972 more marked their ballots for Korner.

Anybody who has the slightest knowledge of the population and party distribution in our State will give this a loud laugh. Altogether there were in 1870 only 203,705 Germans (men, women and children) in Illinois. There could not be more than 37,000 or 38,000 voters among them. In the 71 counties which the Union mentions there were 116,727 Germans, among whom there can hardly be more than 20,000 or 22,000 voters.

Perhaps this will convince the Union that its calculation is pure nonsense. It imagines that in 71 counties in which only 22,000 German voters live no less than 36,972 voted for Korner, aside from those who voted for Greeley.

The figures the Union gives are altogether wrong. The more accurate Tribune finds



Illinois Staats Zeitung, November 16, 1872.

in 89 counties a difference of only 4,524 votes. The final total for the whole State of Illinois will not be far from the estimate of the Tribune - Grant's majority 56,000; Oglesby 43,000 (Oglesby ran for Governor against Korner). Then the number of those who voted for Grant (Rep.) and also for Korner (Lib.) would amount to 6,500. And that these 6,500 were not all Germans, the editor of the Union knows as well as we. Hundreds if not thousands of faithful Democratic Irishmen voted for Grant electors, but otherwise for the whole Democratic State ticket. This has been only partially balanced by a good number of Liberal Democratic knownothings voting for Greeley but striking the "Dutchman", Korner, from their ballots.

Less than one fifth of the German Republicans in the State therefore voted for Korner. This far and no further has the influence of Mr. Schurz reached and the half dozen little Liberal sheets, which altogether have perhaps one-fourth the subscribers of the Illinois Staats Zeitung.

The other four-fifths have acted on the conviction that as American citizens they have to vote according to their political opinions, not according to birth and extraction. They have told themselves that if the elections were decided according to nationality, the Germans would be lost. A German know-nothing would inevitably bring forth an American know-nothing. Of the inhabitants



Illinois Staats Zeitung, November 16, 1872

of Illinois in 1870, 2,024,693 were born in America, and only 203,750 in Germany. Of those born here about 360,000 were children of German parents. Even suppose that if all these were to combine against the other nationalities, they would still be only one-fourth of the total population. The moral of these figures is too obvious for any sensible person to ignore.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 8, 1872.

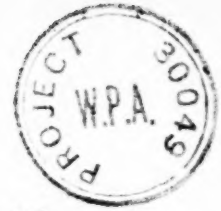
GERMAN



[RESULTS OF ELECTIONS]

Korner has received in Chicago about 2,200 votes more than Greeley... The majority of Oglesby in the whole state is more 30,000. That proves that Korner could not have been elected even if all Germans without difference of party had voted for him.

In that case nothing more would have been achieved but a hostile pitting against each other of Germans and Americans. Because it is quite natural and understandable, that when the Germans oppose the Americans as one people, the Americans will feel tempted to do the same.



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 4, 1872.

GERMAN

[Political "atters]

Of the twenty-one Chicago candidates for the Legislature nominated by the Republican Party (7 for the Senate, 14 for the House) all, except two, are dependable opponents of the Temperance Law. The two exceptions are Williamson and Derrickson. Derrickson has been nominated for a district where a Republican candidate has no chance anyway, so he won't be able to do any harm. As regards Williamson be it noted that, the German delegates in his district, especially voted for him because his only rival, Andrew Schumann of the Evening Journal was far more objectionable. It is well-known that this gentleman, in spite of his German name, has no sympathy for German ways, and attacks the Germans at every possible occasion in the most insulting manner. As in the dispute about the fire limits, where he libelled and abused the Germans in the worst way in the Journal, so in the controversies about the Temperance Law and a hundred other instances.....